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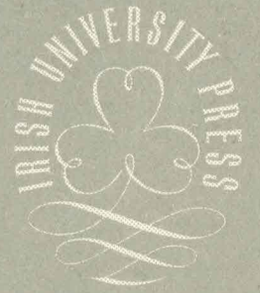
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COLONIES ANNUAL REPORTS

Colonies

General 10

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OF

British Parliamentary Papers

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES

1861-63

Colonies General

10

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS

SHANNON · IRELAND

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Irish University Press Shannon Ireland
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T M MacGlinchey Publisher
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THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1859 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1859.

PART I.—WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1861



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1447. 1861

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WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 170.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, December 26, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this island for the year 1859.

2. I forward this document at the earliest moment which the delay occasioned by the necessity of amending and correcting the returns it embraces has rendered possible.

3. In accordance with the intention expressed in my Despatch No. 32, of 16th February last, I propose, with your Grace's permission, and for the reasons therein stated, to include the year 1858 in the remarks which the details of the volume may suggest, thus making this Despatch a combined report for the years 1858 and 1859.

4. I have thought that it would not only facilitate the discharge of this duty, but prove of convenience to the departments of Her Majesty's Government to which the Blue Book is usually communicated, if a series of Returns similar in form to and in continuation of the "Statistical Tables" compiled at the Board of Trade and presented to Parliament were prepared in the Colony. Such a series for the years 1858 and 1859 respectively, and arranged in juxta-position so as to enable ready comparison, I accordingly append to this Report, numbered from 1 to 16, and I propose to refer to these documents in illustration of the more important facts and circumstances in the condition of the Colony during the two years in question to which I may find it necessary to advert.

Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The principal revenue for these years was derived, as has been the case for many years past, from duties on imported goods, on the consumption of rum in the island, and from stamp duties. The direct tax which had been long levied upon the supposed value of real property, under the name of the "Hereditament Tax," was discontinued by virtue of a law passed in 1857, and a slightly increased duty upon a few articles of import and export, with taxes upon wheels and animals, were substituted for it. These are included under the head of Parochial Revenues in the Return, Appendix No. 3, and the items which compose the total sum under this head are given in detail in the statement of revenue in the Blue Book itself.

6. The total revenue for 1856 was 221,768*l.*, for 1857 210,727*l.*, and it will be seen by the Return (Appendix No. 2) that for 1858 it stood at 216,483*l.*, and for 1859 at 279,935*l.* This large increase for 1859 is, however, to be accounted for partly by the fact of 38,250*l.* having been brought to the credit of the revenue in account, while it is in reality a public loan raised for the purpose of paying off the debts incurred by several of the parishes during the time they were entrusted with the management of their own affairs. The additional import and export duties just referred to have also contributed their share to this augmentation, which is, however, in other respects attributable to a satisfactory rise in every item of any importance in the aggregate of the general revenue.

7. In regard to the expenditure, the Return No. 4 will show that it amounted to 191,320*l.* for 1858, and to 262,142*l.* for 1859, the former being considerably less, and the latter considerably greater than the expenditure for either of the two preceding years, which stood thus—

1856 - - -	£213,612
1857 - - -	207,299

8. The increase is to a great extent accounted for by the fact that the parish debts just alluded to are included together with the payment of compensation to the retiring collectors of taxes. Other reasons are specifically stated in the comparative returns at page 19 of the Blue Book.

9. These statements may, I think, be considered upon the whole satisfactory, since they show an increase in those items of receipt which depend upon the condition of the people of all classes, and also, that the expenditure has been kept by a wide margin within that receipt.

10. It may be proper to remark that "arrears of revenue" of the preceding year are not stated separately, the sums being carried to account as they are actually paid into the Receiver General's chest.

Local Revenues.

11. The local revenues and expenditure for 1858 are imperfectly stated in the Blue Book for that year, it having been found impossible to obtain the returns from some of the parishes. In 1859 no taxes were levied under that denomination. The system of taxation referred to in paragraph 5 came into full operation, and the amounts collected were paid into the public chest.

12. The expenditure of each parish, as reduced upon the estimates sent in by the several vestries, so as to keep it collectively within the total amount applicable to the parochial service, is stated in detail at page 23 of the Blue Book, and amounted to 34,101*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The system is open to the serious objection that the parishes which export the largest quantity of produce, and are most populous, contribute to the purely local wants of those parishes which are less favoured in these respects.

13. It has therefore naturally occasioned considerable dissatisfaction, and I do not think it will be continued much longer.

Public Debt.

14. The particulars of the public debt are stated in my Report with the Blue Book for 1857. Although the Imperial Guaranteed Loan and the Immigration Loan have been reduced by the regular annual payments provided for by the laws under which the loans are raised, yet the total amount of the Island Debt is increased from 852,808*l.* in 1857 to 913,606*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* This increase is mainly occasioned by the loan to pay off parochial debts, and that for the purpose of placing the main roads in permanent repair, upon the system explained in the 11th paragraph of my Report with the Blue Book for 1857. Both these loans are in process of regular liquidation by annual payments under laws of unlimited duration.

Expenditure by Great Britain for Military Protection and in aid of the Civil Establishment.

15. This stands for the years 1858 and 1859 at much about the same amount as stated in my Report for 1857. The sums returned by the commissariat under the heads of Naval and Military Services are, no doubt, spent within the limits of Jamaica; but I apprehend that this expenditure may more fairly be regarded (especially that on account of the navy) as incurred for imperial than for local purposes; that is, for the maintenance of a military station and a dock yard, as elements of strength to the position of the empire in these seas.

16. A sum of 1,459*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, being the actual expense incurred in removing troops for the purpose of aiding the civil power on two occasions in the year 1859, has been demanded by Her Majesty's Government, and will be paid into the commissariat chest out of the colonial revenue.

Militia.

17. Some additional powers have been conferred upon the Governor, in respect to training, arming, and clothing the Militia; but perhaps a more important step in the right direction has been made in the passage of an Act, in the year 1859, for enabling the formation of Volunteer Troops of Mounted Riflemen, the requisite measures for embodying which are now in progress, with a fair prospect of success.

Public Works, Civil Roads, Canals, &c.

18 The works of this description undertaken in 1858 were confined to the repairs of some of the parochial churches and chapels and other buildings, and to an inconsiderable and very partial expenditure upon some of the roads and bridges. But in 1859 a loan was raised for the purpose of effecting the solid repair and reconstruction of the main roads, under the direction of civil engineers. An expenditure of about 56,000*l.* was incurred for this object. A great improvement in the means of communication has undoubtedly taken place, and is indeed universally admitted; but a much larger sum will be required before the work can be considered as completed, according to the original design, which contemplated, not only such a solid construction of the roads

as should render their future maintenance in good order comparatively easy and cheap, but also the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river.

19. The alteration, with a view also to its early completion, of the new Lunatic Asylum, a work upon which 35,000*l.* has been already expended, was taken seriously in hand in 1859. The estimated cost of its alteration and completion is about 6,000*l.* That part of it destined for the male lunatics is, I am happy to report, finished sufficiently to receive its inmates, who were removed into it in the early part of last month.

Legislation.

20. The legislation of 1858 is principally remarkable for the Acts, which having now received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, enable the employers of labour on plantations to avail themselves of the advantages which other West Indian Colonies have for many years past turned to account, of obtaining contract labourers by emigration from India and other countries.

21. Laws were also passed with a view to the encouragement of rail and tram way enterprises, and the formation of a slip dock in the harbour of Kingston. None of these measures, I lament to say, have yet produced any result of practical advantage to the Colony.

22. The most important Act passed in 1859 was probably that by which a heavy debt to the Imperial Government, originating in the Slave Rebellion of 1833, was settled by the undertaking on the part of the Colony to pay a permanent annuity of 6,400*l.* from the Colonial Revenue to Her Majesty's Government, but to be appropriated, at the discretion of that Government, to the service of the Colony.

23. The Volunteer Act to which I have already alluded was also passed in this year.

Civil Establishment.

21. No changes worthy of note took place in the Civil Establishment of the Colony during the year 1858, but in 1859 there were added to it a Colonial Engineer and Architect, three Engineers of Roads, and an Inspector and Director of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.

25. The office of Colonial Engineer being remunerated at the low rate of 400*l.* a year, it has been united in the same person with that of Road Engineer for the county of Middlesex, the salary of which is 600*l.* a year, thus making the total emolument of the incumbent of the united offices 1,000*l.* a year.

26. There is no assistance of any importance afforded to either of these offices; and I am sorry to say that experience has shown that their combined duties far exceed the power of one person, however highly qualified, efficiently to perform.

27. The Inspector of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receives 400*l.* a year, a salary very far from compensatory of the trouble and responsibility.

Pensions.

28. A sum of 3,500*l.* a year is paid in pensions to a retired Chief Justice, two retired Judges, and four retired Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. These retirements took place in the year 1856, and constituted a part of the arrangement then made for economizing the cost of the Judicial Establishment of the Colony.

A few other trifling pensions, amounting in all to about 300*l.* a year, are shown by the return to be chargeable on the revenue of the Colony.

Population.

29. Under this head I shall only remark that I have every reason to believe that an Act will be passed by the legislature now in session by which a census of the population will be taken at the same period in the year 1861 as that fixed for the enumeration of the population of the mother country.

Ecclesiastical Return.

30. This return shows that not above one third of the population, say 120,000, are in the habit of attending public worship, and that the accommodation for such attendance furnished by the Church of England and all other denominations is not more than sufficient for about 175,000.

31. The number of ministers of the several denominations may be stated as follows at the close of the year 1859 :—

Church of England	85
Presbyterians	20
Wesleyans	24
United Methodist Free Church	5
Moravian	14
Roman Catholics	6
Hebrew	2
Baptists	37
London Missionary Society	11
American Mission	5

32. The stipends of the clergy of the Church of England are paid from the public revenue; and in 1858 an Act was passed providing for the half salaries of ten additional curacies at a rate not exceeding 150*l.*, the other moiety to be contributed from funds at the disposal of the bishop.

33. The bishop, however, has not yet been able to do more than supply the moieties for six of these curacies, but I hope that circumstances may ere long enable his Lordship, in concurrence with the Local Government, to give full effect to the liberal intentions of the legislature.

Education.

34. The Return in the Appendix No. 1 gives a summary of the number of schools and scholars attending in each of the years 1858 and 1859. Under both heads there is an augmentation to the extent of about one third upon the returns for the previous year (1857). This is occasioned by the insertion, for the first time, of the Sunday Schools conducted by the Baptist Missionary Society. For my own part, I think it very probable that the education imparted on Sundays under the more immediate superintendence of the ministers of religion themselves, is quite as valuable in the aggregate as that which is given on the few week days on which the schools are attended by teachers, many of whom are far from properly qualified for their office. I am, therefore, disposed to think that, after deducting the Baptist day scholars from the Sunday scholars, the remainder, about 6,500 in number, may be fairly added to the number of children passing through the schools.

Imports and Exports and Shipping Returns.

35. Under these heads the fullest information will be found in the Returns,* Appendix, numbered from 5 to 16 inclusive.

In the Return No. 15 the principal articles exported in the years 1858 and 1859 are for uniformity's sake enumerated under the heads adopted in the tables constructed by the Board of Trade, but I have added the Return No. 16, which embraces the years 1857–1858 and 1859, for the purpose of showing the great variety of marketable articles which are embraced in the catalogue of the raw and manufactured productions of the country. It will be seen, however, by the abstract of the Return which is annexed to it, that the value of the four great staples, sugar, rum, coffee, and pimento, with logwood and dyewoods, bears an overwhelming proportion to that of the minor articles; the average value of the former for the three years being 1,056,890*l.*, and of the latter only 46,609*l.*

36. Nor will it escape observation that the quantity of sugar exported in 1859 is rather less than the export of 1857, and that the export of coffee as between the two years was diminished in the proportion of $\frac{2}{7}$ths.

37. I am myself strongly of opinion that an export of sugar of about 30,000 tons, more or less, according to the nature of the seasons, will rarely be exceeded in any one year unless the planters resort to the employment of immigrant contract labour upon a much larger scale than under the existing laws they appear disposed to do.

38. I think there is no reasonable prospect of an augmentation of the effective strength of that portion of the native population who work for hire on the larger plantations, for I much doubt whether the wages which sugar cultivation can afford will prove sufficient to overcome the attractions of a life of independence, supported by the exercise of very moderate industry,—a material blessing, if rightly used,—which is unquestionably within the reach of every inhabitant of Jamaica who retains the enjoyment of bodily and mental health.

39. In the absence of any executive organization through which trustworthy details of statistics that would illustrate the condition of the people, as connected with agricul-

* These Returns are not printed.

JAMAICA.

ture and industrial occupations generally, can be obtained throughout the Colony, I could not perhaps offer data likely to afford a more valuable basis for arriving at something like a fair conclusion upon the subject than those contained in a statement relating to the parish of Hanover, drawn up, after much research and inquiry, by the Society of Industry, and recently published. This society was established a few years ago, and its proceedings have operated, I have reason to think, most beneficially in encouraging the population of the parish to apply themselves to the preparation of the various objects of use and convenience into which the natural productions of the country may be converted. The statement alluded to, of which I beg to attach a copy to this Report, should, however, be perused and conclusions drawn from it with this reservation, that it relates to a district of the island in which the abandonment of the cultivation of sugar upon a large scale for export, and by hired labour, has been proportionally greater than in most other parishes, while the industry of the people, as exhibited in their application to the production and manufacture of articles which do not for those purposes require associated labour, is perhaps nowhere in the island more favourably and profitably developed.

40. I request your Grace's permission to conclude this Report by recording the opinions which I entertain upon the social position of the native population, in the language (with a few verbal corrections) which I have already employed in a despatch I had the honour to address to you at an earlier period of the current year; viz., "Your "Grace will find that such of the documents (reports of the Stipendiary Magistrates) "as touch upon the question of the supply of labour for the conduct of agricultural "operations on the larger sugar estates tend to strengthen the conclusion that no "available increase of that supply can be expected from the native population; and "admitting that there may be delay, irregularity, and disputes on some estates in the "payment of the labourers' earnings, which exercise in respect to such properties a "prejudicial effect upon the command of labour, I am satisfied that those causes are by "no means so extensively in operation as to affect at all sensibly the general results of "cultivation in the export of sugar and rum. I look upon it as a settled point, that the "great mass of the emancipated population and their descendants are betaking themselves to the cultivation of the soil on their own account, either as a source of profit "or as the mere means of subsistence, and cannot be safely relied upon for agricultural "and manufacturing operations in which large sums of money are invested and "advanced, and which require punctuality and regularity of work for their profitable "conduct. The proportion of those who are setting themselves industriously "on their own holdings, and rapidly rising in the social scale, while commanding "the respect of all classes of the community, and some of whom are to a limited "extent themselves the employers of hired labour, paid for either in money or in "kind, is, however, I am happy to think, not only steadily increasing, but at the present "moment is far more extensive than was anticipated by those who are cognizant of "all that took place in this Colony in the earlier days of negro freedom. There can "be no doubt in fact that an independent, respectable, and I believe trustworthy middle "class is rapidly forming; and I am content to answer all that is alleged, either by those "who more especially claim to be regarded as the friends of the emancipated slave, or by "theorists in political economy, as to the course which ought to have been pursued "when the relations of landowner and labourer were remodelled immediately after the "declaration of freedom in this island, by asserting my belief that if the real object of "emancipation was to place the freedman in such a position that he might work out "his own advancement in the social scale, and prove his capacity for the full and rational "enjoyment of personal independence, secured by constitutional liberty, Jamaica will "afford more instances, even in proportion to its large population, of such gratifying "results, than any other land in which African slavery once existed. It was perhaps an "inevitable condition of a state of things which could produce such results that freedom "of action and choice of pursuits should be more absolutely unconstrained and exempt "from coercive influences of any description than elsewhere; and I have never doubted "that the habit which the whole labouring population acquired during slavery of systematically cultivating the soil for their own support, co-operating with the facilities of obtaining land, either by freehold or by payment of rent, and with the allurements and "encouragement to avail themselves of those facilities which were held out to them, has "been throughout the principal cause of their partial application as a body to estate "labour, and of the consequent difficulty in obtaining their services with certainty and "regularity, against which the Jamaica planter has had to contend.

"That a large proportion of a tropical people so situated should have fallen into a "life of mere indolence, existing by the most superficial cultivation of a fruitful soil,

" ought not perhaps to be matter of surprise, especially when it is remembered that the
" moral and religious teachings which alone could under such circumstances reclaim
" them from the dangers of their position have been confessedly insufficient in extent
" (if indeed they were not occasionally defective in other important particulars) to
" accomplish so desirable an end.

" Thus it is that Jamaica at this moment presents, as I believe, at once the strongest
" proof of the complete success of the great measure of emanicipation, as relates to the
" capacity of the emancipated race for freedom, and the most unfortunate instance of a
" descent in the scale of agricultural and commercial importance as a colonial com-
" munity."

I have, &c.
C. H. DARLING.

Enclosure in No. 1. Encl. in No. 1.

Statement regarding the Parish of Hanover, communicated to the Royal Society of Arts of Jamaica by the Hanover Society of Industry.

The Hanover Society of Industry, in complying with the request of the Royal Society of Arts to furnish such particulars regarding the parish as might tend to show its present industrial position and capabilities, have been anxious to procure such well-ascertained facts as could be depended on. For the purpose of collecting such facts, several of the more intelligent members of the society have been anxiously employed for some time in making the necessary inquiries, and noting down the information which they have received, as well as in personally visiting various districts of the parish. The society has also met on several occasions for the purpose of collating and compiling these facts. As was to be expected in such a matter, very considerable difficulty has been experienced; and the work has proved more tedious than was at first anticipated. Indeed, to go over the whole ground thoroughly would require a large staff of persons well acquainted with the several districts, and a great deal more time than the members of the society have been able to devote to the investigation. At the same time, the facts which have been collected are important and deeply interesting; and, although they have been necessarily confined to a limited range in some particulars, yet it is believed that they will tend to throw a considerable amount of light on the present condition and prospects of the parish.

I.—The Estates of the Parish.

There are at present twenty-nine estates in cultivation. On these there are employed, during crop, about 2,760 persons, of whom not less than two thirds are females. The total produce amounts to about 2,608 hogsheads of sugar and 1,435 puncheons of rum. The total acreage in canes is about 3,675 acres, so that the return of sugar is probably less than the average throughout the island, being not quite three quarters of a hogshead per acre. If we suppose the sugar to be worth 15*l.* a hogshead, and the rum 20*l.* a puncheon, the total value of the produce will be £67,820

On the supposition that each estate has, on an average, an outlay of 2,000*l.* per annum, which is probably in excess of the real amount, there would fall to be deducted - - - - - - 58,000

Leaving a clear profit of - - £9,820

This amount would be a poor return for the capital invested; but we suppose it to be considerably under the reality.

We have also ascertained that the land cleared for pasturage in connexion with the estates amounts to about 3,555 acres; so that the whole land cultivated in canes and cleared for pasturage, in connexion with the estates, amounts to about 7,230 acres.

The total acreage of these twenty-nine estates is 35,782; so that there are no less than 28,552 acres, connected in one way or another with these estates, which are, with inconsiderable exceptions, in ruinate or inaccessible to cultivation.

The following is a tabular Statement of the above.

No. of Estates.	Total Acreage.	No. of Acres in Canes.	No. of Acres cleared for Pasturage.	No. of Acres Ruinate or wholly Uncultivated.	Produce.		No. of Persons employed during crop.
					Hogsheads Sugar.	Puncheons Rum.	
29	35,782	3,675	3,555	28,552	2,608	1,435	2,760

II.—Penns and other large Properties of the Parish.

We have, according to the Land-tax Roll of 1853, seventy-one properties, besides the estates, each containing upwards of one hundred acres. Of these, thirty may be designated penns or stock-

JAMAICA.

farms, as being used, more or less, for breeding stock. In the seventy-one properties there is a total of 52,361 acres. In the penns there are about 3,273 acres in guinea grass; about 8,960 acres in cleared common grass; about 6,838 head of stock; and about 377 persons constantly employed on an average.

There are fifty-two properties of from 30 to 100 acres. These contain a total of 2,708 acres.

There are twenty-eight properties of 20 and under 30 acres. These contain a total of 631 acres.

The remaining properties are under twenty acres each, and amount in number, as ascertained from the Land-tax Roll of 1853, to 2,124.

The following is a tabular statement of the way in which the total acreage of the parish appears to be apportioned :—

29	Estates in cultivation, containing - - - -	35,782 Acres.
71	Penns and other large properties of upwards of 100 acres, containing -	52,361 „
52	Properties, 30 acres and not exceeding 100 - - -	2,708 „
28	Properties, 20 acres and under 30 - - - -	631 „
2,124	Properties, under 20 acres - - - -	5,975 „
2,304	Properties, containing - - - - -	7,437 Acres.

The average of the properties under 20 acres is thus about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres for each; 891 of them have one acre each, and 431 have two acres each. This leaves 4,222 acres for the remaining 802 properties of this class, or an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres for each of the 802.

III. Small Settlements of the Parish.

In addition to what is above stated, regarding the number and contents of the small settlements, the society have ascertained other interesting particulars. The minute inquiries of the society, however, under this head, have extended only to six districts of the parish, comprising in extent and population about one fourth of the whole, if we include the population of the town of Lucea. We have inquired very particularly in regard to the number of settlements, number of persons, number of acres attached to each settlement, the quantity of that land cultivated by the settlers respectively, the quantity of land rented by them in other parts of the parish and cultivated by them, and the number of renters as distinguished from proprietors.

The following Table exhibits the result in regard to the districts specified :—

	District.	No. of Settlements.	Persons.	Acres.	Acres cultivated.	Acres rented and cultivated.	Renters as distinguished from Proprietors.	
No. 1.	Maryland District -	76	309	545	$87\frac{1}{2}$	37	5	
No 2.	Barbary Hill to Westmoreland -	120	586	1,121	67	$66\frac{1}{2}$	19	
No. 3.	Riley Estate to Askenish - -	50	213	$107\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	28	If we add 1,500 as the population of Lucea and its immediate neighbourhood, we have a total population of 5,537 for the districts specified.
No. 4.	From Carr Bridge to Glasgow, including Dias's District, &c. -	295	1,181	1,498	$283\frac{1}{3}$	145	74	
No. 5.	Richmond to Dias's	78	311	$241\frac{1}{4}$	8	5	16	
No. 6.	Brownsville District	300	1,437	1,500	200	130	75	
		919	4,037	$5,012\frac{3}{4}$	$661\frac{1}{4}$	408	217	

From this statement it appears that there is an average of about four persons and five acres of land to each family; that each family cultivates, on an average, rather more than one acre, inclusive of land which they rent; and that the proportion of renters to proprietors is only about one fifth, understanding by renters those who rent land without being also proprietors.

It is an important fact that, in these districts, there are one thousand acres cultivated in ground provisions, sugar, arrow root, ginger, &c. If we suppose the value of the produce of each acre to be 30*l.*, we have a total value of 30,000*l.*; and, assuming that the remaining three fourths of the parish are similarly cultivated, we would have the amount of 120,000*l.* as the value of the produce of the small settlers. One half of this amount is probably consumed by themselves and the other half sold.

The following is a statement regarding the small cane mills in the districts above specified :—

		1859.
District No. 1. - -	Mills 12 - -	Produce 29 Barrels.
„ No. 2. - -	„ 11 - -	„ 31 „
„ No. 3. - -	„ 7 - -	„ 23 „
„ No. 4. - -	„ 85 - -	„ 261 „
„ No. 5. - -	„ 18 - -	„ $71\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ No. 6. - -	„ 10 - -	„ 40 „
	143	$455\frac{1}{2}$

The cost of these mills and accompanying coppers is, on an average, about 10*l.* each. This would give a total value for those enumerated of 1,430*l.* The produce, at 2*l.* a barrel, would realize 911*l.* Assuming that this is about one third of the number of small mills and corresponding produce of sugar by the small settlers in the parish (which is a very moderate calculation), the total amount would be 4,290*l.* as the value of the mills and 2,733*l.* as the value of the produce in 1859.

In regard to District No. 4, we have ascertained that there has been a gradual increase in the produce during the last three years, as follows:—

In 1857	- - - -	146 Barrels.
„ 1858	- - - -	227½ „
„ 1859	- - - -	261 „

IV. General Remarks regarding the Parish.

The parish of Hanover is extensive, containing, according to Government survey, 212 square miles. The population, according to the census in 1844, was 21,575, or 101·76 persons to each square mile. Notwithstanding the loss by cholera and small-pox, from both of which diseases the parish suffered greatly, we are satisfied that the population has considerably increased, and now amounts probably to about 25,000.

The parish is, in general, very hilly, and large sugar estates can be cultivated advantageously only on the sea side and on a portion of the table land in the interior. Since emancipation, a considerable number of the estates, formerly in cultivation, have been abandoned; but a large proportion of these were situated in hilly portions of the parish, where the cultivation was necessarily difficult and expensive, and to this cause, as well as in consequence of the great reduction in the price of the produce since 1846, their abandonment may be principally attributed.

The soil of the parish is, generally speaking, fertile, and, in numerous parts, produces generously almost all kinds of ground provisions, a large quantity of which are taken by the peasantry to the Westmoreland markets, and also to St. James's and Trelawny. For a particular statement of the productions of the parish and other interesting items the society refer to a paper hereto annexed, drawn up by Dr. Potts, one of their members.*

The roads of the parish have long had a very bad reputation. For many years, during the rainy season, many of the roads, especially in the central and leeward districts of the parish, were all but impassable, some of them entirely so. This arose no doubt in a great measure from the nature of the soil, but also and principally from the fact that the amount raised for road purposes was quite inadequate, in consequence of the numerous streamlets which intersect the parish, and the consequent necessity for a large number of bridges. Recent legislation, however, has relieved the local commissioners of the care of about forty miles of main road, with 18 or 20 bridges thereon. The commissioners have, consequently, had it in their power to devote more attention and money to the second and third class roads; and a gratifying change for the better is already perceptible, which leads to the hope that ere many years the roads will all be permanently improved.

The harbour of Lucea is one of the best on the north side of the island. It is about one mile in length and varies from about a mile to three quarters of a mile in width, being in the form of a horse shoe. It affords every facility for vessels sailing in and out, the channel at the entrance being about quarter of a mile wide. The north-east point is called Lucea Point, and on the western point stands the fort, from which place the reef extends about a cable's length from shore. It is quite steep, and the heads of coral sometimes appear above water. One hundred sail, or more, of merchant ships may lie in the harbour, secure from all winds. The depth is from three to nine fathoms with a muddy bottom. During the last few years very few ships have come direct to Lucea. The produce of the estates is taken principally in droghers to Montego Bay or Falmouth for shipment; and it is only occasionally that a large vessel drops in to get a portion or the complement of her cargo.

The peasantry are, generally speaking, industrious and well behaved, and are gradually becoming more comfortable in their worldly circumstances. On the town of Lucea there is a manifest improvement during the last three years. There has been a decided increase in the amount of business transacted, as compared with a number of years previously; and it is to be hoped that the improvement will continue and increase.

As a specimen of the more advanced class of the small settlers of the parish, the society would refer to the table hereto annexed, which gives particulars regarding the dwelling houses, grounds, &c. of those to whom the society's premiums were awarded, on the occasion of their last exhibition in August, for praiseworthy industry thus manifested.

The Society of Industry was instituted in July 1855, and has already held four annual exhibitions, which have been attended with considerable success, and full particulars of which were given in the newspapers at the time. In connexion with the society there is a reading room, in which most of the island papers and some English ones are to be found; and the society is now contemplating the formation of a small library of reference for the use of the members, and also the importation of some useful machines and implements for economising labour, which is a great desideratum in the parish.

The society has hitherto been maintained solely by the contributions of the members and others interested in its efficiency and progress, and has been specially patronized by his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. H. A. Whitelocke, custos of the parish, and other enlightened friends of the country. The members of the society thus take encouragement from the past, and hope to labour on for the accomplishment of the important objects for which they are associated, ever bearing in mind the motto which they at first adopted, and which they consider most suitable in the present circumstances of the island,

"Learn to labour, and to wait."

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* Not printed.

JAMAICA.

No 1.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Number of Schools and of Scholars of various Denominations in each of the Years 1858–9.

Denomination.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Church of England - -	124	119	9,914	7,449
Presbyterian - - -	50	45	2,357	3,281
Baptist—Day - - -	62	54	2,420	3,404
„ Sunday - - -	59	61	9,677	10,009
Wesleyan - - -	32	33	2,585	2,184
United Methodist - - -	9	8	479	479
Moravian - - - -	14	47	1,233	2,700
London Missionary - -	18	21	1,342	1,592
Jewish - - - -	1	1	34	43
American Mission - - -	8	—	426	—
Roman Catholic - - -	5	5	251	329
	382		30,718	

No. 2.

No. 2.

Total Amount of Public Revenue and Expenditure in each of the Years 1858–9.

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1858	216,483	7	7	191,320	13	10
1859	279,935	0	4	262,141	16	6

No. 3.

No. 3.

Comparative Statement of the net Amount of the various Branches of Public Revenue in th Years 1858–9.

Branches of Revenue.	1858.			1859.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ordinary:—						
Customs Tonnage - - -	7,046	15	5	6,755	5	2
Import Duties - - -	132,909	16	1	143,170	16	9
Rum Duties - - - -	31,267	11	5	35,079	7	7
Stamp Duties - - -	11,030	16	6	12,567	13	11
Tax on Tonnage for transient Poor -	1,200	8	8	1,166	13	9
Public Taxes - - -	3,991	13	10	570	9	9
Fees and Fines - - -	204	8	0	381	8	6
Health Officers' Fees - - -	204	15	0	197	14	0
The Ordinary's Fees - - -	—			322	15	6
Licences - - - -	2,578	7	6	3,387	4	10
Seizures - - - -	122	17	4	29	0	4
Penitentiary and Prison Fund Account -	—			1,696	6	1
Total Ordinary -	190,557	9	9	205,397	2	2
Less Drawbacks and Reliefs -	3,474	5	4	4,136	8	6
	187,083	4	5	201,260	13	8
Casual:—						
Tax to repay Loan, 18 Vict. c. 60. -	2,032	4	10	—		
Parochial Revenues - - -	12,412	19	11	39,416	5	11
Parochial Balances transferred - -	10,938	19	7	—		
Chancery Deposits forfeited - -	3,005	7	9	78	3	10
Customs' lapsed Salaries - -	—			0	12	4
Escheats - - - -	14	0	0	8	6	8
Loan, 21 & 22 Vict. - - -	—			38,250	0	0
Light House, Morant Point - -	996	11	1	920	17	11
Total -	216,483	7	7	279,935	0	4

No. 4.

JAMAICA.

No. 4.

Comparative Statement of the Amount of the various Branches of the Public Expenditure in the Years 1858–9.

Branches of Expenditure.	1858.			1859.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Government :—						
Executive Government	5,848	18	4	6,603	5	5
Legislature	5,659	13	9	6,073	14	4
Privy Council	310	16	11	800	7	4
Revenue Establishment	19,249	15	5	18,308	18	9
Ecclesiastical	25,063	9	2	28,251	9	3
Judicial	23,023	19	6	24,846	4	5
Prisons	8,196	12	0	8,612	5	3
Penitentiary	7,293	13	2	9,507	10	5
Prisons and Penitentiary Fund Account	—			1,702	8	7
Police Force	20,068	0	1	22,880	13	0
Constabulary	25	8	10	370	18	7
Printing	2,785	0	6	2,855	1	7
Parochial Charges transferred to the Public :—						
Clerks of the Vestries	4,665	16	8	4,978	13	5
Miscellaneous	339	3	4	370	0	0
Public Hospital	8,504	9	5	9,286	5	7
Health Officers' Act	991	13	4	1,084	16	6
Grants in aid of—						
Board of Works, &c.	1,629	18	11	1,415	0	8
Education, Arts, &c.	5,146	4	11	10,414	1	2
Baths, Botanic Gardens, &c.	709	7	5	892	14	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills, Charities, &c.	10,757	9	3	9,942	3	0
Lighthouse, Morant Point	581	8	10	793	12	1
Forts and Fortifications	217	12	11	435	8	1
Other Military Purposes	182	0	0	176	13	9
Loans :—						
Guaranteed Loan, 17 Vict. c. 29., Interest	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
„ „ Sinking Fund	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
18 Vict. c. 60, Interest	585	0	0	548	15	0
„ „ o redeem Loan	1,100	0	0	1,750	0	0
21 Vict. ., Loan Fund	—			26	0	0
21 Vict. & 22 Vict., Interest	—			896	11	2
Parochial Contingencies	6,927	15	10	34,101	2	4
Parochial Arrears	—			20,056	17	1
Licence and Registration Duty Act	—			1,589	5	6
Compensation, Collection of Taxes	—			1,500	0	0
Miscellaneous	961	6	8	1,070	19	11
House Tax, refunded Parishes	505	18	8	—		
	191,320	13	10	262,141	16	6

HONDURAS.

HONDURAS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 25.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, Jamaica, May 4, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from the Acting Superintendent of Honduras, forwarding the Blue Book of that settlement for the year 1859, accompanied by an interesting report from the Treasurer, Mr. Cuyler.

Honduras. No. 21. of March 31, 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

HONDURAS.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Belize, British Honduras,
March 31, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit in duplicate the Blue Book of this settlement for the year 1859.

2. I forward this compendium of statistical information without any report from myself, considering that three weeks' experience as Acting Superintendent would impress any remarks I might make with very insufficient authority. The absence of the customary observations will, I trust, be of less importance to Her Majesty's Government in presence of the ample, interesting, and instructive paper forwarded by Mr. Superintendent Seymour with the Blue Book for 1858.

3. In order, however, that the financial condition of the settlement at the close of 1859 may be more readily compared with those of 1858, I have called upon the Treasurer to furnish me with a short report, independent of his marginal observations in the Blue Book itself; and I have the honour to transmit a copy of it in duplicate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PRICE,
Acting Superintendent.

His Excellency C. H. Darling, Esquire,
Governor-in-Chief.

Colonial Treasurer's Office, Belize,
April 4, 1860.

SIR,

HAVING been directed by your Excellency to furnish a report on the financial condition of the settlement, to accompany the Blue Book for the year 1859, I have now the honour to forward the following observations on the subject.

2. The commencement of the year 1859 was remarkable for the uneasiness and apprehension which pervaded the whole community, and originated in the recent failures of two extensive houses engaged in the mahogany trade. The calamitous consequences of these commercial disasters were widely diffused, and injuriously affected every branch of our local industry. Business was dull and fluctuating, and speculation was completely paralyzed, for none could tell how far they might be involved in the catastrophe; while, to add to the general despondency, the value of our staple productions was deteriorated.

3. I may here state, in explanation that the mahogany trade has been entirely engrossed by four or five influential firms, who employ large numbers of foremen, labourers, and mechanics in their different works. The rate of wages paid to these people has sustained a high average by reason of the competition which existed; and the retail stores have always mainly depended for their annual profits upon the sums disbursed by the gangs, when they return to Belize in the month of December, for the purpose of entering into fresh contracts for the ensuing season, at which time they receive the balance due to them for past services, together with a considerable payment in advance of their wages for the coming year.

4. The natural result followed the reverses to which I have alluded. The operations of the embarrased houses were restricted. The labour market became crowded with persons seeking employment, and the price of labour fell. It is true that the few who could command capital were enabled to hire their workmen at a remunerative rate; but as the usual amount of money was not in circulation, the shopkeepers suffered in proportion, and failed to realize their customary emoluments.

5. Another interest was also languishing and depressed. Those merchants who imported with a view to principally disposing of their goods to purchasers from the contiguous states of Central America had found that modern facilities of communication with Europe had gradually induced many foreigners to resort directly to the home manufacturers for their supplies, instead of dealing, as heretofore, with their correspondents in Belize, and thus simultaneously all classes looked forward with a gloomy foreboding and distrust of the future.

6. Amidst circumstances such as I have depicted the legislature was summoned in the month of January for the despatch of business; and Mr. Superintendent Seymour, in his opening address, strongly urged the Assembly "to make some additional provisions "for the support of the revenue, until the dangers which seemed to threaten it on all "sides should have passed away."

HONDURAS.

7. Acting judiciously upon this advice, the house, early in the session, appointed a committee of seven members to take into consideration the financial position of the settlement, aud to report as to the best means of meeting present difficulties.

8. The committee, after careful deliberation, reported that in their opinion the total amount of imports would greatly decrease during the year, and that it would be necessary to extend the list of articles paying specific duties, and to impose an ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. on unenumerated articles; but, as a concession to the export trade, they recommended a drawback of 6 per cent. on all goods exported in unbroken packages within two years after their arrival; and, finally, they suggested that the scale of duties proposed by them should be adopted for a term of three years, to give stability to the government, and promote the restoration of confidence in the minds of the public.

9. In these views the house pratriotically acquiesced, and without hesitation passed a tariff based on the recommendations of their committee, with a duration of three years. To exhibit in a clearer light the liberal spirit by which they were animated, I have appended to this report a copy of the duties and taxes now in force, and have placed them in juxtaposition to the schedule which previously obtained.

Appendix A.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue 1859 -	27,982	6	3
„ 1858 -	22,175	14	3
Increase -	5,806	12	0

10. The new tariff became law on the 1st of March, and, in combination with the income of one quarter under the old schedule, resulted, on the 31st of December, in an increase of revenue amounting to 5,806*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*, as compared with the year 1858.

11. But the wisdom and foresight of the legislature in granting additional supplies, pursuant to the wishes of the executive, will be established more ostensibly by a closer investigation of the financial statistics. It was no false alarm or idle panic which predicted that the importations would decrease, as the subjoined table will verify; and inasmuch as the imports and exports of any country constitute the grand criterion of its prosperity, it is needless for me to demonstrate that the success of the tariff is an event attributable rather to the enlightened discernment of the Assembly than a sign of much commercial improvement.

—	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858 - - -	207,908 4 0	380,377 15 0
1859 - -	175,293 6 0	288,161 7 0
Decrease - -	32,614 18 0	92,216 8 0

12. These figures of themselves afford an ample illustration of the stagnation of trade; but I have also instituted a comparison between the revenue that would have been collected in 1859, assuming that the scale of taxation had not undergone revision. A reference to the Appendix will prove, that whereas in the former year the receipts amounted in the aggregate to 22,175*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, in the latter period not more than 19,264*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* would have accrued to the treasury; in other words, there would have been a decrease of 2,910*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and at the commencement of 1860, instead of having a surplus of 3,836*l.* 5*s.* in hand, the government would have been compelled to announce that the exchequer was bankrupt.

Appendix B.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts 1859 -	27,982	6	3
Balance from 1858	1,632	2	3
	29,614	8	6
Expenditure 1859	25,778	3	6
Surplus -	3,836	5	0

Appendix C.

13. The receipts from foreign spirits may perhaps be deemed worthy of remark. Under the old schedule they were liable altogether to a specific duty of 3*s.* per gallon, which was raised according to the revised tariff to 4*s.* The importation for the two years are hereunder given, viz.:—

In the year 1858 -	21,152	gallons.
In the year 1859 -	13,247	„
Decrease - -	7,905	„

This diminution is caused partly by the heavier charge imposed upon the importer, and partly by the quantity of rum manufactured in the settlement, which has in a great measure superseded the inferior qualities of gin and other spirits formerly introduced for

HONDURAS. the consumption of the lower classes, as in like manner the home-made sugar virtually prohibits the importation of any sugar other than refined, notwithstanding that there is an excise duty on local produce, viz., 3*s*. per 100 lb. on sugar, and 1*s*. per gallon on spirits, subject to drawback on exportation.

14. Another peculiar feature in the financial transactions of 1859 is, that a more frequent demand has arisen for government securities as investments. Prior to the mercantile casualties above mentioned, persons in possession of small funds were in the habit of depositing their spare money with the most solid commercial firms, who allowed interest at 6 per cent. for the use of the capital, but seldom offered any material guarantee for the safety of the deposit; and until the late reverses this system of mutual accommodation had been managed with so much satisfaction to both parties concerned that no danger or insecurity was ever contemplated.

15. The failure of one of the houses which succumbed beneath the pressure of its embarrassments involved several families in much temporary misery. The loss of the interest on their capital, and the possibility of the non-recovery of the principal itself, upon which in many instances they depended for subsistence, opened their eyes to the evils incident to the practice hitherto pursued, and moved them to seek for safer channels in which to embark their means.

16. Consequently a loan to provide for the construction of a new bridge, which the government had vainly endeavoured on various other occasions to negotiate, was at once eagerly taken up, while the number of depositors in the savings bank has increased in the ratio described below, and is still being augmented.

Date.	Number of Depositers.	Value of Deposits.
		£ *s*. *d*.
31st December 1859	77	3,921 19 6
31st December 1858	56	2,338 0 0
Increase - -	21	1,583 19 6

17. Meanwhile the exhausting drain upon the treasury chest caused by the erection of a new gaol and the central schools has at length ceased, and the cost of the town improvements, which date from the great fire of 1856, has been almost entirely defrayed This will be an appreciable relief to the finances of the country; and it is a source of congratulation to reflect, that sufficient funds are still forthcoming to meet all immediate executive wants, for the maintenance of the institutions of the settlement, and the prosecution of sundry works of importance initiated by the legislature, with the sanction and approval of Her Majesty's Superintendent.

18. I believe, then, that the crisis of these severe vicissitudes has been overcome by the firmness with which at the outset they were encountered, by the policy which inaugurated broader fiscal arrangements, by the exercise of rigid economy in the administration of affairs, and by the elasticity of commerce. The new year has so far appeared in favourable contrast to its predecessor; and I would fain hope that prosperity is again about to revisit this distant dependency of the Crown, and that at the expiration of the term during which the present tariff will control mercantile speculations it will be found that there has been a revenue, not only adequate to provide for ordinary requirements, but even large enough to empower the government to redeem some of the bridge loan debentures.

19. It may not be irrelevant to state, that agriculture is beginning to command a larger share of public attention. The natural resources of British Honduras have hitherto never been scientifically cultivated or developed, and it is not unreasonable to anticipate that this abundant scope for enterprize will soon be valued by capitalists, now that the capabilities of the soil have been practically tested by small planters, and the fertility of the land is universally acknowledged, and substantiated by its productions.

20. Moreover, the staple trade in mahogany and dyewoods still continues to be maintained with vigour, while the prospect of an easier communication with Guatemala, which the road projected under the British treaty with that state holds forth, encourages a happy belief that commercial intercourse with the interior of Central America may yet be renewed, under circumstances advantageous to local interests.

21. In compliance with your instructions, I have limited the range of my observations as nearly as possible to subjects bearing upon the financial condition of the settlement, both in the retrospect and in relation to its future progress; and having passed in review the chief topics which attracted my notice among the occurrences o last year, and shown that, if I am not premature in my conjectures, there is at least a fair promise of eventual and continuing amelioration, I beg leave to place my report in the hands of your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER,
Treasurer.

His Excellency Thomas Price, Esq.
H.M. Superintendent (Acting).

APPENDIX A.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Duties and Taxes levied in the Years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

	Tariff 1858.	Tariff 1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duty on all imports - - - per cent.	1 10 0	1 10 0
„ tonnage - - per ton.	0 2 0	0 2 0
„ wines - - - per gallon	0 2 0	0 3 0
„ spirits and cordials - „	0 3 0	0 4 0
„ bread and biscuits - per 100 lbs.	No rated duty.	0 2 0
„ soap - - - per cwt.	—	0 2 0
„ rice - - - per 100 lbs.	—	0 2 0
„ coffee - - - „	0 8 0	0 8 0
„ molasses and honey - per gallon	0 0 6	No rated duty.
„ cattle - - - per head	0 4 0	0 4 0
„ horses and mules - „	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ tea - - - per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 6
„ lumber - - per 1,000 feet	0 8 0	0 12 0
„ shingles - - per 1,000	0 2 0	0 3 0
„ hay - - - per 100 lbs.	0 0 9	0 1 0
„ sugar candy - - „	0 8 0	0 12 0
„ cigars - - per 1,000	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ tobacco - - - per 100 lbs.	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ malt liquor and cider - per dozen	0 1 0	0 1 6
„ cocoa - - - per 100 lbs.	0 4 0	0 4 0
Duty on unenumerated articles - per cent.	2 10 0	7 10 0
Excise duty on sugar manufactured in the Settlement - - - per 100 lbs.	0 2 0	0 3 0
Excise duty on spirits manufactured in the Settlement - - - per gallon	0 0 9	0 1 0
Tax on wheels - - - each	0 12 0	0 12 0
„ drays - - - - „	1 0 0	1 0 0
„ horses kept in town - - „	Nil.	1 0 0
„ dogs - - - - „	Nil.	0 4 0
„ spirit licences - - - - -	30 0 0 15 0 0 6 0 0	30 0 0 15 0 0 6 0 0
Hospital dues - - - per man	0 6 0	0 6 0
Annual hospital dues - - - per month / per man.	0 1 6	0 1 6
Harbour dues, according to the tonnage of the vessel - - - - - - -	1 16 0 1 9 0 0 18 0 0 12 0	1 16 0 1 9 0 0 18 0 0 12 0
Storage on gunpowder - - per barrel	0 6 0	0 6 0
Fees of offices - - - - -	As fixed by law.	Same.
Wharfage fees - - - -	Nil.	According to size of vessel.

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER,
Treasurer.

HONDURAS.

APPENDIX B.

A RETURN showing the actual Amount of Revenue collected in the Year 1858 and the Amount that would have been received in 1859 assuming the Tariff to have been the same in both Years, together with the actual Receipts in 1859 under the New Tariff.

	Actual Receipts 1858.	1859, under Schedule 1858.	1859 Actual Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Duty on imports	2,079 9 0	1,753 1 3	1,753 1 3
„ unenumerated articles	4,438 9 9	3,766 0 4	10,074 3 0
„ tonnage	2,872 4 0	2,649 14 0	2,649 14 0
„ wines	3,730 13 6	500 3 6	694 2 3
„ spirits and cordials	3,172 16 0	1,987 1 9	2,517 1 6
„ bread	Nil.	Nil.	93 11 3
„ cattle	642 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ cigars	350 17 6	296 6 9	296 6 9
„ cocoa	58 5 6	29 3 9	29 3 9
„ coffee	303 15 9	317 3 0	317 3 0
„ hay	18 17 0	24 5 0	32 6 9
„ horses and mules	118 16 0	36 12 0	36 12 0
„ lumber	243 15 0	225 2 9	319 8 6
„ malt liquor and cider	281 8 6	402 11 6	599 10 9
„ molasses and honey	2 0	—	Nil.
„ rice	Nil.	Nil.	191 5 3
„ sugar and candy	188 14 0	133 0 9	199 0 0
„ shingles	42 18 6	48 15 6	73 3 3
„ soap	Nil.	Nil.	406 13 6
„ tea	261 13 6	212 9 3	318 7 9
„ tobacco	388 1 9	445 5 3	445 5 3
Excise duty on spirits manufactured in the settlement	1,042 18 0	1,020 6 10	1,221 2 9
„ sugar	433 11 6	510 13 6	702 6 3
Harbour dues	125 14 0	129 0 0	129 0 0
Hospital dues	266 8 0	267 18 0	267 18 0
Annual hospital dues	162 0 0	183 3 0	183 3 0
Spirit licences	855 0 0	810 0 0	810 0 0
Tax on wheels	18 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0
„ drays	14 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
„ horses kept in town	Nil.	Nil.	39 0 0
„ dogs	Nil.	Nil.	49 12 0
Storage on gunpowder	154 4 0	96 3 0	96 3 0
Rent of market stalls	68 7 6	96 5 6	96 5 6
Rent of haulover ferry	40 0 0	38 8 0	38 8 0
Sales public property	3 5 3	4 4 3	4 4 3
Fines and confiscations	241 10 6	398 19 9	398 19 9
Fees of offices	2,557 6 3	2,436 5 0	2,436 5 0
Wharfage fees	Nil.	Nil.	15 4 0
Sundries	Nil.	Nil.	1 19 0
	22,175 14 3	19,264 19 2	27,982 6 3

SUMMARY.

	£ s. d.
Actual Receipts in 1858	22,175 14 3
Receipts for 1859 if the same Tariff had remained in force	19,264 19 2
Decrease	2,910 15 1

APPENDIX C.

A STATEMENT showing the Excess of Expenditure over Revenue, supposing the Tariff for 1859 to have been identically the same as the Tariff for 1858.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure in 1859		25,778 3 6
Receipts for 1859, under old Schedule, as per Appendix B.	19,264 19 2	
Surplus from 1858	1,632 2 3	
		20,897 1 5
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		4,881 2 1

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER.

BAHAMAS.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor BAYLEY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.
(No. 81.)

Nassau, Bahamas, N.P.,
August 15, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

HEREWITH I have the honour transmit the Blue Book of the Bahamas for the year 1859.

Revenue.

2. A comparison between the revenue of 1858 and that of 1859 shows a falling off in the latter of these two years. For the gross revenue of 1858 rose to 33,135*l.*, and its net revenue to 32,134*l.*: while in 1859 the gross revenue was only 31,849*l.*, and the net revenue 30,727*l.* But I have reason to believe that the income for the current year will counterbalance this depression; and a more favourable result attends the comparison between the imports and exports of the two years.

Imports and Exports.

3. While the imports of 1858 were valued at 190,523*l.*, the value of those of 1859 rose to 213,166*l.*; and whereas the exports of 1858 were valued at only 92,156*l.*, those of 1859 are estimated at 141,896*l.* But there seems to have been exported a smaller proportion of the staple produce of the Colony (pine apples and oranges) in 1859 than in 1858, owing to the ungenial season of last year. This difference, therefore, in favour of 1859, must be accounted for by the augmentation or value of wrecks, and the enhanced re-exportation of wrecked cargoes to the United States and the United Kingdom. "Wrecks" are the great and constant element of our trade and our revenue.

Legislation.

4. The year 1859 was distinguished by some important legislative measures.

5. Among the enactments which deserve notice, I would mention Acts 22 Vict. cap. 4, 22 Vict. cap. 9, 22 Vict. cap. 24, 22 Vict. cap. 25.

6. The first of these proposes the establishment of steam communication between New Providence and the Out-Islands. This, when carried into effect will supply a want that has been long felt. Nothing can be more desolate than the aspect of many of our out-islands. They possess few advantages beyond a very genial climate, and such advantages as they have are turned to hardly any account by the few inhabitants who are scattered over them. By industry, perseverance, and intelligence, they might be made to provide for a population five or six times as numerous as that which they now support. They might raise Indian corn, cattle, horses, fruit, and cotton. As it is, they raise but very little corn, no cotton, and but a small proportion of the cattle required for the use of the Nassau Market, which looks for its supplies of meat to the southern districts of the United States. Two islands, indeed, Eleuthera and San Salvador raise fruit for the English and American markets, but, with the exception of these, the description which I have given is generally correct. And one cause commonly, and not untruly, assigned for this condition of things, is the uncertainty attending the frequency and duration of voyages to Nassau. Where the time occupied may be so long as to injure the cattle put on board and the opportunity so rare as to baffle all preparations for the market of the capital, it can hardly be expected that either labour or money will be invested in breeding them. But, were the means of intercourse between the chief town of the Colony and the outlying islands either more numerous or more rapid, the cattle breeders might calculate on the exigencies of their customers, and adjust their preparations to the expected demand. And the same reasoning which applies to sheep and oxen, applies nearly as much to corn and hay, which are much neglected owing to the distance which debars the growers from knowledge of the state of the Nassau markets. I hope that, ere long, these great impediments to the development of the resources of the out-islands will be removed by an application of the remedy which the legislature has undertaken to bestow.

BAHAMAS.

7. Act 22 Vict. cap. 9. will probably have greater and more lasting effects on the Colony than its unpretending title would seem to denote. It provides for the erection of an hotel in Nassau. This work is necessitated by the influx of visitors who have crowded to this place during the two winters that we have enjoyed regular steam communication with New York. The continuance of these visits, after the completion of the structure may end by making some of these denizens permanent sojourners; and an infusion of American speculators may exercise a powerful influence over the future fortunes of the Colony.

8. Act 22 Vict. cap. 24. extends to the colony the "Matrimonial Causes" law of England. Of this enactment I will only say that I devoutly hope its provisions will be very seldom applied here as a remedy for the ills of married life. Had there been any means for ensuring privacy and quiet in the hearing of the cases, I should have felt but little repugnance to the measure. But, if in England the turbulent ribaldry of a mixed audience has been regarded as a desecration of a court of justice, and a formidable danger to social order, what may not be apprehended in a colony where the presence of a motley mob at a divorce trial will often complicate the gross indecency of semi-barbarism with the asperities of colour and race? I should have urged the legislature to provide for the more secret mode of trying these cases, had it not been for the decided opposition exhibited by the Imperial Parliament to a proposal (made during the session of last year) of the same kind. I now can only hope that the institution of this court will give few opportunities of revealing the domestic errors and quarrels of our families for the diversion and scoffing comment of those whose criticism is barbed at once by familiarity and estrangement.

9. Act 22 Vict. cap. 25. makes provision for the improvement of the town and harbour of Nassau. I have delayed using the powers conferred by this enactment, through an unwillingness to increase the taxation of the Colony, and a conviction that it will be more expedient to complete the erection of the hotel, before we begin any other public work. I trust, however, that one public work, alike of beauty and utility, will be commenced if not finished during my administration: I mean an esplanade on the Western Beach fronting the western entrance to the harbour. This I look forward to seeing constitute an ornament to the town and an attraction to visitors.

10. Such are the more prominent Acts of the session of 1858.

11. But, after all, the session was more remarkable for that which the legislature refused to do than for that which it did effect. I have already in my annual report for the year 1857 represented the want which has long been felt of some place of liberal education for the wealthier and more prominent classes of society. This want I was anxious to supply, and recommended the legislature to vote an annual subsidy for the maintenance of a public collegiate institution. This proposition was rejected after a warm discussion under the influence of those feelings which so often prevail in communities of different races and colours. Not only do many of the white population view with dislike the contact of their own children with coloured schoolmates, but also some of the coloured people themselves who have in their turn enjoyed the advantage of such companionship resist the extension of similar privileges to the young of their own class. In the debate which took place on this proposition, I am informed its most active opponents were found among those who owed their early education here, and their capacity for profiting by instruction in England afterwards no less than their present social position to the elementary training which they received while there was a collegiate institution here. In mentioning these facts, I do not mean to impute to the opponents of the measure either unmixed prejudice or unmixed selfishness. It is easy for those who have always lived at a distance from colonies peopled by races of different origin, colour, and habits, to condemn these sentiments as the mere effusion of selfish arrogance and jealous pride. But those who are intimately acquainted with tropical colonies are aware that other feelings of a less unworthy kind often beset the questions of social intercourse and public education. It would, indeed, not be impossible to select for admission to a school coloured children (mulattoes or black), whose domestic training and associations are as unexceptionable as those of any white families: But selections of this kind, if left to individual judgment would be hardly compatible with the conditions of a public school endowed and supported at the public expense. And in no community, so small as this is, would any committee or board of visitors willingly undertake the unpopular duty of winnowing the candidates for admission into an institution of this kind; while the unrestricted admissibility of all would, in the end practically exclude those, whose parentage, domestic training, and personal character were most likely to make a public school respectable. Thus, between the dread of a school which would exhibit an obnoxious exclusiveness, and the dread of one which would confound all distinctions of

manner, character, habits and position, the scheme failed to win support. But I cannot help considering both these fears to have been groundless. I think that it was in the power of the legislature to ensure respectability of birth, and decency of behaviour in the pupils, by making the payment of a certain moderate fee the condition of entry into the institution. However, the house and the people seem to have thought differently. And the fear of two opposite but equally improbable dangers caused the temporary failure of a scheme which was not only harmless but, as I believe, absolutely necessary to the Colony.

12. For, as it is, the sons of our mercantile and professional men (with the exception of the very few who are really rich) either receive a most imperfect and superficial education here, or they are sent to be educated in the United States of America. Of these alternative causes it is difficult to say which is the least to be desired. The one entails the privation of all liberal and humanizing lore; the other, the loss of all patriotic feeling. One other evil result has been painfully forced on my own experience. I have had no means whatever of testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the public service. The younger men who have applied for official situations have had no testimonials to produce, and no tutors to refer to. By itself this is a great evil: and it is strikingly illustrated by the contrast which the results of former years present. Then, there was a collegiate institution; and pupils of that establishment, now verging on middle life, are among the most capable officers of the public service. But there is another evil hardly less grave than the absence of public education or the loss of patriotic sentiment. The want of a superior kind of college tends to confirm the antagonism and repulsion of caste. I do not pretend to say that participation of the same educational advantages invariably succeeds in eradicating that sentiment of alienation with which the young white creole is prone to regard the young coloured creole in English colonies. I have not often seen in the eastern or western hemisphere perfect fusion and cordiality between the members of the different races. But I have observed that repulsion and aversion are much mitigated, certainly their expression is very much checked, in those communities in which the children of the different races have been disciplined under the same authority, and pursued their studies under one common teacher. I certainly see here that in the schools which the local legislature provides for the instruction of the less affluent classes, such white boys as parental prejudice does not forbid to attend, mix more readily with coloured boys, than those who are kept away from the schools. And I know that in Mauritius the common participation in academical instruction, if it failed to bring about domestic imtimacy between the youth of colour and the youth of white extraction, did yet lead both to a sounder appreciation of each others talents, characters, and principles. And the higher the kind of education (provided that it be not too high for the station and prospects of the recipients) the sounder will be the basis of intercourse between the two races. For mutual respect and courtesy, cultivated in early years, will tinge their social relations in after life, and render future fusion less difficult than it now appears. It is the province of humane letters and scholastic discipline to correct the prejudices of blood and origin. But this desirable result will in this Colony be deferred so long as no means exist for the joint education of respectable white and coloured children. The white boys, who are to be our merchants and lawyers, will either remain here, receiving no education at all, and regarding their own colour as an all-sufficient title to superiority; or they will go to be educated in the United States, whence they will return with a stronger antipathy than ever to negroes and mulattoes: while the more prominent members of the latter will either provide sectional education for their own children in the Colony; or will send them to some teacher of extremely sectional opinions in America. In either case great mischief will be done. Each section of the community will be embittered against the other: and time, instead of soothing, will only exasperate the sentiments of race.

13. This is much to be regretted. For I think we are just at that point where it would be possible to smooth the access to a fusion between the two classes. I am not speaking now of negroes, but of mulattoes. The negro creole, though devoid neither of vanity nor of ambition, still—speaking generally of course—is entirely destitute of that persistent will and energy, physical no less than mental, by which alone he could raise himself in the social scale. He is piqued because he is not ostensibly in that position which some of his spiritual guides have taught him is his indefeasible right. But he is better pleased to grumble at the injustice of the white man, than practise the white man's virtues of industry, economy, providence, and self-denial. He is really happier with his homeny and plot of ground, his grumbling gossip and innocent querulousness, savouring of Christian sans-culottism, than he would be if he were assured of a handsome independence on the condition of eight or ten years' hard work. This description must be limited to the negro creole; the descendant of the ancient slave. The liberated

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African rescued from Spanish slave ships and settled in the Colony is generally a more energetic and useful man. To him and his class we owe all the rougher and more active industry of the Colony. But it was neither of the African nor of the creole negro that I was speaking; only of the mulatto and his varied species. And they combine all the negro creole's ambition with a good deal of the Englishman's energy. They have as much pride as ambition; and are often when educated as capable as they are desirous of success. Nor do I think that any scion of a respectable coloured family, creditably brought up, would be regarded as an objectionable schoolmate for their children by the more intelligent and sensible white creoles. Your Grace is aware how much stronger this prejudice is among the Teutonic than among the Latin branches of the European family: and that it is stronger in the United States and in colonies in the neighbourhood of the United States than it is in England. But strong as it has been I think it is undergoing modifications here, I certainly see that excuses are readily seized for repressing it. I observe that persons of mixed blood, whose physiognomy approaches the type of Southern Europe, are, whenever it is possible, admitted to the full advantages of the favoured complexion. Many of those who do not attain the object they court, ascribe their exclusion from the houses of the white creoles to an utterly false cause. They often think that it is their colour which excludes them, when in truth it is their social position. I am not speaking now of familiar intimacy: but only of the common courtesies of social intercourse. And I do not hesitate to say that many a white creole who does not receive the visits of his coloured tailor, bootmaker, or butcher exactly for the same reason that he would not receive those of his English tailor, butcher, or bootmaker, would gladly exchange civilities with an educated man of colour who enjoyed a definite social station. And I am also convinced that the latter class would themselves be made better and happier citizens, did they, in all cases where the circumstances of their family rendered it possible, enjoy the great advantage of having one common education with their future compeers and rivals of white descent. And it is only by the means of such an education, cautiously and wisely administered, that I can see any way of dealing with the complexity of that difficult question, "the question of colour." It is one which requires great tenderness and delicacy of handling: otherwise the prejudices which we would soothe are irritated afresh; and the jealousies which we would lull start up with fresh vigilance and activity.

SUMMARY.

14. My summary of our condition must be almost a repetition of previous summaries. We are improving. There is (on a comparison of periods of years) a slow but perceptible increase in the annual growth and exportation of fruit and sponges. American visitors flock to our shores, and spend their money here. There is a general independence of manners and of means in our population. None are, strictly speaking, poor, though few are positively rich. It is only to be regretted that the source of competence and self-assertion is to be found not so much in the intelligent prosecution of some continuous industry, manufacturing or agricultural, as in the gambling profits of the "wrecker's" vocation. This calling which distributes its prizes among blacks and whites alike, puts both on a level and gives to both the opportunities of easy self-indulgence. As I have often had to remark, it involves crime and the connivance at crime. But I doubt whether the treacherous plots which are so successfully laid for the destruction of vessels are generally known to any but the commanders of the wrecking vessels and the masters of the wrecked ships. The crews I imagine have a general rather than a special knowledge of the schemes which bring the merchant vessel and the parasitic "wrecker" close together near a reef. But, whatever the degree of privity may be on the part of the crews, there is no question that there is a very loose morality on the part of the shipmasters: and the general demoralization which the system engenders throughout every class in the Colony will increase until American shipowners set the example of greater honesty, and American underwriters are more anxious to suppress the crimes which they condemn than to make their remonstrances against the English Government the vehicle of puffing their own resources and touting for fresh customers.

* * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. BAYLEY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 47.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House Jamaica, September 6, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch from Mr. President Inglis, forwarding the Blue Book of the Turks Islands for 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) C. H. DARLING.

COPY of DESPATCH from Mr. President INGLIS to Governor DARLING.

Government House, Grand Turk, August 17, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for 1859, the transmission of which has been delayed for one mail in consequence of my absence from the seat of Government on a tour of the out-islands during the past month.

Taxes, Duties, &c. (Blue Book, pages 1 to 9.)

2. No direct general taxation exists here, except the dog tax. The following, however, are direct taxes on particular interests; namely:—

i. Two per centum on the gross proceeds of auction sales.

ii. Twenty-five pounds per annum for every licence to retail spirituous liquors, to which must be added a fee of *5l.* collected by the Colonial Secretary on every such licence. (Vide Blue Book, page 11.)

iii. Five pounds per annum for every licence to sell wines, cordials, and liquors in quantities not less than one pint.

iv. Three pounds for licence to act as pilot, not required to be renewed.

v. Four shillings per annum for every dog, and six shillings per annum for every bitch; a tax imposed for the abolition of a crying nuisance, which, however, though it has been the means of abating it has by no means abolished.

vi. On wrecking licences the following amounts are charged annually; namely:—

First, ten shillings on every open boat under five tons;

Second, one pound on every vessel of five and not exceeding ten tons;

Third, one pound ten shillings on every vessel of ten and not exceeding twenty tons; and,

Fourth, two pounds for every vessel of 20 tons and upwards.

3. The tariff on imports was prematurely reduced to too great an extent in 1849-50; but it is gratifying to remark that, by an ordinance passed during the present session, the elective members of Council have seen the necessity of increasing the ad-valorem duties from seven and a half to ten per centum, by which, if sanctioned by Her Majesty, an increased revenne will be collected without detriment to any interest.

4. The export duty on salt of one farthing per bushel of 35 imperial quarts is of considerable benefit to the revenue, is felt by none, and enables a correct account to be kept of the quantity of salt annually exported from the Colony. This duty, therefore, seems to be one which it would be impolitic to abolish almost under any circumstances, being, moreover, a source of revenue which must increase by increased cultivation of new salinas, and which by such means may eventually enable those import duties to be taken off which press hardest on the labouring classes of the colony.

5. The light duty, at present threepence per ton, is proposed by the ordinancc above alluded to to be raised to fourpence, which it ought to have been from the commencement, periodical repairs and a renewal of machinery of a highly expensive nature being necessarv

TURKS ISLANDS.

for its efficient maintenance. All vessels in Her Majesty's Service and all steamers and mail vessels are exempt from this light duty.

Revenue and Expenditure. (Blue Book, pages 19 to 31.) *Imports and Exports.* (Pages 135 to 198.)

6. On these subjects I take the liberty of referring to paragraphs 1 to 7 inclusive of a minute addressed by me to the Legislative Council on the opening of the session of 1860, and forming herein Sub-Enclosure No. 1,* the seventh paragraph of which contains the Receiver General's comparative revenual statement of 1858 and 1859.

7. By this statement it will be seen that the revenue derived from imports in 1859 amounted to 3,995*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, against 4,583*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* in 1858, showing a decrease during the past year in import duties of 588*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; also that the revenue from exports in 1859 amounted to 1,994*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, against 1,819*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* in 1858, showing an increase during the past year of 175*l.*, the export of salt during 1859 having amounted to 1,914,524 bushels, against 1,823,324 bushels in 1858, showing an increased export during the past year of 91,200 bushels.

8. The shipping entered at the different ports of the Colony will also be seen by the same statement to have amounted in 1858 to 58,920 tons, the shipping cleared in 1858 having been 60,593 tons, against shipping entered in 1859, amounting to 58,340 tons, and shipping cleared during the same year amounting to 65,868 tons, which carried away the principal part of the largest salt crop on record made in one year within this Colony.

9. In the abstract of the net revenue and expenditure (Blue Book, page 26), under the head of Receipts in Aid of Revenue, will be found the sum of 2,374*l.* 7*s.* 1¼*d.* from Crown funds, in support of various services for 1859, detailed at pages 21, 25, 27, and 29 of the Blue Book.

10. I transmit, as Sub-Enclosure No. 2,* a table prepared by the Auditor, which gives the respective amounts of expenditure from the colonial and Crown funds consolidated, in pages 21, 25, 27, and 29 of the Blue Book, showing the total expenditure of 1859 to have amounted to 9,544*l.* 5*s.* 9¾*d.*, of which the sum of 7,169*l.* 18s. 8¾*d.* was defrayed from the colonial and that of 2,374*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* from the Crown chest. The total receipts from the colonial revenue and Crown funds for 1859 amounted to 11,066*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; namely.—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
From customs duties				7,418	17	1
From salt-pond rentals				3,647	13	1
Total receipts of 1859				£11,066	10	2
Deduct amalgamated colonial expenditure, as before stated	9,544	5	9¾			
And amount expended on public works, inclusive of cost of collection of salt-pond rents	1,625	0	9½			
Less Crown liabilities for 1859	351	14	9½			
	1,273	6	0	10,817	11	9¾
Balance				248	18	4¼
Add surplus balance in colonial treasury from 1858				2,401	3	8¾
Balance in treasury, close of 1859, as stated at paragraph 5 of Minute to Council (Sub-Enclosure No. 1)				£2,650	2	1

Public Debt. (Blue Book, pages 40, 41.)

11. At paragraph 5 also of the same Minute I have stated that the amount of cash in the colonial treasury in November 1850 justified the redemption of one half of the colonial debentures, which were accordingly paid off to the extent of 938*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, thus reducing the balance due on account of the public debt of the Colony to 900*l.*, as at page 40 of Blue Book, the original debt having been 8,000*l.* bearing five per cent. interest, being the portion of the Bahamas public debt awarded to this Colony on its separation from that Government.

Military Expenditure. (Blue Book, pages 43 to 47.)

12. The disbursements by the Colony under this head during 1859 have amounted to 397*l.* 4*s.* 5¾*d.*, some of the items of which will be saved in future, in consequence of the

* These Returns have not been transmitted.

withdrawal during the present year of the detachment of West India troops hitherto maintained here.

13. With regard to the militia and volunteer force of the Colony, I take the liberty again of referring to the 22d and 23d paragraphs of the Minute to Council in Sub-Enclosure No. 1.

Legislation. (Blue Book, page 53.)

14. * * * * *

The following ordinances, * * were passed, which have since received the gracious sanction of Her Majesty; namely, Ordinance No. 1 of 1859, to preserve order during the sittings of Council; Ordinance No. 2, being the Appropriation Ordinance for 1860; Ordinance No. 3, to amend No. 9 of 1852, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Superior Court of Justice; Ordinance No. 4, to amend an Act of the Bahama Legislature, extended here, to enable husband and wife to alien and convey lands, &c. of the wife, or of the husband and wife jointly; and Ordinance No. 5, to authorize the enrolment of a volunteer rifle corps.

15. I think it due to my experience of the late harmonious session of 1860 to take an early opportunity of modifying an expression of opinion in my report on the Blue Book of 1858, under the head of "Political Franchise," to the effect that by the formation within it of a legislative body composed of official and non-official members, both appointed by the Crown, the progression of this Colony would be assisted:—a proposed retrograde movement in its political history which the late session has proved to be as unnecessary as undesirable.

Population. (Blue Book, pages 112, 13.)

16. The population of these islands is placed at 3,250 souls; namely, 1,596 males and 1,654 females; a computation probably much under the real number, as will be doubtless proved when the proposed census for 1861 is completed.

Education. (Blue Book, pages 124, 5.)

17. The amount expended on education in Government schools in this Colony may be set down at 700*l.* per annum. This amount is contributed as follows:—

From the colonial revenue - - - - -	450*l.*
Crown funds - - - - - - -	200*l.*
	650*l.*

to which must be added the entrance fee of 3*d.* and the weekly charge of one penny half-penny for each scholar, which together amounted in 1859 to about 70*l.*, thus making the expenditure on education in 1859 about 720*l.*

18. This amount is very large in proportion to the population, and I doubt if any one in these islands, whether friendly or inimical to the public schools, considers that the Colony gets the worth of its money in education.

19. Although I have felt hitherto opposed to denominational schools, I think some such plan as is contained in certain suggestions draughted by the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, Wesleyan missionary here, and a member of the Board of Education, are free from the objections to which such schools are principally obnoxious. These are as follow:—

Suggestions to form the basis of a new Educational Ordinance.

i. The Board of Education to consist of the following persons; namely:
The Judge of the Supreme Court to be Chairman:
Two Members of Council, to be nominated by the President:
Two Episcopalians; one to be nominated by the President and one by the Minister:
Two Wesleyan Methodists, and two Baptists, known and reputed as such;
Four of whom shall form a quorum.

ii. To provide that no children in the Colony be without a plain education, whether by schools under the immediate control of the board, or by annual grants in aid of religious societies, or other public schools.

iii. There should be no interference with religion; provided, however, that the Scriptures be read; and that no school shall receive help where principles are taught inimical to the Christian religion.

iv. Right of inspection in June and December by persons to be chosen by the board; whereas there is at present a paid head master and inspector.

v. In the school under the immediate control of the board, secular instruction must come up to the standard established by the board, and embrace the subjects required; say reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and a few primary notions of science.

20. There are two elements in the above which would tend to a harmonious working of the proposed plan; namely, first, there being no necessity of having a minister of religion on the board; and, second, that there should be no interference with religion, provided that the Scriptures be read, which latter suggestion would place these schools, as far as religion is concerned, on the same footing precisely as the Government schools are placed at this moment.

21. In transmitting these suggestions for the establishment of denominational schools, I must not be understood in any way to detract from the merits of Mr. T. Ockenden, head master and inspector of the public schools of this Colony, who has been the means of bringing the Government schools here to as great a state of perfection as they are probably capable of, under existing circumstances. I look on Mr. Ockenden as a faithful and efficient public servant; yet it cannot be denied that the Government schools are not popular; and I am further of opinion that denominational schools, if carried out on the principles enunciated by Mr. Hartwell, would be a means of causing education to be more widely spread than it is at present, and therefore, better appreciated. Such a change from the present system cannot take place while we have a paid inspector, who would, however, in my opinion, be a more valuable public servant in a larger Colony, where Government education obtains, and where the element to be operated on, was what is commonly called of an Anglo-Saxon character.

22. On the present state of education here, I transmit as a sub-enclosure * a report from Mr. Ockenden, dated 23rd March 1860, giving details concerning the Government schools, during 1859, on which subject, and education generally in the colony, I again beg to be allowed the liberty of referring to my Minute to Council (Sub-Enclosure No. 1) paragraphs 27 to 34 inclusive.

General Remarks.

23. In transmitting the Blue Book for 1859, I had hoped to have been enabled to point out at least some immediate prospect of a rapid increase in the export of salt from this Colony. My late visit, however, both to the East and West Caicos, has shown me that it might be premature to descant on the subject at present. The great scale on which the works have been undertaken at the latter place precludes as yet even a commencement of the production of salt, while, whatever may be the opinion of the ultimate success of the enterprise as a paying speculation to its present projectors, there can be but one opinion as to the benefit which must accrue to the Colony from the initiatory works undertaken there, which are being carried out, not only on an extensive scale, but in a manner so substantial as to give security of the greatest durability of which such works are capable.

24. There is undoubtedly a strong element of prosperity within these islands, which, if duly fostered and developed, must lead to an increase of their wealth and resources. To effect this development, I would venture to express an opinion that great encouragement should be given to such persons, whether aliens or others, who are willing to invest capital within them, in the production of salt or in other speculations. This observation applies principally to East and West Caicos, both being places in which but slight interest is taken at present by the inhabitants of the Turks Islands, and where no native capital is likely to be expended in salt operations until the preliminary pioneer works have been first performed by others.

Extensive works are also, as I have already reported, proposed to be undertaken at East Harbour, on due encouragement being given to the projectors; works which will open up valuable salt-producing localities, which, it is not too much to say, would never be effected by mere native enterprise.

I have, &c.

W. R. INGLIS,

His Excellency the Governor. President.

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* This Report has not been transmitted.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor WALKER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 152.)

MY LORD DUKE, Trinidad, October 31, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of this Government for the year 1859.

Taxes, &c.

Under the head of taxes and duties there has been no change, save in the article of rum manufactured and consumed in the Colony, the impost on which was raised from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

In examining the revenue of the Colony I would respectfully suggest to your Grace to take the import duties as the best criterion of the resources of the Island. The accounts are kept in such a way that the other items would only mislead. For example, "Miscellaneous Receipts" amount to 7,506*l.* 12*s.*, but this includes a loan to the public chest from a local fund, and has no business to be included as part of the revenue of the Colony.

Without any alteration in the tariff, the customs and tonnage duties for the last three years have been—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	71,751	8	6
1858	78,145	11	3
1859	75,237	2	0

For the reason I have just mentioned, I do not venture upon any comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure. The fixed establishments of the Island for the three preceding years cost—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	50,347	0	8
1858	53,055	7	9
1859	56,457	7	6

If to these sums be added the unfixed and contingent charges of the government the expenditure for the three years will be—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	98,125	10	9
1858	164,506	2	3
1859	183,521	4	6

To those who may wish to acquire fuller information respecting the present financial condition of the Colony, I append the statement which I laid before Council on the 1st ultimo, when bringing forward the estimates for 1861, and one of the papers which accompanied the message, showing the assets and liabilities of the island at the close of the last half year.

Local Revenues.

The aggregate receipts of the ward unions, though they do not increase, show a steadiness. For the three previous years their accounts stand thus—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857	£24,189	£24,927
1858	25,780	25,105
1859	23,953	25,332

Of the system of local government which was established by the division of the Island into wards, and by imposing on them the administration of all matters relating to roads and to primary education, it is impossible to speak too highly. Lord Harris' govern-

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ment will long be remembered, if for this one act only. The ward rates are paid with the most wonderful punctuality, and are expended with general satisfaction, to the benefit and improvement of the different districts and of the people themselves.

The municipal revenues of Port of Spain and San Fernando stand thus for the last three years:—

Port of Spain.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857 - -	£6,981	£7,047
1858 - -	6,225	7,103
1859 - -	5,872	7,028

San Fernando.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857 - -	£2,192	£2,151
1858 - -	2,073	1,845
1859 - -	2,223	2,471

I wish it were possible to speak of these two corporations in the same favourable terms as has been done of the wards. The San Fernando Council is but in its youth, and can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial; but that of Port of Spain has been in operation for twenty years, and there is a wide-spread discontent with its administration. It is stated that the condition and general appearance of the streets and public places have retrograded; that the scavenging department is inefficient, and its expenses wasteful and inordinate; that the citizens, in fact, get no return for their money, the largest portion of which consists of house taxes and market dues. I am unable to account for these alleged shortcomings. The franchise in the election of councillors, a 20*l.* occupancy, is for this community a very moderate one; the present Mayor, Dr. de Verteuil, is an intelligent and energetic magistrate; and the funds of the Council are sufficiently large for all present purposes, and would be gladly increased if good cause were shown for it.

The greatest apathy is exhibited in the elections. Indeed the whole question of this Borough Council might afford materials for a severe commentary on the agitation which has existed in Trinidad for several years past on the question of importing into the legislative body some elective elements.

Public Works.

The Return of Public Works comprises a list of repairs to buildings, &c., which is not exactly what is wanted. The only works of a character to deserve notice were three Eastern Bridges, as they are called. They are thrown across the St. Juan's River, the St. Joseph's River, and the Aratigua River, on the road running from Port of Spain due eastward to Arima. In former days, when these rivers became flooded, as they all do after a heavy fall of rain, traffic was stopped, and life was frequently lost in foolhardy attempts to cross the streams at such times. The three bridges are handsome substantial structures of iron, and of a span of from 100 to 120 feet each; and although they have cost 12,600*l.*, which is more than double the amount of their original estimate, they are undoubtedly works of great public utility, and will have a most beneficial effect in opening up and maintaining a better communication between the interior and the more advanced parts of the island.

Here, too, should be mentioned the recent completion and consecration of a handsome Roman Catholic Chapel in New Town, a rising suburb of Port of Spain.

The new hospital at San Fernando, the forwardness of which was adverted to in last year's Report, was another work the completion and opening of which belong to the year 1859.

Civil Establishment.

The Civil Establishment of the Island has recently been strengthened by the institution of an auditor's office. It had become essentially necessary, from the extending expenditure of the Colony, to relieve the Colonial Secretary from the duty of checking and controlling so many transactions; and it was becoming impossible not to take some steps towards a better system of keeping the public accounts. The excellent appointment made to the office by Mr. Keate promises us considerable amendment in this department.

There is no doubt that the onward progress of the Island will quickly entail very serious additions to almost all the public establishments; and there is a strong impression that the government servants as a body are underpaid. But the people are not unobservant of these things, and admit in consequence the necessity for further sacrifices in the way of taxation.

Military.

The military force now stationed here consists of three companies of the 14th Regiment of Foot, one of the 3d West India Regiment, and 14 Artillerymen, numbering only 303 rank and file. Under this head I have nothing to add to Governor Keate's Report of last year, save that up to this day there has been a total absence of all mortality among the present detachment of European troops since their arrival in the Island.

Immigration.

The stream of immigration into this Island during the last season, both from India and from the West India Colonies, has been uninterrupted. I enclose the usual Annual Report from the Agent General, in which your Grace will find its most marked features and results carefully described; and I add to it a letter from the same officer, in reference to the coolies claiming return passages, from which will be gathered the extraordinary fact that out of the large number of immigrants whose industrial residence is at an end only 18 have applied during the present year to return home.

Education.

In his last Annual Report Governor Keate promised to furnish your Grace with a statement this year of the success which may have attended the new Collegiate School. The progress of the institution may have been retarded by the abrupt departure of the first principal, and the period which elapsed before the arrival of his successor; but the annexed report from Mr. Deighton, the present head of the school, will no doubt be considered encouraging. The usual Annual Report from the Inspector of Schools is also enclosed, which, as in former years, gives well-deserved commendation to the Female Model School in Port of Spain. This institution, now numbering over 200 pupils, is greatly superior to anything of the kind in the older islands, and reflects great credit on Mrs. Alcock, the head teacher. With regard to the ward schools throughout the country, which chiefly occupy the inspector's attention, your Grace will observe that they continue to maintain their position.

Trade.

Subjoined is the value of the Imports and Exports for the three preceding years:—

1857	- Imports	- 800,820*l.*	Exports	-	1,013,414*l.*
1858	- „	- 825,969*l.*	„	-	785,863*l.*
1859	- „	- 734,902*l.*	„	-	820,606*l.*

The crops exported from Trinidad during the same year were:—

1857	- Sugar	- 35,452 hhds., averaging about 1,600 lbs.	
1858	- „	- 38,784	„
1859	- „	- 41,838	„

In other Articles.

—	Puncheons Molasses.	Puncheons Rum.	lbs. Cocoa.	lbs. Coffee.	Bales Cotton.
1857	12,020	1,038	4,690,166	22,870	141
1858	10,735	2,781	5,292,800	112,260	156
1859	12,508	2,238	4,758,350	54,180	295

The crop of sugar for the present year may be safely stated at 6,000 hhds. short of 1859. Cocoa a fair average crop, though somewhat below that of last year.

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Crime.

The usual statistical return * from the Keeper of the Royal Gaol for 1859, a copy of which is annexed, shows the character and extent of the crime committed, and of what country the offenders were.

Charitable Institutions.

The two Public Hospitals, one in town and the other in San Fernando, and the Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of Port of Spain, are institutions which reflect great credit on the Colony. They have an ample staff of officers, and no expense is spared in the care and treatment of the patients. The daily average number of patients treated in the Hospital in town during 1859 was close on 100; at the one in San Fernando and at the Lunatic Asylum the daily average in each was above 40.

To these must be added the Leper Asylum, where nearly 50 unfortunate people are under careful and liberal treatment.

The Coolie Asylum for Orphan Children at Tacarigua is another charitable establishment, though, unlike the previous ones, it is not entirely supported from public funds. A fixed sum is allowed from the Colonial Treasury for each child supported and trained at the asylum, and Her Majesty's Government have recently sanctioned a larger appropriation of money, with the view of improving and extending the institution.

I have, &c.
JAS. WALKER,
Lt. Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

Encl. 1 in No. 5.

MESSAGE.

Mr. Chief Justice and Gentlemen of the Council,

1. I HAVE the honour, in accordance with annual practice, to submit to you the estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year 1861.

2. In the fixed establishment of the Island you will find very little change. The creation of the important office of Auditor has already received your sanction, and the expense it entails has been in some measure met by a small reduction in the clerical assistance to the Colonial Secretary, and by the abolition of the office of Escribano of the Court of Intendant, and the transfer of its duties to the Keeper of Maps and Surveys.

3. Provision has been made for the appointment of a Sub-Agent of Immigration. The Secretary of State has been induced to give his sanction to this new office by the Governor's representation of the necessity of affording assistance to the Agent General in the financial business of his department, and of enabling that officer to give some of his attention to those other and even more important duties which involve the supervision of the immigrants after they have been allocated and indentured. The increase of business in the Immigration Office has likewise compelled the appointment of a Messenger, and I have also undertaken to ask your assent to providing a similar attendant for the Petty Debt Court.

4. The Borough Council have been good enough, at my request, to provide accommodation in one of their buildings for the sittings of this Court. Its removal from the Police Barracks has been a great convenience, and has enabled the Inspector to bring all his men into quarters at night, which the previous want of sufficient accommodation made impossible. The former contiguity of the Court afforded a facility for obtaining the services, when required, of a police officer, whose absence now entails the necessity of an Office Keeper or Messenger.

5. The salary of the Head Gardener in the Botanic Garden is proposed to you as a separate salary, instead of being included as heretofore in the amount voted for contingencies. But this is an increase to which, I doubt not, you will readily assent. The frequent absence of the Botanist, when pursuing his researches in other parts of the Island, makes it necessary that there should be some superintendent of the gardeners at work, and it is scarcely reasonable to make that officer's salary a deduction from the 400*l.* appropriated for the payment of labour and implements.

6. A suggestion has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for relieving the Magistrate and the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Victoria from a part of their present extensive duties, by placing the Petty Debt Court of San Fernando under the charge of the Stipendiary Justice for the Eastern District of St. Patrick, with the addition of 50*l.* per annum to his present salary, and by giving the Clerk an assistant with 100*l.* per annum.

7. It has been considered necessary that the House Surgeon should be required to retire altogether from private practice, and to confine himself to his public duties at the Colonial Hospital. With this view I am authorized to seek for your concurrence in paying him an increased salary of 700*l.* Dr. Mercer has indeed represented that he is now in receipt of a larger income than this, but, taking into consideration that his whole income will become fixed and permanent under the new arrangement, and that his expenses ought to be thereby diminished, it has been considered that the increase proposed will be fair compensation. There seems to be some misunderstanding or doubt as to whether this

* Return not printed.

disqualification of the House Surgeon from private practice was contemplated to extend to his attendance on the police force, and I should be glad to have some expression of opinion on this point from the Council, most of whom were, as members of the hospital committee, privy to the discussions in which the change originated.

8. The pittance now paid to the Consulting Surgeon is proposed to be raised to 100*l.* It is scarcely just to expect that a professional man should be at the constant call of the public for a smaller sum.

9. It is proposed also to raise the salary of the Clerk to the Hospital from 75*l.* to 150*l.* A wretched system of issuing inordinate rations to the sub-officers of the institution, having attracted the attention of the committee, has been abolished. In the case of the Clerk alone did the committee think that compensation was due, and the increase of income now proposed to him is little more than the value of his former rations.

10. This is not an unseasonable opportunity of informing you that I have received from the visitors of the San Fernando Hospital a strong recommendation that the medical superintendent of that institution should not be allowed to practise out of the town, and that he should have the occasional assistance of a consulting surgeon. I have asked the authority of the Colonial Minister to give effect to the committee's views, by fixing the salary of the resident officer at 700*l.* per annum. It is the same amount of increase which has been assigned to the surgeon in town, but there is no residence for him at San Fernando, and living at the latter place is both more expensive and more uncomfortable. But with regard to the appointment of a consulting surgeon, I would observe, that there is no medical man in or about San Fernando whose practice does not take him daily into the country, and there is no practitioner of any eminence there who would surrender his country practice for the small salary which it would be possible to assign to a consulting physician. I think, therefore, that it would be a far better arrangement to authorize the resident surgeon to call a physician into consultation when necessary, and to pay him a fee of two guineas for each consultation. The annual expense of this plan would not, from what I can learn, exceed 100*l.* per annum.

11. The Church of England establishment remains at its former amount, to which, indeed, I am obliged to confine it by the positive instructions of Her Majesty's Government; but by a slight re-distribution of the salaries of some of the minor officers it has been found possible to provide for the occasional services of a clergyman to the Lunatic Asylum and to the San Fernando Hospital.

12. Under the head of the Church of Rome you will find that the curacy of New Town has been placed on the same footing with the resident curacies of the Island. This district, in which a capacious chapel has recently been erected and consecrated, is a large and increasing one, and has a title to the entire services of a clergyman.

13. I have also, in deference to the generally expressed opinion of the Board of Council, placed on these estimates an allowance for house rent to the Roman Catholic Curé of Couva.

14. I should have been glad to have taken this opportunity of inviting your co-operation in making some provision for the religious visitation of the lepers at Cocorite. But my visits to these unhappy people have painfully convinced me of the urgent necessity which exists for doing more than merely providing for their spiritual wants, and it will be my duty at a very early period to ask for your assistance in remedying several irregularities which are now allowed to prevail in the asylum, when we can at the same time consider the mode in which we can best supply the inmates with proper instruction.

15. The necessity which is daily increasing for strengthening the police force has already been brought prominently to your notice, and the Secretary of State has authorized an addition of 824*l.* to be proposed for that purpose.

16. The total increase of the fixed establishment for 1861, as compared with the present year, will be 2,517*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

17. In the larger branch of your expenditure, which is classed as unfixed or contingent, the first change which will attract your notice is under the head of Administration of Justice, where a reduction is made in the amount voted last year for the salaries of bailiffs, and a sum of 200*l.* is inserted for the pay of interpreters, for whose appointment you provided by the Act passed on the 1st of August 1859.

18. In the votes to be taken for the gaol, police, and post office, I have not altered the sums asked for 1860. I can only assure you that in these large departments of your expenditure the most watchful economy will be exercised; and so convinced am I of the value which is derived from the assistance of a committee, such as sit monthly at the Gaol and the Hospital, in checking and controlling the public accounts, that I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a similar board for the police.

19. Under the head of Works and Buildings, you are already prepared to see a vote for the erection of barracks for the white troops who are to remain here. While on this appropriation I may as well mention, that since I had the pleasure of communicating with you on the subject, I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State, apprising me that the withdrawal of two of the companies of the 14th Regiment has been suspended until arrangements are made for their accommodation at Barbados; and I sincerely trust that the despatch which it has been my duty to write to the Home authorities, in company with the resolutions passed at your last meeting, may be in time to arrest and avert the threatened change.

20. The works of the underground sewerage in Port of Spain have been inserted for the sum of 6,298*l.* 15*s.*, the amount which has been borrowed under the Ordinance, less 1,000*l*, which will be required to pay for piping, &c. before the close of the year.

21. The necessity for additional accommodation at the Lunatic Asylum has engaged the Governor's attention, and he procured and submitted to the Secretary of State an estimate for a new wing to the building, amounting to 1,840*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Authority has in consequence been received for requesting your concurrence in the expense.

22. Considerable inconvenience and expense and risk have been incurred during the last few months by the increased demand for warehouse room, and by our being obliged in consequence to

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hire various stores in different parts of the town. More than one offer of substantial premises for bonding purposes has been made to the executive; but before I can come to any decision as to the propriety of their purchase I am bound to turn the property already belonging to the public to the best account. In the Queen's Warehouse I have caused a substantial loft, which had been projected and estimated before I arrived here, to be proceeded with; and having procured an estimate of the cost of erecting an addition to that building on the ground behind it and belonging to the Government, I have included it in the present estimates. It is calculated to contain 500 puncheons of rum, and to cost 2,500*l.*; but much of the hardwood required may be procured from the forest. This also was a building contemplated and planned by the late Superintendent of Public Works, under the Governor's sanction. Until these two works are completed, I will scarcely be in a condition to decide what other accommodation will be needed.

23. I have made very little alteration in the other items under the head of Public Works; and I have struck out altogether from these estimates the receipts and expenditure under the Wharf Improvement Ordinance of 1858, as forming no part of the revenue, properly so called, in the Colony, and as not being administered upon the responsibility of the Governor.

24. Under the head of Interest and Redemption I propose, in addition to the usual sum for interest and sinking fund, to take another vote, as in the preceding year, for the sum of 4,000*l.* towards meeting the debentures as they become due. One of these bonds, No. 9, 3,000*l.*, is payable on the 11th of July next, and the first instalment of 1,500*l.* on the sewerage debentures is due about the same time.

25. It is a subject of congratulation that we can materially reduce the probable cost of immigration for the ensuing season. The growing disinclination of the coolies to return to India justifies me in placing the charge for their return passages at 1,000*l.* instead of 4,000*l.*, and the concentration of the Indian agencies at Calcutta will effect a further reduction of 1,000*l.* On the other hand, there has been added, upon the Governor's suggestion, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, a sum of 500*l.* to assist in the improvements and extension of the Orphan Asylum at Tacarigua, an institution of which it is impossible to speak too highly, whether as regards the beneficent object of its establishment, or the zeal and efficiency which are shown in its management.

26. The whole estimated expenditure of the Island for 1861 is 180,174*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and is an increase on that proposed for 1860 to the amount of 5,408*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, as it excludes the former appropriation for the wharf improvements.

27. To meet this expenditure we have estimated the probable revenue from the customs and the rum duty at 113,000*l.*; the same amount which was taken for this year, and which to this date they evince every promise of realising; and so also with regard to most of the other sources of income. A slight addition has been made to the item of Land Revenue, which is warranted by an increased vigilance in the collection of the quit rents; and to avoid adding to the detail with which you may think that this communication is already too much cumbered, a separate memorandum will be laid before you of the "*reimbursements*" which are expected "*in aid.*"

28. With regard to immigration, it is unnecessary to remind you of the liabilities under which the operations for the coming year are to be conducted. The whole expense for this service, as you will have seen, has been estimated at 48,080*l.*, including the establishment of the Agent General. It is presumed, that by way of throwing directly upon the planter two-thirds of this amount, we shall collect by fees on indentures, all of which will now be reduced to 2*l.*, 19,566*l.*, and the balance by an export duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* a hogshead on sugar, with a proportionate payment, as formerly, on smaller packages, and on cocoa and the other produce of the Colony. I have based my calculations on next year's crop on advice which I sincerely trust may not prove to have been over sanguine.

29. With regard to the Irois Forest and the saw mill, I have not ventured to place them at the same amount as before, though we have lately received payment for a cargo of mora wood which was sent to the Admiralty last year, and have now received an order for another. When I instructed the Agent to apply for the payment of this wood, he was requested at the same time to endeavour to ascertain what was the opinion of the dockyard officers as to its qualities and value for ship-building purposes. This inquiry was not answered; but we may draw an inference from the facts that a further supply was requested, and that the admiral on the station has been in correspondence with me as to the extent to which our forests can yield the timber.

30. As to the saw mill, I am at some loss to know what to do. A correspondence has recently passed between the Governor and the Secretary of State, originating in a statement made by Mr. Samuel, that the establishment was a losing concern, and terminating in an instruction that a full report should be made on the subject at the end of the present year. I am fully informed of the great advantage which this machine has brought to the island, in the erection of many of the public works, and I am not disposed, therefore, to test its utility by the mere debtor and creditor statement of its transactions. But I am strongly of opinion that a work of this kind must always be conducted with most advantage by private enterprise.

32. The whole of the estimated revenue of the Island is 176,179*l.* 6*s.*, to meet an expenditure of 180,174*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, leaving an excess of expenditure to the amount of 3,995*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

32. I wish that I could stop here. I would willingly trust to the elasticity of our resources to cover this small deficiency. But I have to draw your attention to the circumstances of the present year, and to the financial condition in which we are likely to find ourselves at its close.

33. A statement of the revenue and expenditure for the first six months of 1860 will be laid before you, as also an estimate of our probable receipts and expenses for the whole year to the 31st of December, upon which date you will see that we have calculated that there will be a deficiency of 2,623*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* I do not intend to represent this as the total excess of expenditure during 1860, for besides the actual revenue of the year there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January last of 6,583*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and in the depôt chest of 3,285*l.* 2*s.*, which have both been absorbed,

and which, when added to the 10,000*l.* borrowed from the Colonial Bank in January, raises the excess altogether to 22,492*l.* It is fair to observe, however, that the Court Deposits have been reduced during the year by about 8,000*l.* The deficiency then for which I anticipate that we shall be called upon to provide at the end of the year will be

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the estimated surplus on 1860 - - -	2,623	10	7
For do. on 1861 - - -	3,995	6	11
And for the payment to the Bank - - -	10,000	0	0
Making in all - - -	£16,618	17	6

34. Of the causes which have led to this extra expenditure during the present year I do not feel called upon to enter into any discussion, which will be in better season when the supplemental estimates are submitted to you. From the papers which will be printed and laid before you you will gather pretty correctly what the services are which have led to so much unforeseen expense, and that they consist chiefly of public works, to which you have already given your assent. The erection of the Eastern Bridges, which forms the most formidable item on the list, is of itself enough to mark the energy and progress of 1860, and will go far to open up and maintain a more civilizing intercourse with the interior of the Island. But whatever may be the opinion entertained as to any one of these public undertakings, the necessity which remains for providing for this large deficiency is still the same.

35. It is not a pleasant duty, under any circumstances, to have to propose new taxes; but if it be incumbent on us, as it certainly is just now, to find additional means to meet the wants which naturally spring from your rise and advancement, it only remains that we should do so in a manner which shall bear in just proportion upon all classes.

36. I should be sorry to see any attempt made to increase the customs duties. These, together with the wharfage dues, are already on a scale which could not, in my humble opinion, be extended without injury to your imports, and there is nothing which tends to unsettle the general trade of a Colony so much as frequent changes in the tariff. It has been suggested, indeed, that without attempting to disturb the duties on the food of the people, the present ad valorem tax on British manufactures might be doubled with great advantage to the revenue. But I doubt the extent to which we would profit by the additional duty, and I think that we should avoid even the chance of checking consumption in an article like dress, among people too like the coolies, of whose deficiencies in that respect we hear not infrequent complaint; but, above all, we ought to look to the inevitable consequences of a large duty on imperishable articles like cottons and woollens, in sight of another Colony where they can be landed and stored for a trifling per-centage.

37. A proposal has also been made to revive the disallowed ordinance of last year, for imposing a duty on trades and professions. The most cogent objection which was urged at the time to that enactment was, that the tax would in its operation be unjust, because unequal. Its framers did not wholly deny that such might be the case; but scarcely sufficient allowance was made for the difficulties to be grappled with on the first introduction of a system of direct taxation, and for the fact that the previous burthens of the Colony were very unequally distributed.

38. In proposing to you now the levy of a general tax of 5*d.* in the pound on all incomes of 100*l.* and upwards, I am under the impression that the measure will be generally acceptable, as being, after all, the fairest and most impartial duty which can be imposed. Objection has been made to this tax as being an inquisitorial one, and as one that is not likely to be sufficiently productive. With regard to its inquisitorial character, we can all remember the manner in which the epithet was applied to the tax when first imposed eighteen years ago at home, and nobody knows better than an Englishman the force of dressing up his opposition to a scheme in words which will convey the notion that some attempt is about to be made to invade his privacy or his freedom. But I appeal to you whether you have heard a syllable in later years of the harshness or injustice of the income tax. Complaints continue occasionally to be made of the manner in which it is collected; but the complaint which is loudest and most general is as to its largeness, not to its principle. Its productiveness is another and more serious question. When I assume that it will yield about 8,000*l.*, I do so upon the opinion of those who must be well acquainted with the ramifications of the income of the Island. Supposing the calculation to be a sound one, the produce of the tax for the next two years ought to be sufficient to meet our deficiency; and it would not be a matter of any great difficulty to arrange our expenditure in such a way as that the deficiencies should lie ever until the collections are made. Until we see how far our expectations of a revenue from the source I have suggested might be realized, I think that we had better avoid any other taxation, although I may mention that, among the fiscal projects which have been brought before me, there is one, the imposition of a licence on all rum stills, which has been strongly advocated on other grounds than those of mere revenue. I should not, however, be disposed to recommend it to your consideration before instituting some further inquiry into the probable effects of its operation.

39. The question is an important one: For what period ought the income tax, if you approve of it, to be enacted? I have spoken only of our present necessities as likely to be covered by its product in two years. But it is my duty to remind you, that although we have made allowance in this year's statement for the 4,000*l.* voted in 1859 towards the redemption of the debentures, and although the vote is again inserted in the present estimates, and may be repeated in 1862, 63, and 64, it will not be sufficient to meet the payment of the debenture for 3,000*l.* due next year, and those for 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* respectively falling due in the two latter years. Nor must you forget that there should always be a balance in hand to honour the repayment of court and other deposits which are now at call; and that to meet the additional demands for the protection and preservation of life and property, which your daily increasing population entails upon you, you will be compelled to strengthen and expand almost all your institutions, and probably to create some new ones.

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40. These are the questions which I wish you to consider well when I venture to express an opinion that it would be wise to extend the tax over a period of five years.

41. I will not detain you longer. My task to-day has been an easy and a simple one. It has been made particularly easy by the manner in which you have recently contracted with Her Majesty's Government to meet the expenditure on account of immigration, and no project for covering a deficiency could be more simple than that of an income tax as I have suggested. The details of the manner in which it must be collected are of a more complex and difficult nature, but these will be in hands which have never shown the lack of either skill or energy in the public service.

JAS. WALKER,
Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, 1st September 1860.

Encl. 2 in No. 5.

Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

STATE of the COLONIAL TREASURY on the 30th day of June 1860.

ASSETS.

			£	s.	d.
Balance due by Mayor and Burgesses of San Fernando			1,907	3	11
Amount of rent-charge, including interest for repayment of advances for roads under Ordinances No. 12 of 1851 and 17 of 1854, on estates in wards of Santa Cruz	£540	3 2			
South Naparima eastern	1,999	18 9½			
payable by annual instalments of 65*l.* for 16 years, and of 238*l.* 9*s.* and 2*d.* for 16 years.			2,540	1	11½
Advances towards for roads under Ordinances 16 of 1849 and 10 of 1851, payable, with interest at 4*l.* per cent., by annual instalments of 977*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* for 16 years (1861 to 1877)			15,634	12	7
Amount of rentcharge, including interest, for advances in aid of tramways under Ordinance No. 4 of 1856, payable by annual instalments of 3,615*l.* 6*s.* and 448*l.* from 1861 to 1864, viz. :—					
Cipero	£81,467	17 3½			
Chaguanas	10,176	0 0			
			91,643	17	3½
Advances for Port of Spain Waterworks under Ordinance No. 18 of 1851, bearing interest at 4*l.* per cent., including expenses to date of new Main Maraval			22,666	11	3½
Advances to road unions of Tacarigua and St. Ann's for bridges over rivers St. Juan, St. Joseph, and Tacarigua, under Ordinance No. 14 of 1857, payable by five yearly instalments, without interest			5,500	0	0
Advances for new steamer and slip (balance)			3,650	0	0
Amount invested in tramway debentures under Ordinance No. 2 of 1857			800	0	0
Due by wards for books furnished schools			139	0	0
Cash—In depôt chest to credit of Custodes	£3,285	2 0			
In hands of Receiver General	2,419	6 4			
			5,704	8	4
Amount in hands of Agents General of of Crown colonies to be invested on 1st July 1860 on account of Sinking Fund to meet loan of 125,000*l.*			1,562	10	0
Total assets			£151,744	5	4½

LIABILITIES.

			£	s.	d.
Savings' Bank deposits			8,860	18	7
Court id.			10,056	8	9
Insolvency id.			190	17	5
Deposits under Royal Order in Council, 3d Feb. 1851			607	16	8
Seamen's Hospital Society			1	10	10½
Police Reward Fund			1,106	15	10½
Amount of Tramroad Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 4 of 1856	£48,650	0 0			
Interest thereon for 19 years, paid half-yearly	29,746	12 4½			
			78,396	12	4½
Advance by Colonial Bank			10,000	0	0
Deposit by Borough Council, San Fernando (balance)			85	26	8
Id. Juvenile Offenders Apprentices under Ordinance No. 13 of 1857			9	15	0
Sewage debentures			7,298	15	0
Loan by wards to general revenue			5,000	6	0
Guaranteed loans under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 32	£41,073	0 8			
„ under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 130	£125,000				
Less amount invested to *31st Dec. 1858 for Sinking Fund	22,053				
	102,947	0 0			
			144,020	0	8
Surplus monies, sale of properties under Warden's Ord.			1,082	18	10
Total Liabilities			£267,718	6	8½

WILLIAM EVERSLEY,
Acting Auditor General.

* N.B.—No accounts have been rendered by the Imperial Treasury of the investments made during the past year

Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

Report of the Agent-General of Immigrants for the Year 1859, laid before the Legislative Council on 1st May 1860.

No 36.

Trinidad, Immigration Office,
1st April 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on the 1st instant the abstract of the Quarterly Immigration Returns, as required by Ordinance 24, 1854, was submitted to Council.

On this abstract I beg leave to offer the following remarks:—

2. The increase in the Indian population from 8854, as returned in the tabular statement for 1858, to 13544 in 1859, has not been due entirely to fresh arrivals, but is partly attributable to the registration of many adults, omitted in the previous census, and principally to a more particular registration of the children, who, as a rule, are very inaccurately entered in the quarterly returns.

3. The immigrants who have terminated their industrial residence, and are consequently at liberty to work or not, as they please, number 3,868. Of these, 1,360 have renewed contracts with their employers, for a premium, varying generally in amount from 2*l.* to 4*l.* per annum. The remainder are scattered over the country, resident, however, for the most part, on estates; while about 500 are resident in the towns and villages, or on the roadsides, tending cattle, or shopkeeping. This last class does not appear to have increased in proportion to the increasing numbers of the immigrants; probably owing to their inability to compete in trade with the Chinese.

4. Of the 3,868 immigrants who have thus terminated their industrial residence, all are entitled to return passages, except 750 arrived since January, 1854, who are consequently under a contract of residence for ten years, of which one half must be passed under written agreement, and the other half not. This leaves 3,118 entitled at present to return passages. Of these, 210 registered last year as wishful of proceeding to India. Before the season of leaving arrived the majority of these applicants had either entered into fresh contracts on bounty, or returned to their ordinary pursuits. As far as can be ascertained, there are not, at present, more than thirty-five actually willing to leave, and these are principally men who have attained comparative affluence in trade. As it is desirable that these people should not be disappointed, it might be deemed advisable to arrange in such wise with the government of Demerara, that its next vessel with return immigrants should call here on her outward bound route, and embark a certain number.

5. The arrangements entered into between the Colonial Bank here and the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta are such as must in future tend greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of immigrants wishing to transmit money to their friends in India; it will also preclude any misunderstanding in remitting the savings of return Coolies; a matter of some consequence, as scarcely a ship has sailed hence to India without creating on arrival there both discussion as to the amounts deposited here and delay in settling them.

6. The mortality for 1859 is 354 on a total Indian population of 13,447, or 2·6 per cent. This is about one per cent. higher than last year's rate, and principally due to the deaths among the Madras arrivals, viz., 110 deaths on 1442, or 7·7 per cent., a marked contrast to the old Madrassees of 1846 and 1847, among whom the deaths during the same period were six on six hundred, or one per cent.

7. The mortality among the Calcutta coolies presents somewhat similar features, but arising, I apprehend, from different causes. On a total of 11,502, the deaths in 1859 were 238, or 2 per cent.; this is somewhat higher than during 1858, and is due likewise to the mortality among the last arrived, which was nearly 100 on 2,000, or 5 per cent. In carrying this analysis still further, the deaths on 9,502 introduced prior to 1859 were 138, or 1·4 per cent., somewhat lower than the average of the two preceding years, while even among this class the deaths were almost wholly confined to those who arrived in 1857 and 1858.

8. From this comparison of the rates of mortality between the two classes of immigrants from Madras and Calcutta, it would seem that the former, however healthy during the passage, and apparently superior to the Bengalees in muscular development, are, unless carefully selected from the agricultural ranks, little adapted to the exigencies of our sugar districts. No doubt seven months almost continuous rain was somewhat trying to the constitution of people newly arrived, but the climatic influences were, in the case of the Madrassee, seriously aggravated by their own intemperance, idleness, and despondency. They are greatly deficient in the docility of the Bengalee; and although numbers of able-bodied men, particularly since Mr. Warner's agency at Madras commenced, have been thence introduced into Trinidad, they are as a rule turbulent, and so difficult to manage that of the few employers who have been exceptionally successful in ruling them not one would receive a Madras coolie into his employment if he could engage a Bengalee. As domestics they might probably give satisfaction, but they are undesirable as workers in the field, and are quite cunning enough to know that there exists no species of legal coercion capable of ensuring their efficiency.

9. The mortality among the Bengalees, although higher than usual, is not attributable to local climatic influences, as 30, or nearly one-third of the deaths among those who arrived in 1859, occurred in the Colonial Hospital, whither they had been transferred from shipboard. It therefore appears reasonable to refer the increased mortality among the Hindoostanees and Bengalees who arrived from the commencement of 1857 to the close of 1859 to the depressing influences evoked by the great rebellion in India, which, according to the report of Dr. Mouat, the Inspector General, raised the per-centage of deaths in the gaols of the lower provinces, from 2·45, the rate previous to 1856, to 6·8, 10·20, and in the case of Akyal to 78·38 in 1858. The gaol of Akyal is further stated to have

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been well ventilated and drained, and the mortality to have been confined almost entirely to the Hindoostanees and Bengalees.

10. The mortality on the passage hither from India in 1859 was 192 adults on 2,092 embarked, or 10·5 per cent. Whatever may be the nature and amount of the predisposing influences alluded to above, the direct causes of death from sickness at sea are few, and may be shortly summed up in deficient ventilation and light, with food unsuitable either as regards quantity or quality. As remarked in reporting on the "Labrador," a ship may be roomy, and yet the ventilation from other causes be more apparent than real. In the ships which bring immigrants from India to the West Indies the sleeping space allowed for their accommodation is ample, and when ventilated by well arranged bow and stern ports and open hatches, the quarters may be looked on, although occasionally unpleasansly warm, as perfectly compatible with the health of well-selected immigrants duly exercised and fed. The bow and stern ports, hatches and scuttles, transmit the light necessary for enforcing cleanliness, and its amount may be increased indefinitely by temporary longitudinal skylights, not unfrequently adopted; with such precautionary arrangements, the bilges kept sweet, and the privies constantly deodorised, it is almost impossible but that passengers duly fed and exercised should be not only as well but in better health at sea than on shore, provided they were originally well selected, and free from latent maladies or other depressing influences. As before remarked, a ship may present all these appliances, and yet be badly ventilated. This will be the case when the hold, containing cargo susceptible of decomposition, communicates in such manner with the between decks, where the passengers sleep, as to diffuse its exhalations throughout their breathing space. This must be the case in most grain-laden vessels, where, in spite of every precaution, the cargo sweats, evolving gases, pernicious in themselves, but rendered still more so when combined with those from the human system. The damage they produce will depend very much on the height at which the ventilating orifices of the hold open on the between decks. The nearer to the deck that these gases are evolved the more immediately do they come in contact with the lungs of the sleeper, and vitiate his circulation, producing first a lower vitality, and then a species of dysenteric fever, which may possibly be afterwards propagated through the medium of the privies.

11. The distribution of food to immigrants at sea has given rise to such contradictory opinions from the medical superintendents that it is difficult to infer anything from their statements, beyond the propriety of adhering to such diet as they have been in the habit of using. As a general rule the native surgeons, when duly qualified, appear in this respect to be better versed than Europeans, who, till acquainted with the languages and habits of the immigrants, are often placed at serious disadvantage.

12. The number of coolie children under the age of ten years, as returned from 128 estates is 1,975. They may be thus classified: 1,046 boys, 929 girls. Of these 1,036, with the sexes in nearly equal proportions, were born in Trinidad. But there are forty estates from which special returns on this subject have not been as yet received. On these, if the same proportion of children prevail, the total number of sexes under ten years on 170 estates will be 2,582. But besides immigrants habitually resident on estates, there are about 1,600 others, of whom 500 may be considered as engaged in trade, and the remainder as a sort of nomad population floating between town and country. It is difficult to ascertain their exact nnmbers without a special census; still more so the number of their children, and their increase by births; but as they are for the most part in easy circumstances, the ratio for increase may be assumed as equal to the former; this will give 464, or a total in the island of 3,046 Indian children. But a reference to Table S* will show that on 128 estates there were born 223 children during the first ten months of 1859; this will give 267 for the year, and for the remaining estates and unattached migratory population a total of 418 births as against 354 deaths. The deaths among the migratory Indian population can generally be ascertained pretty correctly from the hospital records, and I hope that in future the inspection of immigrants will be so far organised as to admit of positive returns independent of all calculations.

13. The well-balanced proportion between the sexes of the Indian children, 1612 males to 1434 females, augurs favourably for their social future. Among adults the proportion of females is smaller, but not so much so as stated by some unfriendly critics. There were in 1859 in Trinidad under indenture 8,100 immigrants, of whom 2,030 or 33 per cent., were females. Of the males, probably one-fifth, although adults (above ten years) by India law, are under the age of 15, so that the virtual disproportion of the sexes is more apparent than real. Indian women marry at a very tender age, and as numbers of the female children become annually eligible for matrimony, they furnish wives for those among the young adult males who can maintain them, while those who cannot must necessarily postpone their felicity.

14. The Cape de Verd islanders, at least those received here in 1857, do not differ in appearance from the ordinary African immigrant; they are, however, inferior to the latter as workmen, and do not seem much esteemed by the planter, when either Bengalee or Chinese can be procured.

15. The Orphan Home and Training School for Indian immigrants continues to pursue its quiet and beneficial career. The children number 54, and are in a most satisfactory state. Several among them who, for particular reasons, reported at the time, were received into the institution after the age of ten years, the maximum for admission as fixed by law, are now old enough (15 years) to be removed, and engaged in different occupations. Were these children left to themselves at an age so peculiarly liable to temptation, the Christian education they have received, and the care bestowed on their nurture, might be thrown away without ulterior provision for their security. An ordinance has therefore been drawn up, empowering his Excellency the Governor, from time to time, as the orphans become of age to leave the asylum, to indenture them for a limited period to useful occupations. For the present state of the Orphan Asylum, see Report of the Rector of St. Mary. The proprietor of the Lothians estate,

* Not printed.

whose school was mentioned in a former report, has written to India to secure the services of a properly qualified teacher, to superintend the instruction of the children on his estate; and it may be mentioned here as an instance of the indirect influence of kindly interest in the labourer's welfare, that the chief sirdar on this property, who had last year registered for a return passage, has cancelled his request, and remitted money through the Colonial Bank to Calcutta, to pay the passage of his family thence to Trinidad. Other immigrants have availed themselves of the same channel to communicate with their countrymen, and invest money in small shipments of rice, &c. Although these cases are as yet but few, still they indicate, when coupled with the gradually increasing numbers who return from India, some paying their own passage money, that the Bengalees are gradually acquiring confidence in the West Indies as a desirable labour mart.

16. The number of Indians who purchased the balance of their industrial residence in 1859 was 41, and those who changed employers only 11. These figures show a rapidly decreasing love of change, as compared with former years, and are confirmed by the fact that in no instance during the same period was the Agent-General of Immigrants called upon to cancel an indenture, owing to breach of contract on the part of the employer, although complaints were ocasionally received of the idleness or inefficiency of the immigrant. The number of those who were absent without leave from the properties where their services were due was 137, or a little over one per cent. on the whole population. Of these 32 were Madras coolies, and it is more than probable that many of them went to swell the unusual mortality in the public hospital.

17. Perhaps the most conspicuous item in the Indian immigration statistics for the past year is the number of days returned as lost by wilful absence from work, viz., 424,503 days. This, when added to 101,352 days lost from sickness, gives an annual average loss on 8,000 indentured labourers of about two months and 15 days per head. But as many employers do not enter the lost time against the coolies, and as many of the latter are too industrious to lose any time they can avoid, it follows that the real idlers lose about one-half of their masters' time, all of which, except the days sick, they are bound to make good. On this subject, however, the employers are lenient, that of 424,583 days lost by wilful absence, only 78,897 have been reclaimed by endorsation, and of these the majority have been probably cancelled, on the immigrants agreeing to renew their contracts with their employers. Still the system is liable to abuses, which have been elsewhere reported, and will be adverted to when considering the working of the present ordinance. The commitments to the Royal Gaol have been, if anything, in smaller proportion than during the previous year, namely, 189 for breach of contract, and 118 for other offences.

18. There arrived in this Colony in 1859 from Barbadoes and other places in the West Indies about 2,800 labourers, of whom 400 returned, the remainder adding about 200 souls per month to the fixed labouring population of the Colony. It does not appear, however, that this large influx, coupled with that from the East, has had any influence in lowering the usual rate of wages. On the contrary, skilled or heavy labour appears to be in request at a higher quotation. Fifty and sixty cents per day have been paid for clearing and planting land; and in one instance, a man engaged during the previous year in boiling sugar, declined 70 cents, because he alleged he could make 60 cents more easily in field work, cutting canes. Free immigrant labour readily commands an annual premium of from 2*l.* to 4*l.* sterling, but the premium is not so eagerly sought after as in former years; at least fewer have engaged themselves. The indenture fee of 4*l.* 10*s.* for the first year of an immigrant's service, when he is comparatively unskilled in cane labour, and physically weak, taken together with the 2*l.* fee on those of prior introduction, and the high rate of wages in 1859, left but a small margin of profit to the planter. Money no doubt circulated rapidly, but to the employer's eye a link in the chain was missing, either less expensive cultivation or a higher price for sugar.

I have, &c.

HY. MITCHELL,

Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Honourable John Scott Bushe,
Colonial Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR, St. Mary's, April 18, 1860.

As we are about to increase our accommodation at the Tacarigua Coolie Training Institution, I feel it due to your position as Agent-General of Immigrants, as well as to your social position in the Colony, to acquaint you of our intention, and to endeavour to enlist your sympathies in our behalf. This I am persuaded will be no difficult task, for even before the institution was in existence I remember your anxiety and efforts that such an institution should be established, and since its establishment your interest in its advancement has in no way abated, as your liberal grant of two acres of land, to add to our garden accommodation plainly shows.

The success of the institution as yet augurs well for its future usefulness; and the experience of nearly three years in its practical working justifies me in saying that all who contribute towards its support are aiding in the promotion of a good work.

As you are already aware that the oldest of the orphan girls, who was of an age to leave the institution, has been retained as a servant, I will merely mention that she seems to be as happy in her new position as before, and thankful that she has not left the institution. We have now in residence 54 orphans, their ages varying from one year to thirteen years, and I venture to say a happier group could not be found in the wide extent of Her Majesty's dominions.

The hours of the day are occupied with secular and religious instruction and industrial occupation, care being also taken that innocent recreation, that necessary part of youthful training, be not forgotten. The orphans take the liveliest interest in all their pursuits, and, forgetful of the abominations of caste, seem to rejoice in the fact that they are now Christians.

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The older amongst them can read in English with considerable fluency, their progress in writing and arithmetic is also satisfactory, and all who are of an age to be under instruction sing with accuracy as to time and tone the hymns generally used in infant schools.

I will show you the plans for our contemplated improvements the next time you visit the institution. To carry them out efficiently will cost us 4,000 dollars, a large sum to raise by subscription, but if all will give according to their ability, and the Government will aid us liberally as heretofore, we shall be able to manage it. I think that even those in England who are so loud in their clamours against coolie immigration to the West Indies would aid us in the work, could they hear from these interesting little creatures how improved is their condition to what it was in India, and how happy they are in their Western home.

Trusting that your influence may be of use to us in our present undertaking,

I am, &c.

HY. RICHARDS.

The Honourable Henry Mitchell,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

Encl. 4. in No. 5.

No. 75.

Trinidad, Immigration Office,
September 24, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour in answer to your queries of the 15th instant to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the total number of applications from Indian immigrants now registered for return passages from 10th December 1858, when the "Morayshire" sailed, up to 1st September 1860 is 228.

Of these applications 18 were registered in the present year. The wish to return to India is mostly confined to those whose industrial residence has not yet terminated. The older immigrants, with the exception of those enriched by trade, seem little interested in the matter. This is principally due, I apprehend, to the large influx of females during the two preceding seasons.

I have, &c.

HY. MITCHELL,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Honourable John Scott Bushe,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

Encl. 5 in No. 5.

Queen's Collegiate School, August 15, 1860.

The number of pupils attending the school during the past term was 51. These were arranged in three classes, each class being subdivided into divisions.

The work of the first class, besides the ordinary English subjects, embraces Latin, Greek, French, German, Euclid, and algebra. In the second class, Greek, German, and algebra are not taught at present, and Euclid only in the first division. The work of the third class is more elementary. Latin is only taught in the first division, and that not farther than the declensions of the substantives and adjectives, and considerable time is necessarily devoted to reading and writing from dictation. French is taught throughout the school, and is entirely in the charge of Mr. Caird. In addition, a lecture in chemistry, illustrated by experiments, has been given once a week by Mr. Caird. Before very long I hope to be able to form a class in natural philosophy. In Latin, a fair standard has been already attained. Greek and German (with the exception of one boy in Greek) were only commenced after my arrival to take the direction of the school, so that of course no very great advance has been made; but the first difficulties, which are always the most formidable, have, I believe, been fully overcome. In French, several of the boys have attained considerable proficiency; I have devoted a good deal of attention to mathematics, and am glad to be able to say that I am well satisfied with the progress the boys have made in this important branch. In Euclid, one boy has done the first three books, nine the first book, and the remaining five of the first class have got to the end of the twenty-sixth proposition. This work has been done thoroughly, a few of the boys being already able to apply the principles they have learnt to the solution of easy problems. In the first division of the second class, a beginning only has been made; but the commencement of the study of geometry always presents considerable difficulties to boys, as quite a new class of ideas is introduced. In algebra and arithmetic, my chief object has been to teach principles, merely using the examples at present in order to illustrate these. The mere mechanical working of examples, unless the principles are first fully understood, I look upon as quite worthless in an educational point of view.

The first class, in all their work except French, is under my own direction; the second and third classes are superintended by Mr. Caird and Mr. Stuart; but I have been in the habit of examining both classes every week.

With the boys themselves I am well pleased; they are on the whole both industrious and well-behaved, and the examination which was held at the end of the term showed that even greater progress than I had hoped had been made. It must be remembered that it is not necessary that a high standard should have been reached in order to justify these expressions of satisfaction; the progress made, and not the actual standard attained, ought to guide us in forming an opinion of the condition of a school, and viewed in this light I cannot but feel that the state of the school is most encouraging. The difficulties necessarily attending its first establishment are being gradually and surely overcome; the boys are beginning to work steadily and systematically together; they are punctual and regular in their

attendance, and I am doing them no more than justice in expressing the liveliest satisfaction with their general conduct. TRINIDAD.

We have been somewhat crippled by a want of suitable books. The arrival of the parcel ordered out by the direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will entirely relieve us of this difficulty. As it will be almost impossible to be sure of keeping in stock all the books we use, I would suggest that the books should be lent out to the boys, on the payment of a small terminal fee, sufficient to cover the necessary wear and tear. This would be a considerable economy to the parents of the boys; it would at the same time obviate the danger of our falling short of books; a circumstance attended with serious inconvenience, as upwards of two months must elapse before a supply can be obtained from England. If this plan is adopted, I think it should not apply to dictionaries or atlasses. These books in my opinion each boy should provide for himself.

My acknowledgments are due to my colleagues, Mr. Caird and Mr. Stuart, for the zealous co-operation I have uniformly received from them.

H. DEIGHTON, M.A., F.R.A.S.,
Princcipal.

Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

Encl. 6 in No. 5.

REPORT by the Inspector of Schools on the subject of Education for the year 1859.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, March 1, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor the following report on the subject of education in this Colony for the year 1859:—

At the end of the year there were existing 27 ward schools at the places and under the masters mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed marked A.*

The respective salaries of these schoolmasters and the attendance of pupils at their schools during the year are also specified in this schedule.

I find that the attendance of pupils at these schools during the four quarters of the year has been as follows: —

The quarter ending the 31st March, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance or number on the rolls, was	1,712	
The average daily attendance		1,096
The quarter ending the 30th of June, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,774	
Average daily attendance		998
The quarter ending the 30th of September, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,659	
The average daily attendance		915
The quarter ending the 31st of December, at 27 ward schools, the general attendance was	1,623	
The average daily attendance		827
This will give an average number on the rolls, at 27 ward schools, of	1,692	
With an average daily attendance of		959

The average daily attendance at each school will therefore be 35, and the proportion of actual attendance to the number of pupils on the rolls will be as 35 to 62.

This proportion the year preceding was as 37 to 64, so that there has been a slight falling off in attendance at the ward schools during the year 1859, in comparison with 1858; and the same irregularity of attendance shows itself in comparison with former periods.

None of the masters of the ward schools are allowed any assistance in conducting the schools, and they are therefore dependent for what precarious aid may be obtained in this respect by employing at times the more advanced pupils to teach the younger children, as monitors.

Among the 1,664 children attending these schools, 410 are girls, or about one-fourth. The average age of these children is 10 years. Of these children 443 are members of the Church of England, 1,174 of the Church of Rome, and 50 of other religious denominations.

Of these 1,664 children, during the last quarter of the year, 329 were in the alphabet, 469 in the First Book of Lessons, 502 in the Second Book and Sequels, 142 in the Third Book, and 141 in the Fourth and Fifth Books; 652 were writing on slates, 649 on paper; 717 were learning geography, 901 arithmetic, 378 grammar, 667 singing, and 143 history.

Those in the alphabet are children who have lately joined the schools. Those in the First Book have advanced beyond the alphabet, and are reading and spelling easy words of one syllable. A considerable range of capacity in reading shows itself in the pupils in the Second Book and Sequels from the simple words in the Second Book to those of considerable difficulty in the Second Sequel. The children in the Second Sequel and in the Third and Fourth Books generally read and spell well. In geography the pupils are well advanced, showing great readiness in acquiring this knowledge both physical and political. Arithmetic is a more difficult subject with them. In the great majority of the ward schools the more advanced pupils can read and spell readily and correctly. They can work sums in the four rules, simple and compound; some of them sums in proportion, practice, and reduction. Their knowledge of the geography of the four quarters of the globe is extensive. They can write fairly, and generally correctly, passages by dictation; while in some of the schools there are pupils who can parse sentences very creditably. Such a state of things must show that the masters are doing their duty faithfully.

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* Not printed.

TRINIDAD.

There are a few schools where such a degree of proficiency is not attained, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider the numerous difficulties which beset the path of the schoolmaster, however anxious he may be to do justice to the task intrusted to him.

To keep up this state of proficiency, the master has to be constantly working up the raw materials committed to his care, with little or no sympathy or assistance from the parents; on the contrary, in the face of an irregular attendance, and a disinclination on the part of the parents to supply the children with the books, and other cheap materials required for their instruction.

Did not the schoolmaster, by his untiring exertions, bring forward the junior children, the school would soon show symptoms of extreme mediocrity, as the more advanced pupils are constantly leaving school, with the education they have received, to look for employment as the means of supplying the wants of persons dependent for support on daily labour.

Attendance.—It will be observed that the average daily attendance is small in proportion to the number of children whose names are entered on the rolls of the schools. In my report last year I referred to the reasons for this irregularity of attendance. These reasons still exist, and as they relate to a state of society which cannot be changed except by degrees after the lapse of much time, we must expect still to meet with this irregularity of attendance. It will be seen that the attendance is about the same as last year, with the same number of schools (27), affording an average daily attendance at each school of 35. We may not, therefore, anticipate, at any rate for some time, any great extension except by multiplying the number of schools. There has, however, been great capriciousness of the attendance at some of the schools, which I hope will not be repeated. This is remarkable in the schools at Santa Cruz, Caura, Gasparillo, Point-à-Pierre, and St. Joseph's, North Naparima, where the attendance fluctuated considerably. Although, taking all the schools together, the average attendance is 35, yet the extremes of attendance are wide apart; for instance, at the school at the mission, Savannah Grande, there is an average daily attendance of 63 children out of 125 pupils attending the school; whereas at Carenage the average daily attendance is but 16 out of 57 children whose names are mentioned on the list. I have no reason for saying any thing against the master of the Carenage School; but the children there attend school very capriciously, the parents seeming to be listless or ignorant of its advantages, and the children allowed to run about the sea shore all day long, or to go out fishing when they like. This irregularity of attendance is also observable where the parents or friends of the children are leading a primitive sort of life, being possessed of a small patch of land which they cultivate in provisions, growing enough to supply their simple wants, unambitious of the future. In these cases the bigger children are often kept at home to assist in the cultivation of the land, or to superintend domestic affairs, the parents preferring their own immediate wants to the future welfare of the children. Where the population is more centralised, and the wants and conveniences of a more civilised life press the people to greater exertion and enterprise, such as at Tacarigua and the villages in South Naparima, the attendance is more regular, in consequence of the advantages of education being better understood and more appreciated.

Character of the People taught.—In considering education in this Colony, and its progress, we should keep in view the elements on which the schoolmaster has to work. On inquiry it will be found that these are often of a heterogeneous and repulsive character, and that it requires great patience and perseverance to mould them into anything like a symmetrical form. Many children are sent to the ward schools at a yet tender age, understanding no language except the common patois French. The minds of these little creatures are not apt at learning, for although not deficient in natural intelligence, the little mind has as yet received no training or education at home, beyond a few simple ideas confined to the ordinary wants of infancy.

The chances are, moreover, that its better tendencies and dispositions of self-reliance have been cowed and kept down by harsh treatment and repeated flogging. The first thing the master has to do is to teach it to understand and speak the English language; a task of no little difficulty in itself, and requiring patience and industry for a long time. This is rendered still more intense by irregularity of attendance. Such a child, however, soon chimes in with the discipline of the school, and is more easily moulded than when the mind has been allowed to grow up in ignorance till the age of twelve or fourteen; for occasionally boys and girls are sent to our schools for the first time at the latter age, having had no previous training or instruction, and presenting a semblance of utter incapacity, without habits of thought, with but little reasoning power, listless and indifferent to learning, with but little moral perception, affording a sample of almost mere animal propensities. and absence of intellectual capacity. The difficulties of dealing with such cases are much enhanced when ignorance is accompanied by formed vicious habits. But such cases, I am happy to say, are becoming exceptional; for we find that where the parent has himself been at school, or has caught a glimpse of education, whether by his unaided efforts, or by communion with educated persons, and thus has been enabled to communicate habits of observation and reflection to the child, or where the latter has been sent early to school, the moral and intellectual powers begin to show themselves, and as the child grows up an increased capacity for learning and a development of the moral tendencies manifest themselves, leading us to the inevitable conclusion, that what might be mistaken for a defective natural organisation or capacity did not exist at all, but was apparent in consequence of degraded social position attended by want of education.

Numerous illustrations of this may be seen in the model schools, borough council and ward schools, where children of African descent, who have not been allowed to grow up in ignorance, but have been sent early to school, or have had the advantages of training at home, exhibit powers of mind and a course of good behaviour no way inferior to children of European descent.

There are still existing among our peasantry too many examples of the ancient degraded character engendered by slavery: but this will always be found accompanied by absence of education, and it will be many years probably before the influence which slavery has had upon the African labourer will be entirely eradicated from the dispositions and habits of his descendants. But where education has shed its light, there these dispositions and habits become altered for the better, and the African stands forth as a

being equally capable of mental culture as other human beings, possessed of equal capacity of improvement, both intellectual and religious, equal powers of observation and reflection, and aspirations after the good.

Model School, Woodbrook.—The average daily attendance at this school during the year has been 77, out of 124 pupils.

Of these 124 pupils, 35 are members of the Church of England, 87 of the Church of Rome, and 2 of other religious denominations.

They have been taught reading, spelling, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, mechanical philosophy, algebra and geometry, human physiology and history, principally natural.

The school may be classified as follows:—

In the First Book	4
Second do.	36
Sequels	43
Third Book	23
Fourth and Fifth Book	18
Grammar (the elements)	83
Parsing and syntax	41
Geography	124
Money matters	41
Natural history	124
Arithmetic (tables)	124
Four simple rules	83
Compound rules and reduction	23
Proportion and above	18
Algebra and geometry	18
Elements of natural science	18

Taking all things into consideration, the progress of the pupils in these various departments has been satisfactory, with the exception, perhaps, that the junior boys do not know the multiplication table sufficiently well; nor can I compliment the Superintendent on the writing of the pupils, particularly as I consider this accomplishment of great importance to the class of boys who attend this school. At the same time I am aware it is partly the fault of some of the parents and guardians, who do not supply the children with the materials for writing.

I have appended hereto a list of the pupils who left this school during the year, and the destination of the more advanced boys, as far as it can be ascertained.*

If there be wanting any evidence of the usefulness of this institution, besides that of being an instrument for the training of the masters, it may be found in the number of youths who are now filling important places in this town, and in the country, who have received their education entirely here. Of the number of young lads who have been thus sent forth with nothing to look to but their own personal exertions for their support, and with their education obtained entirely or chiefly here, not one has turned out badly; and I attribute this, not altogether to the information they have obtained at this school, but in a great measure also to the training and discipline to which they have been subjected as a necessary part of education.

For 2*s.*, and a penny a month, or by the children of ward ratepayers gratuitously, an education may thus be here procured to fit a young man for any useful occupation in life short of one requiring classical attainments.

The staff of assistants during the year has consisted, besides the Superintendent, of an assistant master at a salary of 80*l.* a year, and of the normal students, six of whom have been receiving an allowance each of 20*l.* a year.

Normal School.—At the end of the year there were 12 students at the Normal School, some of whom offer a high standard of qualification. In the course of the year three students were sent out to take charge of ward schools, viz., Messrs. Allen, Purcell and Hart. The students, besides assisting at the Model School, have been receiving instruction directly from the Superintendent on the Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week, and have been examined by me every quarter to ascertain their progress. There are several of these students now well qualified to take charge of schools whenever any vacancies should occur. The inconvenience to which I alluded last year, of sending out students before they had been properly trained, on account of the exigencies of the ward schools, may, I trust, therefore be in future avoided. The institution has progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Female Model School.—I have so often insisted in my quarterly reports on the excellent character of this school, that it is scarcely necessary for me to repeat here what has already been said. It still maintains its character, and it cannot be forgotten that it is now affording the light of education to future mothers of children, by whom it will, in all probability, be reflected back on their offspring, perhaps with increased intensity and lustre.

The average daily attendance at the school gradually increased during the year from 120 the first quarter up to 156 at the end of the year, out of a number of 205 girls entered on the rolls during the last quarter; the average daily attendance during the year having been 140. The average age of these girls is 9 years. 109 are members of the Church of England, 74 of the Church of Rome, and 22 of other religious denominations. They may be thus classified: 15 in the alphabet; 9 in the First Book; 56 in the Second Book and Sequels; 52 in the Third Book; 73 in the Fourth and Fifth Books; 67 are writing on slates; 138 on paper; 112 are learning geography, 81 grammar. In arithmetic 16 are in proportion and practice, 54 in the compound rules and reduction, 72 in the simple rules, and 68 are learning figures.

* Not printed.

TRINIDAD.

The proficiency of the girls in these subjects reflects the greatest credit on Mrs. Alcock and her assistants. The girls are taught sewing every day for a couple of hours, and are all taught singing with great success by Mr. Alcock. The staff of assistants has consisted, besides the Superintendent and Mr. Alcock, who has afforded efficient aid in the general conduct of the school, of six pupil-teachers, to whom stipends were allowed amounting in all to 140*l.* in the course of the year.

Borough Council Boys' School, Port of Spain.—The number of pupils on the rolls of this school at the end of the year was 164, and the average daily attendance has been 86. The boys are divided into four classes, the first consisting of 82, the second of 30, the third (subdivided into two parts) of 37, and the fourth of 15. Of the whole number (164), 94 are members of the Church of Rome, 60 of the Church of England, and 10 of other religious denominations. The first class are reading in the First Book of Lessons, writing on slates (large hand), learning addition, and a few lines of the multiplication table, and the outlines of the map of the world.

The second class are reading in the Second Book of Lessons, are writing on slates, small hand, and on paper, large hand, are learning addition, subtraction, and the remainder of the multiplication table, and in geography the outlines of the maps of Europe and America.

The third class are reading the Sequels to the Second Book of Lessons, write on paper, and from dictation simple words. In arithmetic they are in the simple and compound rules, learning at the same time the tables of weights and measures. In grammar they are learning the definitions in etymology with easy parsing, and in geography the outlines in general.

The fourth class read in the Fourth Book, write on paper from dictation, work sums in reduction and proportion. In grammar are taught orthography, etymology, and the rules of syntax, and in geography the political of Europe.

The school is conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. Walker, aided by an assistant master and monitors. It is attended by a class of boys somewhat inferior to those at Woodbrook, inasmuch as some of them attend without shoes, an appendage to the person not dispensed with at the Model School. Although the staff of assistants here is much below that at the Model School, and that Mr. Walker has his exertions stretched to the utmost in consequence, I have always found the progress of the boys denoting continued perseverance and attention on his part. The progress of the boys under his care is great for the means at his command, and he displays much zeal and intelligence in a cause which taxes very seriously not only his mental but his physical powers. He deserves every encouragement from the Borough Council, as a school of this sort cannot fail to reflect credit on the authority by which it is established and maintained.

Borough Council Girls' School, Port of Spain.—I have on more than one occasion already referred to to this school, where there is an average attendance of 24. The Superintendent has undoubtedly a formidable antagonist to contend against in Mrs. Alcock's school, and it may be worth the while of the Borough Council to consider, as it is upheld at a considerable expense, whether it might not be made more useful by being divided into two or more infant schools.

Borough Council School, San Fernando.—This is a mixed school, under the superintendence of Mr. Proctor. An infant school is attached to it, under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Proctor. The number of children attending the school last year was 113, with an average daily attendance of 85, of whom 23 belonged to the infant school. Of these 113 pupils, 36 are members of the Church of England, 68 of the Church of Rome, and 9 of other religious denominations. There are 73 pupils in the upper school, 20 of whom are girls. The children are taught reading and spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing maps, grammar, and history, natural, sacred, and that of England.

The school may be thus classified:

Number learning	reading and writing	73
Do.	arithmetic	50
Do.	geography	30
Do.	drawing maps	12
Do.	grammar	24
Do.	history of England	24
Do.	natural history	24
Do.	sacred history	50

The Upper School is divided into three classes (which are again subdivided,) and the Infant School into two departments. The first class read in the First Sequel, and write large hand.

The second class, consisting of two sections, read in the Second Sequel and Third Books, write small and round hand, and cipher from addition to multiplication.

The first division of the third class read in the Fourth Book, write by dictation, work the compound rules, have advanced in grammar as far as the adjective, are acquainted with the geography of Europe, and some outlines of sacred history.

The second division in this class read in the Fifth Book, write difficult passages by dictation, work sums in proportion, practice, fractions, and interest, parse in grammar, know the geography of the five great divisions of the globe, and of England, are acquainted with the outlines of the subject of mammalia in natural history, and of those of sacred history as far as Abraham, and of the history of England.

The school is ably carried on by Mr. Proctor, who takes a great interest in the welfare of the children committed to his care. With his abilities as a teacher, and the pride he takes in the progress of his pupils, the school cannot but be the means of affording sound and useful instructions to many of the children at San Fernando.

A recapitulation of the number of children attending these various schools will stand thus—

No. of children attending the ward schools during the year	1,667
Pupils attending the Model School, Woodbrook	124
Do. attending Mrs. Alcock's School	205

Do. the Borough Council Boys' School, Port of Spain - - - -	164
Do. the Girls' Borough Council School, Port of Spain (average attendance) -	24
Do. attending the Borough Council School, San Fernando - - -	113
This will give a total number attending these schools of - - - -	2,297

The effect of our system of education is to throw a good deal on the energies of the clergy of different denominations, particularly those of the Church of England.

The consequence is that there may be 4,000 children receiving instruction at the various schools established in the Colony, both public and private.

I am not in a position to state the number very exactly, as to enable me to do so I should be under the necessity to intrude where I have no right to go; but, from all the information I have been able to collect, this number of 4,000 will be found to be very near the exact amount. This will give a proportion of 1 in 20 of the whole population attending school.

I received in the months of May and June from the masters of the ward schools situated in the districts where there are resident clergymen certificates signed by their respective clergymen, testifying to their having attending regularly at religious worship during the preceding twelve months.

As regards religious instruction, I get no returns on the subject direct from the clergy; but by the quarterly reports of the masters it appears that religious instruction is generally afforded by the clergy every week, although I fear that the attendance of the children for this purpose is irregular, like that of the ward schools.

One point connected with our system of education, to which particular attention is directed in our practice, is the proper discipline and training of the children while at school. In the economy of school teaching it is of the utmost importance that this subject should be attended to. This point in education has been illustrated by Mr. Stowe, in his book on education, in a manner to leave no doubt on the minds of those who take an interest in the subject, that the proper training of children at school is a necessary accomplishment of a master, whether secular or denominational; that it is not sufficient that the child's mind should be merely improved by an acquisition of knowledge, but that he is to be taught how to behave himself; his perception of right and wrong is to be awakened and improved, so that when he enters on life, in whatever position he may be placed, he may bring with him, to commence his career, an active desire to do that which is right and avoid that which is wrong. This may be taught to the child without trenching on those peculiar points of religious controversy about which there is any difference among Christians. The books used in our schools are interspersed with numerous lessons both of a religious and moral character approved of by both Protestant and Roman Catholic divines, while all subjects of a sectarian character are carefully avoided. Another point resulting from this is, that education should be social in its character, that is, that it should fit a man to perform his duties as a member of the great human family in whatever position of society he may be placed.

The physical constitution of man renders it necessary that he should apply his bodily powers to supply its wants or minister to its enjoyments. With the generality of mankind the greater part of life is occupied in bodily labour; that is, in the exercise of the physical powers guided by reason. This is a necessity imposed on human nature which cannot be ignored or overlooked in any system of popular education. At the same time teaching a boy to read and spell, and write and cypher, and know something of the world in which he lives, can never incapacitate him from applying his physical powers whether to till the soil or to engage in any other agricultural or mechanical operation.

We are not to forget, however, that man has a higher destiny before him than merely to till the soil and groan under a heavy load of clay. His religious and moral faculties are ever pressing him forward to more exalted hopes, and urging him to the consideration, that, while performing his daily labour here, and undergoing the sufferings incidental to humanity, there is in the cultivation of these faculties an intimation of a higher destination hereafter, of which reason can afford no adequate assurance, but which religion foreshadows to the eye of faith. It is a poor and selfish policy which would limit man to the bare exercise of reason sufficient to guide him in his daily allotted task of labour, and deny him an expansion of his intellect, and a cultivation of those religious instincts and holy aspirations which equally belong without distinction to all grades and classes of mankind. It is in vain, however, to expect a sudden development of education here or any where else to meet at once the wants of an uneducated people. This must be the work of time. The system of secular instruction is working well in this Colony. During the past year, through the exertions of the masters, a great deal of useful instruction has been laboriously instilled into the minds of the children attending school. One important element of success in a community like this is, that there should be a perfect freedom from all religious bigotry and sectarian bias, otherwise obstacles caused by a difference of religious feeling are sure to be thrown in the way to impede the progress of the system. Another matter of importance is to have an efficient and zealous staff of schoolmasters; men not so much necessarily distinguished for their learning, as steadiness and perseverance in the discharge of their duties; having a taste for their calling; mild but firm in the treatment of children; good disciplinarians, without undue severity; and feeling an active interest in the advancement of their pupils. We have been fortunate in not a few instances in procuring such men, while there are others who require watching, others again are yet untried, and some we have fortunately got rid of altogether.

Still, even with a good staff of schoolmasters, there are other difficulties met with in the spread of education in this Colony, which, it is to be hoped, may gradually disappear.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. WS. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Schools.

British Guiana.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 6.

No. 6. COPY of DESPATCH from Governor WODEHOUSE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 121.) Government House, George Town,
MY LORD DUKE, September 22, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Grace's information, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

The revenue for the year was 275,618*l.*, showing an increase over that of 1858, according to the comparative statement, of only 2,623*l.*; but credit may with propriety be taken for a further sum of 14,871*l.*, which was received in 1858 in repayment of advances, and with which there is of course no corresponding receipt in 1859. Our import duties show an improvement of about 24,000*l.*, and I am inclined to hope that the receipts of the current year will not fall far short of those of 1859.

The expenditure, amounting to 263,194*l.*, was less than that of 1858 by the sum of about 9,000*l.*, and left a balance in favour of the colonial chest of about 12,000*l.* on the transactions of the year. With every desire, however, to enforce the strictest economy in every branch of the public service, it is not in my power to hold out expectations that the expenditure of future years can be kept within the same limits. The estimate for the current year considerably exceeds them, although I have no reason to think that it includes any votes to which objection can be taken as unreasonable or unnecessary.

It is satisfactory to find that for the last few years no permanent addition has been made to the public debt of the Colony, and that the debts contracted in former years are subjected to a steady process of extinction. The whole debt amounted on the 1st August of the current year to 449,802*l.*, of which 320,000*l.* was due to Her Majesty's Government. Of this last-mentioned sum, 70,000*l.* will be paid in full, by means of the sinking fund, in 1868, and of the balance, 120,000*l.*, will be paid by the same means in 1872, 80,000*l.* in 1873, and 50,000*l.* in 1874. Another sum of 20,000*l.*, the balance of a loan raised in 1856, is payable to the bondholders in annual instalments of 5,000*l.*, and four sums of 17,300*l.*, 31,500*l.*, 25,100*l.*, and 21,700*l.*, raised in 1856, 1858, 1859, and 1860, are each recoverable from the planters of the Colony, and payable to the bondholders in five years from the date of each loan. The loans which are now raised year by year for immigration purposes are all recoverable and payable in like manner; and as the Colony holds a first lien on the estates for the amount advanced to each, the transactions do not in point of fact impose any burthen on the colonial revenues.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the execution of several public works of real utility of which the Colony has long stood in need. The extension of the George Town Almshouses, of the Colonial Hospital, of the Leper Asylum, the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, the restoration of the buildings at the convict establishment on the River Masaruni,—all tend to show that the legislature has fully recognized the obligations resting upon it to make due provision for the shelter and relief of the sick and destitute, and the proper custody of our criminal population. In the present year they have made liberal grants for similar services; and we may hope that in the course of a few years the Colony will have reason to be proud of the institutions we are endeavouring to improve.

Much discussion took place at the annual session for the year upon a proposal to build a new government house; but it was ultimately determined, that, in consideration of the many other pressing demands upon our resources, it would be well to postpone such an undertaking, and to repair the existing building sufficiently to ensure its lasting for some years. This has been already effected. The works for the defence of this town against the sea have made steady progress; and it may be said that under ordinary circumstances the town and barracks are now safe. In the course of the year also the colonial government commenced the restoration of the military defences of the port, which for pecuniary reasons were abandoned by Her Majesty's Government in 1854. The batteries are now nearly complete, and ought to afford substantial protection against the attacks of privateers or any other desultory force.

Among the legislative measures of the year will be found some not without interest, and from which it may be hoped that considerable benefit will be derived. Ordinance No. 10. renews the provision for the ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony for nine years, commencing from the 1st January 1860. By its provisions either salaries or substantial grants are assigned to ministers of every recognized denomination of Christians resident in the Colony, and willing to accept aid from the state; and the Combined Court has on this occasion evinced in its treatment of the question a strong desire to act with liberality, and to recognize the value of the services of those upon whose exertions the future moral welfare of the population must mainly depend. When the legislature was last called upon to deal with this subject, the prevailing general distress and political excitement led to severe and perhaps unreasonable reductions of the allowances to the clergy; and it was therefore very satisfactory to find them now disposed, not only to restore to the higher clergy the emoluments of which they were formerly in the receipt, but also to assign to the curates salaries sufficient to maintain them in a position of respectability. And in further proof of the excellent spirit by which they were guided, they unanimously resolved to sanction the arrangement for a term of years nearly double that sanctioned by the Ordinance of 1853.

Ordinance No. 17. contains regulations for the management of the hospitals established on sugar estates for the benefit of the indentured immigrants. An enactment was passed several years ago for the same purpose; but unfortunately, as it fell short of what was at the time held to be requisite by the Secretary of State, it did not receive the assent of Her Majesty. The government of the Colony had since become more and more alive to the necessity for clear and defined regulations for the management of these establishments; and I therefore proposed to the legislature the enactment of this ordinance, to which, without any material alteration, they readily assented. On its coming into operation, a medical inspector of estates' hospitals was at once appointed; and I am glad to be enabled to state that his report of his second inspection of all the hospitals in the Colony shows that the most substantial improvements have been effected and are in progress, of the buildings, of their appliances, and of their general management. As might be supposed, this has on some estates been the cause of a heavy outlay; but I believe the planters to be satisfied that the demands made upon them are just and inevitable.

Ordinance No. 20. authorizes the purchase of certain lots of land for a site for a Public Lunatic Asylum. Great diversity of opinion in respect to the proper locality had for a long time retarded the erection of a building which should take the place of the very unsatisfactory and inadequate accommodation provided for the reception of pauper lunatics. A few years since it was decided that an asylum should be built in the immediate vicinity of the convict establishment on the River Masaruni, and considerable progress had been made in its erection, when certain unfortunate transactions connected with the convict establishment gave rise to serious misgivings as to the propriety of sending the lunatics to so remote a part of the Colony, and thus depriving them of the constant supervision essential to their welfare. It was consequently determined that land should be bought in Georgetown close to the General Hospital. This has been done. One large building has been completed, into which the lunatics at present in charge of the colonial government have been transferred; and I hope that their position and treatment is now as good as a colony of the standard of British Guiana can be expected to afford.

Having thus touched upon the only subjects which seem to call for special notice,

I have, &c.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,

&c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 46.) Windward Islands, Barbados,
MY LORD DUKE, September 19, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Barbados Blue Book for the year 1859, and to submit the following report thereon :—

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. Although the revenue for 1859 fell short of that of the preceding year by 9,023*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, it is satisfactory for me to be able to report that, owing to a considerable reduction in expenditure, the balance in the treasurer's hands at the close of 1859 exceeded that at the close of 1858 by 7,242*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, the total surplus having been 37,625*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

3. During the four years ending with 1859 the comparative revenue and expenditure has been as follows :—

	Revenue.				Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
1856 - -	85,061	15	9	-	70,575	14	10
1857 - -	82,592	14	10	-	80,970	6	10
1858 - - -	96,914	19	3	-	87,891	8	4
1859 - -	87,595	5	9	-	80,352	19	5
	352,164	15	7	-	319,790	9	5
Surplus of revenue in four years - -				-	32,374	6	2
					£352,164	15	7

The above surplus, added to 5,251*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, which was the balance in the treasurer's hands at the end of 1855, will give the balance on hand on the 31st December 1859.

4. During the last four years the debt of this Colony has been completely extinguished, the amount now outstanding being only 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which cannot be called in. The amount paid on this account since 1855 has been 21,151*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* The sum expended during the same period on public works has been 37,234*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, about 9,000*l.* of which was applied to the rebuilding of the government house and offices, and the remainder to the purchase and working of a steam dredge, the rebuilding of the wharves, and the blasting of rock in the Careenage.

5. There is still much to be done in the way of public improvements, and for some time back the accumulated surplus revenue was devoted by general consent to the erection of government buildings. The diastrous fire which occurred at the commencement of the present year has led to the temporary abandonment of this project, and to the appropriation of the surplus to the purchase of property which will be required chiefly for harbour improvements.

Public Works.

6. The dredging of the Careenage was prosecuted vigorously during last year, as well as the rebuilding of the wharves. New outbuildings were erected at Government House, and two new wings were added to the general hospital, one of which is specially intended for the use of sailors. The aggregate expenditure on works was, notwithstanding, considerably less than during the preceding year.

Militia.

7. I shall notice very briefly the subject of the militia. An Act was passed very late in 1859 authorizing the enrolment of volunteer yeomanry cavalry, rifle, and artillery

corps, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested by a considerable portion of the population at the time of the formation of these corps. It has since become manifest that in order to obtain militia service compulsion of some sort must be resorted to, and the legislature is at this time engaged in the consideration of a measure that will meet the requirements of the case. It seems to me, therefore, desirable to postpone a report on the subject.

Legislation.

8. Thirty-four Acts were passed during the year, but none of such importance as to require special reference on this occasion.

Education.

9. I cannot supply better information on this head than by citing an extract from the last annual report of Mr. Elliott, the Inspector of Schools, a gentleman to whose merits as an educationist I am happy to have an opportunity of bearing testimony. Mr. Elliott observes, "I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of stating briefly what "does not appear in the body of the report; namely, that I regard the cause of popular "education in this country as presenting more of promise at this juncture than at any "past time. The schoolhouses, more especially for the accommodation of infants, are "springing up in every direction, and inferior buildings devoted to the purpose are "constantly being replaced by structures which are as palaces in the comparison. The "number of pupils is not only increased by the schools newly established, but in "many of the old ones with increased efficiency there has been an increased attendance "of children. Schoolrooms lately almost destitute of fittings or furniture are now, "partly from local sources, partly from the public grant, liberally supplied with requisites. "We have just seen eighteen of our primary school teachers obtain certificates of "proficiency, when a few years back only three could be ranked as efficient after a "public examination; and I am happy to be able to report that there is every wish "shown by the uncertificated to qualify themselves for classification in the ensuing "year."

10. The average number of children of both sexes actually attending school, according to Mr. Elliott's return, was 6,854, and the number on the registers was 10,496. The total population of the island is generally estimated at about 150,000. The public schools are without exception denominational. There are 76 in connexion with the Established Church, having 4,294 pupils, and 26 under the Wesleyan and Moravian missions, having 1,930 pupils. Of these latter, 12 schools, attended by 1,134 pupils, are in the city of Bridgetown.

Imports and Exports.

11. The following statement will exhibit the value of the imports and exports of Barbados since 1855, according to the Blue Books:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1856 - -	841,254	14	4	971,028	7	3
1857 - -	976,306	13	2	1,345,361	8	4
1858 - -	1,225,118	15	4	1,468,449	10	2
1859 - -	1,049,236	15	11	1,225,571	18	2

12. From the foregoing statement it will appear that the imports during last year fell short of those in the preceding one by about 175,000*l.* This result is not attributable to any diminution of the intercolonial trade, as the exports to the other islands and British Guiana were 280,118*l.* in 1859 against 264,946*l.* in 1858. I have no doubt that there was an excessive import in 1858, and especially in one article, the large importation of which in 1858 attracted much attention, and led to not a little misconception. I allude to the article of manures, the value of which in 1858 was 89,946*l.* and in 1859 only 34,490*l.* The result of my own inquiries on the subject is, that the consumption of foreign manures in Barbados has not much, if at all, exceeded 45,000*l.* annually.

13. It must be borne in mind that Barbados supplies foreign manure not only to the neighbouring British colonies but partially to the French. The export of guano from Barbados in the last four years was nearly 60,000*l.*, and as the total imports were only 258,561*l.*, there would only have been retained for consumption for the four years 199,116*l.*, or 49,779*l.* annually. But I believe that of late, owing, probably, to the increased inter-colonial trade, the stock has been larger than it was formerly, and that 45,000*l.* may be fairly considered as about the annual consumption.

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14. The exports in 1859, though falling short of those in 1858 by nearly 250,000*l.*, may be considered as a fair average. The sugar crop shipped in 1858 was, I believe, the largest ever exported from Barbados, having exceeded 52,000 hogsheads. In 1859 it scarcely reached 40,000 hogsheads, and there was a corresponding diminution in the export of rum and molasses. In both years the estimated value of the crop, as given in the Custom House returns, is exaggerated, probably, to the extent of 5*l.* per hogshead.

Gaols and Prisoners.

15. The criminal statistics for 1859 are certainly of a satisfactory character. The Blue Book Returns give the number of criminals in confinement at Michaelmas in each year, and also the largest number in confinement at any one time during the year. The following comparative statement for the last four years must be considered very gratifying:—

	Prisoners in confinement at Michaelmas.	Total Number of Prisoners in confinement at any one time.
1856	393	557
1857	322	502
1858	347	476
1859	287	347

Agriculture.

16. I am not aware that there is any new information to be communicated on this subject. There is perhaps some tendency on the part of those who have been cultivating in the most expensive manner to adopt a more economical system, especially by abstaining from an extensive use of foreign manures. This is owing to disappointment. The Barbados planters are in constant danger of suffering from drought, and this suffering, which must under any circumstances be severe, is of course enhanced in cases where great expense has been incurred in cultivation. Unfortunately there was a great deal of drought last year, and in consequence very short crops in some of the best sugar districts in the Island.

17. It is sufficiently obvious that so long as the present system of exclusive sugar cultivation is maintained great expense must be incurred in manuring, and I incline to the opinion that it will be found more economical to continue to use guano than to reduce the breadth of land in cane cultivation, and to increase the stock of cattle, which seems to be the alternative.

Concluding Remarks.

18. It is satisfactory to me to be able to report that the Colony is on the whole in a prosperous condition. No doubt there is occasional distress among the labouring classes; though I am inclined to think that the regular labourer is less liable to such distress than the small tenant or proprietor, who depends less on daily labour than on the produce of his land. During this year the Island suffered most severely from an unusually long drought, the consequence of which was the total failure of the provision crops, and great distress among those who were depending on them.

19. During this season of drought the greatest apprehension was entertained for the staple crop of the Island, but the rain at last came in sufficient time to restore the canes, and to enable the cultivators of provisions to reap moderate crops. To such vicissitudes agriculturists everywhere are liable, but especially those in the tropics.

20. It is satisfactory to think that there is no danger under any circumstances of an abandonment of cultivation. There is an ample supply of labour, and it is believed by many that the Island could spare a considerable number of labourers to the sister colonies. The labouring classes can have no just ground for complaint, either on the score of low wages or high rents, so long as there are colonies within a few hours sail where they can obtain land free of rent, and higher wages than they get at home.

21. With regard to the proprietors, it appears to me that the only sure guide as to their prosperity is the value of land. It is not an easy matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty the cost of producing sugar, indeed there can be no doubt that it varies materially on the different estates, but there is no difficulty in arriving at a pretty

accurate knowledge of the value of the crops, and so long as an estate capable of producing 100 hogsheads of sugar is worth in the market about 10,000*l.* it may be safely inferred that there is a fair average profit on the cultivation of the sugar cane. BARBADOS.

22. In concluding this report I must not fail to draw attention to the great efforts which have been made by the bishop and clergy of the Established Church, and, within the more limited sphere of their operations, by the Wesleyan and Moravian missionaries, in promoting religious and general education in this Island. Those efforts have been cordially supported by the legislature, and by several of the most influential proprietors of the Island; and although much remains to be done, it must, I think, be generally admitted that there is a greater disposition than there was formerly to consider favourably measures for the improvement of the masses of the population. This is one among many signs of the general prosperity of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 8. No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 16.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 15, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Grenada "Blue Book" for the year 1859, together with the usual report from the Lieutenant-Governor thereon. Grenada, No. 34., 5 June 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8. Encl. in No. 8.

(No. 34.)

Grenada, Government Office,
June 5, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the "Blue Book" for 1859, accompanied by such remarks and explanations as appear to me to be necessary.

Revenue.

The total fixed revenue duriug the year 1859 is returned at 13,534*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, of which 9,466*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* are the proceeds of duties on imports, and the receipts in aid of the revenue, that is to say, the proceeds of taxes levied under authority of the Money Bill at 3,413*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, making the total amount collected for the public service 16,947*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The arrears of revenue of the previous year raised the sum to 24,746*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* In 1858 the amount collected from fixed revenue and incidental receipts was 17,660*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, being larger than the last year by 711*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* This apparent deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is to be accounted for by the suspension for three years from the first of January of the tonnage duties which in 1858 produced 829*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and by the increase in the consumption duty on rum, which took place in November 1858, in anticipation of which measure large payments were made into the treasury which would otherwise have formed part of the revenue of 1859. On the other hand, the amount derived from duty on imports has exceeded that of 1858 by 369*l.* 3*s.* The duty collected on the importation of rice, owing to the introduction of Indian labourers, has risen from 297*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in 1858 to 516*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It is possible that the abolition of the tonnage duties may have had some effect in stimulating trade, but as the change is not yet generally known no marked benefit to the revenue can as yet be expected.

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Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1859 exhibits an increase over that of the previous year of no less than 4,162*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Under the head "Civil," including "Legislative," appears the sum of 640*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* in excess of 1858. This comprehends a salary of 150*l.* to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and 120*l.* per annum to the Attorney General for drawing bills for the legislature, besides salaries for an additional revenue officer for St. George, for the health officer and dispenser at Carriacou, and for the clerk of the Executive Council.

The office of police magistrate for the western district was established in March last at a yearly salary of 300*l.*

The organization of the militia has also been attended with considerable expense.

The following recapitulation in tabular form will convey a better idea of the revenue and expenditure during the past year, in comparison with the previous one, than the foregoing statement:—

REVENUE.

	1858.	1859.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fixed Revenue - - -	14,308 16 5	13,534 7 3	773 9 2	Decrease.
Incidental Receipts - -	3,351 9 4	3,413 7 8	61 18 4	Increase.
Total Revenue - - -	17,660 5 9	16,947 14 11	711 10 10	Decrease in 1859.
Arrears preceding years	5,378 18 6	7,798 12 8		
At disposal of Colony - -	23,039 4 3	24,746 7 7		

EXPENDITURE.

1858.	1859.	Increase in 1859.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15,240 11 7	19,403 7 0	4,162 15 5

Local Revenues.

The local revenues raised and collected during the year, including balances due on the 1st January 1859, was 9,891*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* This amount includes the sum of 6,671*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* raised for immigration purposes, whilst the return shows an outlay of 4,170*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* under that head. It is also to be observed that among the amounts returned as collected for the support of the Colony Hospital is the sum of 500*l.* granted by the legislature out of the general revenue of the Colony. The total expenditure appears to have been 6,233*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*

Public Debts.

The public debt is returned at 9,400*l.* and is composed as follows:—

	£
Imperial Guaranteed Loan for Immigration - - -	7,000
Loan raised in 1857 to meet the emergencies of the Colony, in two sums of 700*l.* each - - - - - -	1,400
Amount borrowed in December 1856 for the purpose of supplying the town of St. George with water - - - -	1,000
	£9,400

To provide for the redemption of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, Act No. 218. requires that one twentieth part of the amount lent shall be annually appropriated for a sinking fund. Up to the 31st December 1859, 525*l.* have been remitted to England to be invested for the formation of the fund. The whole amount of the loan contracted in 1857, redeemable in 1862, has been raised, and deposited in the Colonial Bank, at interest. Of the loan of 1,000*l.*, 500*l.* have been repaid up to the 12th December last.

Militia.

The militia, which has but lately been organized, consists of a rifle corps and an artillery corps. The former is composed of seven companies, one of which is raised in each parish, and its strength is proportionate to the population of the parish which furnishes it. The whole corps consists of 300 privates, 27 sergeants, 22 corporals, and 7 buglers, and is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The other officers are 2 majors, 7 captains, and 18 subalterns. All the companies are armed with rifles of the pattern of 1851, furnished by Her Majesty's Government. Two companies only are at present provided with uniforms. The clothing for the rest of the men has been ordered from England, and is daily expected. The artillery corps, to which I have more than once had occasion to refer in terms of praise, still keeps up its character for discipline and efficiency; it consists of 60 privates and 4 officers, exclusive of a surgeon and a chaplain.

Legislative.

Nine Acts were passed by the legislature during the year 1859, some of which I believe will be of material advantage to the Island, when a fair trial shall have been given them to test the soundness of the principles on which they have been passed. The most important appear to me to be, No. 287., An Act to suspend for a limited Time the Laws imposing certain Duties on the Tonnage of Vessels; No. 288., An Act for establishing Police Districts; and Nos. 293. and 294., Acts to apply the Passenger Act, 1855, to short Voyages between Grenada and the neighbouring Islands. These two last Acts, although not disapproved of in principle, will not receive Her Majesty's assent until they shall have undergone some amendments suggested by the Land and Emigration Commissioners. I trust when in operation they will have the effect of remedying the evils pointed out in my report which accompanied the "Blue Book" for 1857.

Pensions.

The amount payable out of the Colonial Revenue for pensions is 106*l.* per annum. The number of recipients is 15. The highest amount granted is 50*l.* per annum for seven years to Mr. W. E. Killikelly, in consideration of his being deprived of his office of Comptroller of Colonial Customs, abolished in 1857. The other 14 persons receive each the sum of 4*l.* per annum in consideration of their having paid into the colonial treasury 40*l.* on manumission.

Population.

No census has been taken since 1851, when the population was estimated at 32,671. In 1854 the loss by cholera was considerable. Since then there appears to have been a steady increase. In 1857 the population was estimated at 33,349, in 1858 at 33,939, and in last year at 34,638. The coolie immigrants, numbering 879, bring up the estimated population to 35,517 in 1859.

Ecclesiastical.

There are six churches and three chapels in Grenada, and one church in Carriacou, in which service is performed by ministers of the Church of England, of whom there are six. In page 34 of the "Blue Book" the return of expenditure on account of the Ecclesiastical Establishment is 2,184*l.* 3*s.* 4.; in 1858 it was 1,944*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* This increase is owing to a salary having been provided for the curate of Saint Andrew's and Saint David's, and a grant made to the reader of Saint George's church. Included in this amount for ecclesiastical purposes is a salary of 264*l.* to the minister of the Presbyterian church, and allowance of 30*l.* for house rent. The same amount is allowed to the rectors of Saint Andrew's and Saint David's and Saint Patrick's, and also to the assistant curate of the former parishes. There are also in the Island six Roman Catholic churches

GRENADA. and three Wesleyan chapels. Neither the Roman Catholic clergy nor the Wesleyan minister receive any support in the shape of stipends out of the revenues of the Colony, but liberal grants are frequently made by the legislature to enable them to keep their churches and chapels in repair. The average number of persons attending places of worship is as follows:—

Church of England	2,060
Roman Catholic	5,400
Wesleyan	1,800
Presbyterian	100
Total	9,360

This appears small out of a population of upwards of 34,000.

Education.

The grant of the legislature for educational purposes is 1,200*l.* made to the Board of Education, which is composed of the Governor and seven members. The amount is liberal, but is insufficient to enable the board to carry on its operations with complete success. The salaries of the teachers attached to the grammar, normal, and model schools in Saint George's amount to 500*l.* The head master, who is also Inspector of Schools throughout the Island, is in the receipt of a yearly stipend of 300*l.* The board supports also 19 schools, of which the clergy of the various religious denominations are patrons. The following table shows the situation of the schools, and the average number of children attending them, taken from the monthly returns made to the Board of Education:—

Parish.	Church of England.	Average Attendance.	Roman Catholic.	Average Attendance.	Wesleyan.	Average Attendance.
Town and parish of St. George	1	25	1	66	3	53
St. John's	1	23	1	45	—	—
St. Mark	1	53	1	60	—	—
St. Patrick	1	140	1	24	—	—
St. Andrew	1	50	1	42	1	27
St. David	2	41–15	1	59	—	—
Carriacou	1	76	1	55	—	—
Total	8	423	7	351	4	154

The average number of children attending the 19 schools is 928. The number on the school rolls is 119. The return shows the number of boys in the Grammar School to be 36, who pay 4*l.*, 6*l.*, or 8*l.* per annum; and in the Normal and Model School 242 children of both sexes, who pay 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* per week. These schools are open to all classes and religious denominations. A limited number of young men are admitted as pupil-teachers, who undergo a course of training to fit them to become teachers in the parochial schools. They receive a small monthly allowance from the board during the time they are in training. Besides the schools above enumerated, there are two schools in the parish of Saint John, supported by an allowance from the bishop and from the parish offertory funds. The Infant School numbers 100 of both sexes, and the Black Bay Estate School 64. Two causes operate against the success of the system being as perfect as might be desired. In the first place, the number of schools absorbs the whole amount of the grant, without affording to each sufficient assistance to secure the services of an efficient teacher. One school in each parish, with a male and female teacher attached to it, would suffice, if the number of children availing themselves of the facilities offered were at once to be taken into consideration but unfortunately denominational prejudices offer an insuperable obstacle to the establishment of unsectarian schools. The second cause, which has to some extent served to neutralize the benefit which might have been fairly looked for, may be traced to an error committed by the Board of Education in the principle of the distribution of the grant. Formerly it had been customary for the legislature to apportion to each minister of religion a fixed sum for educational purposes; the schools were not then supposed to be under government supervision. After the Act was passed for establishing a Board of Education, a year elapsed before the services of a competent person to take charge of the Grammar School, and to be Inspector of

Schools, could be procured. During this interval it was not thought desirable to make any change in the then existing system; but I believe that the board had determined, as soon as the arrival of the head master should place it in their power, to discontinue the objectionable plan of operation, and to grant aid to the schools in proportion to the amount raised by the respective patrons. I regretted to find, on my return to the Colony in May 1859, that the board had not carried out what I had supposed its views in the matter. The consequence is that the patrons are satisfied to procure second-rate teachers, wholly dependent for their salaries on the government grant, and consider themselves exonerated from the charge of contributing either directly or indirectly to the support of the schools under their charge. In few of the schools are the most trifling fees exacted from the scholars.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports into the Colony in the year 1859 appears to have been 124,660*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, on which the duty collected amounted to 9,466*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The value of exports was 131,307*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Deducting from these two amounts the sum of 1,508*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* returned as the value of articles of British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures imported into the Colony, and subsequently exported, the value of imports for consumption stands at 123,151*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the actual value of Exports the produce of the Colony at 129,798*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The value of imports is greater and of exports less than in 1858.

Immigration and Agriculture.

These two subjects, as cause and effect, may, I think, with propriety be treated under one head. I am happy to be able to state that agriculture has within the last three years, but especially during 1859, made considerable progress; and I believe that no person will undertake to deny that it has in a great measure been owing to the small but valuable accession of continuous labour afforded by the Indian immigrants. The "Chronicle and Gazette" of the 19th May contains an article on the subject, describing with so much correctness the state of the Island in an agricultural point of view, that I am induced to avail myself of it, by adopting the following extract:—"No less than "seven large estates, their works lying in a line of eight to ten miles, have been re-"claimed within the last three years from unproductiveness and abandonment (fallen "into in consequence of the want of labourers in the room of those who retired after "emancipation), and are now in flourishing condition." The estates to which reference is made in the above extract are the following; viz.—Belmont, Clark's Court, Caliviny, Wester Hall, Ballie's Bacolet, Corinth, Providence, and Belle Vue. Some of these estates were not absolutely abandoned, but very nearly so, three years ago, and all seem now in a fair way to become again remunerative and productive. There are many more in the Island which have recently been brought again into cultivation, or on which the cultivation has been greatly extended within the last few years. The return of the population (page 228 of the Blue Book) gives the number of coolie immigrants at 879. I do not undertake to assert that the physical labour of this small number of Indians has produced this favourable change in the agricultural condition of the Island, but the moral effect of their introduction into the Colony has been most telling on the creole labourers. To some of the estates I have enumerated no immigrants have been assigned, but they have felt the benefit of the emulation which the immigration has caused among the native peasantry.

The success which has up to the present time attended immigration to this Island has cheered the planters in their really arduous work, full of risk and uncertainty, and has given an impetus to agriculture which it would be wise and politic to foster. I sincerely trust that this Island may for some time to come receive a regular supply of foreign labour, forwhich there is room to a considerable extent, without the displacement of a single creole. A short time since I made a tour of the Island, and visited, with few exceptions, all the estates employing immigrants. I was very favourably impressed with their healthy and happy appearance. There were no complaints of over-work or of insufficient or irregularly paid wages. They are generally well housed, and seem perfectly contented. Several among them told me that they had no intention of returning to India; that it was their wish, at the expiration of their industrial residence, to settle in the Island. On the other hand, the planters find them generally docile, and steady at their work, and are only anxious to see their number increased. My own opinion is, that they are an easily managed race, intelligent, and ready to take advantage of any circum-

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stances that may appear favourable to them. We find that the best way to deal with them is to exact a strict performance of their duty, and to be very cautious that they shall not have cause to complain of the slightest act of injustice towards them; on this point they appear peculiarly sensitive. This course is being carried out with energy and ability by Mr. Hickson, the Immigration Agent, whose acquaintance with the character of Eastern nations renders him well qualified to deal with them.

Gaols and Prisons.

The defective state of the Gaol, reported in the Blue Books for 1858 and previous years, has not been remedied. No regular classification can be carried out. It is gratifying, however, to observe a very large decrease in the number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court in 1859. The convictions before the magistrates have been somewhat more numerous than during the previous year, but the offences have been trifling and unimportant.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted by the Supreme Court and by the Magistrates during 1858 and 1859.

Year.	Supreme Court.		Magistrates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1858	20	—	64	12
1859	9	2	82	14

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 19.)

MY LORD DUKE, Barbados, May 1, 1860.

Tobago, No. 33., April 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, together with the Blue Book for 1859, and the enclosures accompanying it.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(No. 33.) Government House, Tobago,

SIR, April 21, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for 1859, with a brief report.

The peace and progress of the Colony have been uninterrupted, its sanitary condition has been satisfactory, and the increase of the staple exports has been steady though gradual.

In the Appendix to this despatch will be found a Tabular Statement showing a marked decline in the number of crimes and offences; and the reports of the Inspector of Prisons and the surgeon of the gaol are highly satisfactory as regards the care and treatment of the prisoners.

There is appended also a new code of rules and regulations for the common gaol of Tobago, which I have taken much care in compiling, and which is in many respects an improvement upon the old prison rules.

The financial state of the Colony has much improved within the last three years, showing a healthy surplus of revenue and expenditure, notwithstanding diminished taxation.

This temporary improvement would seem, however, to have made the legislature incautious, and I regret to find that in the Appropriation Act for this year there have been many improvident votes of the public money, and I have felt it my duty to warn the Legislative Assembly that an expenditure exceeding in amount the estimated revenue is unwise and unsafe, and that if unchecked by the exercise of that salutary control which is of right inherent in the constitution of all responsible governments it must inevitably terminate in serious financial embarrassment.

Before the close of the year I had the satisfaction to be able to redeem the remaining balance of the island treasury bills, and I have been further gratified by the success of my endeavours in liquidating the debt of the bonds given for imperial customs duties so far back as 1850.

I continue to take much interest in the promotion of education, and I think there is evidence of progress and improvement in the schools generally.

I attach much importance to the adoption of a judicious and well-organized system of inspection and supervision of all schools receiving aid from the funds of the Colony, and I have for some time been trying the experiment, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Burgess, the master of the public school at Scarborough, of whose first annual report on the state of the Island schools I beg to annex a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
the Governor-in-Chief, Barbados.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 9.

Sub-Encl. in No. 9.

SIR, Tobago, January 27, 1860.

I BEG to submit to your Excellency my first general report of the schools subject to inspection.

My supervision of these schools dates from May 1859. During this short period I have not been able to carry out completely the various items of the scheme recommended by your Excellency, but I have prepared the groundwork for its future operation, by assisting, where necessary, in the organization, in the preparation of time-tables or daily routines of work, in advising particular courses of study to be pursued, and in the general management of our schools. Such direct aid was necessary, for the majority of our schools were in anything but a satisfactory condition; and in some intances I was induced to mould my material afresh, and erect a new structure upon a surer basis. It is in this work that the inspector's usefulness is felt; and in this Colony, where, with few exceptions, our schools are only of a third-rate character, his duties are not merely to be present to hear an examination, and to base his report upon the returns forwarded to him by our teachers, but to do the work of an organizing master, viz., to conduct the examinations himself, to point out the defects in the schools, and show how they may be removed, by actually conducting the school in the presenee of the teacher.

1. *Number of Schools in operation.*

There were 17 schools in operation during the last half year, 16 mixed and 1 boys school, viz., 8 Church of England, 4 Moravian, and 5 Wesleyan, which were attended by 928 boys and 617 girls; total 1,545. It is right to observe, that this is the number of children who have been in actual attendance during the last two months of the half year. Your Excellency is aware that I have made a rule to this effect: That the children who have been absent from school two months, except from sickness, are not to be considered members of that school, and their names are not to be retained on the register of that school.

TOBAGO.

2. *Tabulated Report.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Visits of Inspector.
MORAVIAN.					
1. Montgomery	211	219	430	237·5	2
2. Moriah	94	86	180	115	2
3. Spring Garden	39	24	63	35	3
4. Plymouth	32	13	45	37	2
Total	376	342	718	424·5	9
WESLEYAN.					
1. Scarborough	42	31	73	52	3
2. Mason Hall	50	23	73	42·5	3
3. Mount St. George	40	35	75	35·5	2
4. Mount Stewart	23	13	36	27	1
5. Plymouth	42	27	69	36	2
Total	197	129	326	193	11
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.					
1. Public school	82	—	82	52	Daily.
2. Girls' schools, Scarborough, and infant class	10	13	23	10	4
3. St. Patrick's	33	8	41	20	2
4. Dunvegan	50	19	69	41	3
5. Roxborough	58	18	76	50	2
6. St. Mary's (reopened)	42	20	62	30	1
7. Les Coteaux	42	38	80	46	2
8. Plymouth	38	30	68	30	2
Total	355	146	501	279	16

Remarks.—Assuming the population of this Island to be, in round numbers, 15,000, from the above statistics 10½ per cent. or 1,550 were in regular attendance during the last two months of 1859. Allowing 2 per cent. to be absent on account of the bad state of the roads, ½ per cent. from sickness (vaccination played havoc with some schools in the country), the attendance is raised to 13 per cent. or 1,950. It is computed that 20 per cent. of the population are children who should be receiving instruction at school. Deduct 2 per cent. for very little ones, and others incapable of attending school, 18 per cent., then, or 2,700, ought to be enrolled on our school registers. Thus nearly 800, according to this liberal calculation, are not participating in the advantages of education which is offered for their benefit. There is therefore much yet to be done by the patrons of our schools.

3. *Infant Schools.*

There is no actual infant school in the Colony under government control; but teachers having adopted my suggestions, all our schools, with one or two exceptions, have an infant or preparatory class in connexion with them, which is taught either by the master's wife or some competent monitor. This has removed the very natural complaint of parents, that they have no place to which they may send their little ones while they are occupied away from home; and it avoids the necessity of the elder children remaining at home to nurse.

4. *Buildings.*

Two Church of England schools are kept in churches, four in hired rooms utterly unfit for the purpose, and two in proper schoolrooms which need immediate repairs.

The Moravians are kept in commodious suitable and well-furnished rooms.

Four Wesleyan in chapels and one in commissariat.

5. *Books and Apparatus.*

The Moravian schools are supplied with every article requisite for the working of them. The whole of the Wesleyan and five of the Church of England are destitute of almost every requisite necessary to conduct them. This is the chief cause why their schools do not thrive, but it will be remedied when the grant of books and maps, which have just arrived, have been distributed among their schools which require such aid.

6. *Qualifications of the Teachers.*

Some of our teachers are incapable of teaching accurately the common subjects in the daily routine of school work. They have a smattering knowledge, but this in a teacher is rather an evil than a

benefit, and is seriously detrimental to the education of our children. As a means to correct this unfortunate circumstance, I am led to advise strongly a voluntary examination of as many of them as will prepare and offer themselves candidates at a time during the current year, at which prizes in the shape of money should be awarded to the successful ones. If this suggestion should meet with your Excellency's approval, I am willing to arrange the plan immediately, and furnish each teacher with a copy of it.

7. *Mode of Instruction.*

In a few schools only is there a mode or recognized system of instruction pursued, and the kind is the Glasgow or Howes, which these teachers have acquired at the training school at Antigua. It is undoubtedly a good system, and its merits and benefits are seen by a faithful and correct application of it. But our teachers who practise it should not confine themselves to the machinery only of it, and forget that it is merely a means to an end. They should not be, like so many M'Chokumchilds, cramming their pupils with endless strings of facts, assuming them to be so many passive creatures to be filled by so much unsavory meat. Our children have minds, and these must be actively engaged. The teachers are the trainers or educators of the mind, not donors of it; and if this fact were always recollected by them, the immense gap between their instruction and the recipient children would be greatly diminished; the pupils would be taught how to think, which is the point to arrive at, and the teaching work considerably lessened both in physical energy and mental anxiety. This is the object, I believe, of all systems of instructions.

8. *Examination of Schools.*

The number of subjects attempted in our schools is quite sufficient for the present, but the extent of them is not so satisfactory. I have not found in any school success in the elementary subjects of education. Writing, for instance, one of the essential and most useful, is taught in every school, but comparatively with no success. There are not 20 good writers out of the 1,550 children attending our schools. Again, there are not 20 who can parse easy short sentences. Reading is fair. Geography fair. Scriptural knowledge moderate. In conducting all the examinations I confined myself strictly to these simple subjects. The schoolmaster has many difficulties in this Island, and when they are exposed this result is not altogether derogatory to him or to be wondered at. There are internal and external causes, each powerfully opposing the exertions of the teacher. The internal causes are the paucity of books and other materials in many of our schools (referred to before), and the inability of many teachers to impart knowledge. Every master should be able to write well and spell correctly; and as regards the grammar of the English language, I do not complain of their being unacquainted with the analysis and construction of sentences, though this would be very valuable, but their ignorance of speaking moderately good English. It is hopeless to expect our rising generation to arrive at anything like a fair knowledge of the tongue they speak when they hear from their teachers such phrases as these: "When did Moses born," "I did came yesterday," &c. The external causes are the irregularity in the attendance, especially on Mondays and Fridays, for reasons or excuses which ought not to exist and might be obviated; non-punctuality; and the unwillingness of the parents to provide their children with writing and other materials.

9. *Payment of Fees.*

Complaints have often been made to me of some teachers receiving children who have been removed from other schools, because the payment of the fees was enforced. Now, however difficult it may be to compel the payment of the fees, or to check any incorrectness in the register, yet the difficulty is not so great as the evil resulting from such practice. Either all our schools should be free, an idea I could not entertain, much less recommend for your Excellency's consideration, or the payment of the fees compulsory. If the latter, then I would suggest that any teacher guilty of violating in any way this rule should forfeit a part of the grant made to him for that quarter.

I beg to express a hope that your Excellency, after a careful consideration of this report, will concur with my suggestions.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BURGESS.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 29.)

Windward Islands,
Barbados, June 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the St. Vincent Blue Book for the year 1859, together with the Report of the Administrator of the Government thereon.

I have, &c.
F. HINCKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

REPORT from the ADMINISTRATOR of the GOVERNMENT to GOVERNOR HINCKS.

Government House, Saint Vincent,
May 29, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the Island of St. Vincent for the year 1859, as prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

Having only arrived in St. Vincent early in the month of May 1860, it will not perhaps be expected that I shall make any report on the statistics of the previous year.

I am happy to say that I found the sanitary condition of Kingstown and the Island of St. Vincent and its dependencies generally satisfactory.

It soon became evident to me that an anxiety existed for the introduction of emigrant labour, and I learnt that although large funds had been collected by local taxation, amounting to upwards of 7,000*l.*, one thousand of which had been remitted to the Emigration Board in England, yet that no emigrants had arrived in this Colony during the past year or up to the date of this despatch.

I am informed that with the introduction of additional labourers so will the cultivation of the sugar cane in this highly fertile Island be extended.

I was happy to find that the revenue during the past year had exceeded the expenditure, and that this Colony, by honourable exertions, and patient submission to local taxation, had freed itself entirely from debt, and, that it is now in as flourishing a state as the limited amount of agricultural labour at its command admits of.

The Bishop of Barbados during the present month visited this portion of his diocese, confirming many in Kingstown and other settlements in this Island and its adjacent dependencies, and also consecrating one church at Buccament recently completed, built of stone, and capable of holding a large congregation.

The Colony contributed during the past year the sum of 700*l.* for educational purposes, divided as follows:—

£425 to schools under the Established Church.
£200 to schools under the Wesleyan Methodist Clergy.
£75 to schools under the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Mr. Sargeaunt in his despatch to your Excellency of 7th March last, reports his having left St. Vincent on the 19th February for the purpose of visiting some of the smaller island dependencies of this Government, and that "wherever he landed he found the people "to all appearance contented and happy, and disposed to be orderly and well behaved.

The same, I believe, may be truthfully said of the Colony generally.

By the return of exports it will be seen that from this volcanic island several hundred tons of pozzolani (spelt in Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., "*puzzolano*") were exported in the year 1859, principally to Bermuda, Barbados, and Demerara.

I am not aware whether the composition be the same as the Italian puzzolani, but I understand that it forms, mixed with about two thirds of lime, an excellent hydraulic

mortar, and as a cement for pavement or otherwise, thus mixed, is useful for all similar purposes as the Roman cement. The quantity of this earth is abundant, and is shipped in the harbour of Kingstown, St. Vincent, at the rate of eight shillings per ton. ST. VINCENT.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. NESBITT.

P.S.—There are some interesting productions in the Island of St. Vincent not specified in the Blue Book.

Among these conspicuously prominent, on hill, in valley, and continually meeting the traveller's eye, and as if of spontaneous luxuriant growth, are the *bread fruit* trees, bearing in the greatest abundance food as nutritious as the yam and potato; the productions of these trees are, I understand, a great resource for the families of the labouring classes, placing them in a much more independent position to similar classes in Barbados, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, where the bread fruit tree is not multiplied to the same bountiful extent.

Another natural production is chalybeate water, welling tepidly from various springs in this Island.

Numerous magnificent mountain cabbage trees of gigantic proportions adorn the country. There are a variety of other tall and stately palm trees, but the cocoa nut palms here, as in many of the West India Islands, have in great numbers, from some insect blight, died out, while most of the living ones exhibit a moribund appearance.

The bamboo cane is in luxuriant growth here, is very ornamental, and is useful for fences, and as conduits for the streams from the mountains of this well-watered island.

Insect life actively abounds after dark, innumerable large fire-flies emitting vivid flashes shooting incessantly through the trees in all directions. The continuous noise of various other insects during the night, at my residence, "The Garden," resembles somewhat the ticking of numbers of clocks, accompanied by the sound of an occasional castanet, all in discordant chorus, to which, however, time and custom gradually dull the ear.

(Signed) C. R. N.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11. No. 11.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hincks to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 44.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
July 31, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a despatch from Mr. Breen, containing his report on the Saint Lucia Blue Book for the year 1859. Saint Lucia, No. 85. 22 June 1860.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HINCKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

(No. 85.)

Saint Lucia, June 22, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1859, in triplicate, together with the usual abstracts and comparative returns.

Revenue.

2. The estimated revenue for 1859 was 11,866*l.*, and the actual Revenue 12,831*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*, showing an excess of 965*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* This excess, it will be seen, has arisen chiefly under the heads of "Customs," "Licences," "Fines," and "Taxes"

ST. LUCIA.

(Rum duty). In this last item there was a slight falling off as compared with the years 1858 and 1857.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure for the year 1859 was estimated at the sum of 11,133*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the amount expended was 12,498*l.* 14*s.* 10¼*d.*, showing an excess of 1,364*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.*

4. Your Excellency will perceive that the educational grant from the general revenue, which was carried for 1859 at 500*l.*, figures in the treasurer's accounts at 1,000*l.* One half of this amount belongs to 1858, and should have been entered as part of the expenditure of that year, although drawn at the beginning of 1859. Taking this irregularity into account, the bonâ fide excess is reduced to 864*l.* 18*s.* 2¼*d.*, and will be found under the heads "Provisions, Clothing, and Tools for the Gaol," "Poor Asylum," "Drawback and Refund of Duties," and "Charitable Allowances." The principal item occurs in connexion with the gaol, and is attributable, not so much to any increase in the number of persons committed for crimes of a serious nature, as to the number of delinquents sentenced under the Road Ordinance, and of coolies under the Immigration Ordinance.

Public Debt.

5. In the year 1852 a loan of 3,000*l.*, redeemable in twenty years, was raised under the provisions of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 11 and 12 Vict. Cap. 130. This loan was applied to the repair of the public roads, and its redemption is provided for by a tax upon sugar, rum, and molasses exported from the Colony.

6. In 1854 an ordinance was enacted by the legislature to raise a loan of 15,000*l.* for the purpose of promoting cooly immigration into St. Lucia. This loan is also redeemable in twenty years, and the payment of the interest and sinking fund is guaranteed by a further tax upon sugar, rum, and molasses. Of this loan the sum of 10,000*l.* was raised in 1859.

Public Works.

7. No public work of any importance was undertaken during the year 1859.

Roads.

8. The new Road Ordinance, which had received Her Majesty's sanction on the 7th May 1858, did not come into practical operation till January 1859. The number of labourers who turned out on the roads on that occasion was 3,431, each for the space of six days, and the experiment fully justified the hopes of those who had supported the measure. The great advantage of the system is that it places at the disposal of the executive a regular means of keeping the public highways in good condition at a trifling expense.

Education.

9. The school under the direction of the Reverend Mr. Lecailtel, which was closed in March 1859, on the departure of Mr. Sutton, was reopened in October. At the end of the year the number of scholars in attendance was 70. The other educational establishments of the Colony continued on the same footing as in 1858. Under this head the total amount expended in 1859 was 880*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Ecclesiastical.

10. There are two Protestant clergymen in St. Lucia, one at Castries and the other at Rivière Dorée. For ecclesiastical purposes the island is divided into eleven parishes, nine of which have each a Roman Catholic clergyman, receiving a salary of 100*l.* per annum; there is also a vicar general; and the Colony is included within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Port of Spain.

Legislation.

11. Nine Ordinances were enacted by the legislature during the year 1859, the most important of which are, the ordinance establishing a new board of education, the ordinance re-establishing the office of resident chief justice, the ordinance reducing the residence of cooly immigrants from ten to eight years, and the ordinance restoring the militia to active service.

Immigration.

12. Cooly immigration to St. Lucia was commenced in 1859, and two cargoes were landed at Port Castries in the months of May and June. The details of this branch of the public service have been given in several special reports, and it seems unnecessary to dwell on the subject in this place.

Militia.

13. The St. Lucia Militia, which was disembodied on the 1st October 1857, was restored to active service by an ordinance dated the 30th May 1859. In the meantime, however, the apathy which, sooner or later, is sure to beset all such institutions, especially in these warm latitudes, appears to have taken possession both of the officers and men; and an attempt to muster the corps in the month of December, for the purpose of being inspected by MajorGeneral Sir Josias Cloeté, proved unsuccessful.

Prisons.—Crime.

14. The total number of persons confined in the Royal Gaol during the year 1859 was 473, showing an increase over the previous year of 185. This increase is chiefly composed of persons sentenced to a few days imprisonment each, in default of payment of the penalty incurred under the Road Ordinance. The total number of convictions in the higher criminal courts was about the average number of former years. One of the convictions was for murder, and for the first time during a period of eighteen years the spectacle was presented of a public execution.

Population.

15. The returns under this head state the population to be 26,471, which I consider to fall far below the actual amount. The fact is, with the exception of the comparatively slight visitation of cholera in 1854, this island has been for a series of years particularly free from epidemic diseases, and accordingly a great increase in the population by natural means is everywhere observable. On the other hand, emigration from the island is very inconsiderable, while it receives a large accession annually from other colonies, chiefly Martinique; and if to this we add the recent importation of about 1,200 Indian labourers, I have no doubt that the next census will exhibit the population as little short of 30,000 souls.

Agriculture.

16. The encouragement given to agriculture by the introduction of cooly immigrants in 1859 was visible throughout the island. Several estates which had been partially thrown out of cultivation were enabled to resume their former position, while on all the restoration or repair of the buildings gave proof of renewed activity and enterprise. The increase in cane cultivation, however, was not confined to the large estates. The services of immigrants having become available for those estates, the creole labourers found themselves in a position to devote more of their time to their own properties, and the result was seen in the number of patches of land cleared and planted, and of windmills and other machinery established in every direction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY H. BREEN,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esquire,
Governor in Chief,
&c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 35.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, March 20, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for Antigua for the year 1859.

2. The past twelve months has been an unfavourable and trying period for the Colony.

In the early part of the year that fatal and mysterious scourge of the tropics, yellow fever, desolated the homes of many of the most respected and influential inhabitants, Amongst other victims, the excellent and revered Bishop, Dr. Rigaud, fell beneath its deadly influence, in the prime of life, and in the full vigour of manhood, just at the time when, after one short year's residence in the Colony, his brilliant talents, his zealous and untiring exertions to do good, and his estimable character, had endeared him to all classes of the community, and when, so far as human foresight could judge, there seemed to be the hopeful promise of a long and useful career before him.

3. During the same early part of the year Antigua suffered greatly from dry weather, and in consequence the cane crops fell far short of what had at one time been expected.

The produce of the year, therefore, was only 13,706 hogsheads of sugar, against 15,838 of the previous twelve months.

4. Concurrently with these depressing circumstances, the colonial finances were in an embarrassed state, and yet new sources of expenditure had to be met, to provide for the safety and defence of the Colony, by the establishment of a local militia in place of the British troops which were withdrawn.

5. Nobly did the Colony bear up under its trials, and great and successful were the efforts which it made both to retrieve its monetary difficulties and to provide for the security and good government of the country for the future.

6. I proceed to make a few observations on some of the more prominent features presented by the returns in the Blue Book.

Revenue.

The gross Revenue of 1859 was - -	£34,446
The gross Revenue of 1858 was - - -	40,062
Showing a decrease of - - - -	£5,616

During each of the four years preceding 1859 large sums have been obtained in aid of the revenue from deposits at interest by the savings bank, from the issue of treasury bills, from the sale of military stores, or from private loans. None of these items, however, could be regarded as forming any part of the ordinary revenue, properly so called.

In 1858, the receipts of this nature amounted to no less than 5,119*l.* 18*s.*, (namely, issue of treasury bills, 4,569*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and deposits by the savings bank, 550*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*,) but in 1859 no such receipts were had at all.

In reality, therefore, the true revenue of 1859 was very nearly equal to that of 1858, and largely in excess of that raised during 1857, 1856, or 1855.

At the same time, however, that portion of the income of the country which is derived from tariff and tonnage duties fell very far short in 1859 of the amounts realized in 1858, in which latter year overtrading was carried to a very great extent, and necessarily led to a reaction in the succeeding year.

The deficiency which would thus have existed from a large decrease in the tariff and tonnage duties was in a great degree covered by the receipts on account of the militia export tax and the rum tax.

In September last, also, an Act was passed raising the tariff duty, and imposing a tax upon carriages. This Act, which was only in operation for three months of 1859, largely augments the revenue, and under a judicious management of the colonial resources will soon enable the Colony to free itself from all outstanding liabilities.

An estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure for 1860 has been carefully prepared by the Treasurer, and clearly shows that, without having recourse to loans or extraneous receipts of any kind, the Colony will during the current year be enabled to provide liberally for all its necessary institutions, pay off 3,970*l.* of its local

debt, and still have fully 5,000*l.* to apply in any way which may be considered most beneficial to the general interests.

Expenditure.

The gross Expenditure of 1859 was - -	£33,606
The gross Expenditure of 1858 was - - -	39,787
Showing a decrease of - - - - -	£6,181

The decrease has taken place chiefly in the expenditure on account of the gaol (most of the prisoners convicted of riot in 1858 having been released), in expenses connected with the riots of 1858, in the cost of the police, and in the expenditure for roads and on account of public buildings. Less sums have also been required in 1859 to meet treasury bills or other local loans.

On the other hand, a considerable increase of expenditure took place on account of the militia and in donations.

Whilst, however, the total expenditure of the year has been 6,181*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* less than in 1858, it is gratifying to know that no really essential services were unprovided for, and that all institutions of a useful or charitable nature were largely supported, as the following extracts from the expenditure will show:—

General Poorhouse - - - - -	£2,340	0	0
Lunatic Asylum - - - - - -	1,099	4	10
Pensions - - - - - - -	864	15	2
Board of Health - - - - - -	1,700	0	0
Donations - - - - - -	347	4	1
Holberton Hospital - - - -	1,350	0	0
Education - - - - - -	775	0	0
Funeral expenses of the late bishop - -	119	10	10

Making a total contribution for benevolent objects of 8,595*l.* out of a revenue of only 34,446*l.*, and by a population not exceeding 35,000.

Public Debt

Is of two kinds. *First.* That due to Her Majesty's Government on account of Earthquake Loan, and in liquidation of which instalments of about 5,000*l.* per annum are paid with the greatest punctuality. After the remittance of 6,462*l.* 10*s.* in 1859, there still remains a balance of 40,000*l.* due to Her Majesty's Treasury.

Secondly. That due in the Colony on account of debentures, deposits at interest by the savings bank, and treasury notes in circulation. After paying off 1,023*l.* during the year, the total amount of these claims still outstanding on the 31st December 1859 was 11,495*l.*, of which it is proposed to pay off 3,970*l.* during the present year, as shown by the estimates for 1860, already adverted to.

Militia.

The total expenditure by the Colony for forts, fortifications, and militia was 1,634*l.*

An effective force has been organised and trained, consisting of—

Cavalry - - - - - - - -	114
Artillery - - - - - - -	61
Infantry - - - - - - - -	285
	460

The militia was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Cloete, C.B., R.H., on the 9th and 10th December, when his Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction at their general progress and efficiency.

A further reserve of 500 men can at any time be called out and embodied, under a permanent Militia Act, passed in July 1859.

Public Works.

The only expenditure on acccount of public works during the year has been—

A small sum for completing the Court House, the total cost of which has been 3,230*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

A sum of 800*l.* for enclosing Government House and grounds, upon which a total amount of 4,200*l.* has now been spent, whilst some further outlay is still necessary to complete the premises.

And the usual expenditure upon streets and public roads, all of which are kept in remarkably good order in Antigua.

ANTIGUA.

Legislation.

Twenty-two Acts were passed during the year. Amongst the most important of these are a permanent Militia Act, passed on 28th July 1859, an Act to increase the Revenue, passed on the 8th September 1859, and an Act to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee, passed on the July 1859. This latter Act, not having yet received the Queen's sanction, is not included in the schedule of Acts given in the Blue Book. A very useful Act has also been passed, compelling persons claiming to vote at elections to register, and thus, by defining who are the electors, preventing the time of the House being taken up in making scrutinies of the votes, as used formerly to be the case. It is singular that so necessary an Act should have been wanting on the Statute Book for so long a time.

Councils and Assemblies.

No alteration of a political nature has taken place in the constitution of these bodies; but a great change will be effected in their working when the Act authorizing the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee comes into operation.

A modified form of responsible government will then be created, similar to that which exists in Jamaica; the Governor will have a legitimate mode of making known the policy of the Government in either House, and the expenditure of the public money will be more immediately placed under the control and supervision of an executive body directly responsible, instead of being, as heretofore, under the management of irresponsible committees of the legislature.

Population.

The last census was taken in 1856; the previous one in 1851. In the latter year the population was 37,136; in the former only 35,408. If the returns were correctly taken, there has consequently been a decrease in the population to the extent of 1,728 souls during the five years.

This is a startling fact, in a climate so favourable to life, and amongst a people naturally so prolific as the negro race, more especially, too, considering that there is no scarcity of females, since, according to the census of 1856, the female population then largely exceeded the male, the former being 18,784, the latter only 16,624.

For the last three years an act for registering births and deaths has been in force. The following table shows the results recorded:—

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Adults.	Under 14 and above 1.	One Year and under.	Total.
1857	696	819	1,515	760	122	464	1,346
1358	587	686	1,273	751	141	419	1,311
1859	650	696	1,346	686	143	412	1,241
	1,933	2,201	4,134	2,197	406	1,295	3,898

There were thus 4,134 births against 3,898 deaths, giving an average increase annually for the three years of only about 78 souls to a population numbering 35,408.

The following table exhibits the manner in which the population was distributed at the census of 1856, with the nature of their holdings, and number of houses occupied by them.

IN VILLAGES.

Parishes.	Population.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Tenants at Will.	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
St. John's - -	*12,528	845	279	377	1,501	—
St. Mary - -	2,797	355	232	63	650	—
St. Philip - -	2,578	550	0	78	628	—
St. George - -	2,200	514	43	3	560	—
St. Paul - -	3,694	562	97	198	852	52
St. Peter - -	1,759	264	157	43	464	42
	25,556	3,090	808	762	4,655	94

* Of these 8,515 were in the town of St. John, and 4,013 in villages.

ON ESTATES.

Parishes.	Population.	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
St. John's - -	2,769	821	91
St. Peter - -	2,058	628	44
St. George - -	1,608	526	34
St. Philip - -	1,381	389	52
St. Mary - -	1,340	314	—
St. Paul - -	696	193	14
	9,852	2,871	235

It thus appears that rather more than five sevenths of the entire population have ceased to be resident on estates, and are living either in the towns or villages, upon lands which they hold as freehold or leasehold, or as tenants at will. It appears, also, that the average number of inmates to each dwelling in the towns and villages is nearly five and a half, whilst on the estates it is scarcely three and a half.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it seems evident, that whilst a natural withdrawal of a large number of the labouring population from estates to cultivate lands of their own, or to embark in other pursuits, has progressively gone on since emancipation, and the labourers have thus apparently advanced in material prosperity, there has at the same time grown up a state of things which is not conducive to that increase of population which ought to ensue, and which I believe formerly did undoubtedly take place.

The chief causes to which this unfavourable and unnatural result may be traced are, I think,—

First. The insufficient nature of the negro dwellings, the absence of proper drainage or cleanliness around them, and their being much overcrowded with inmates.

Secondly. The great neglect of the children, especially at first birth, and whilst very young.

Thirdly. The immense amount of immorality, or, rather, the almost total absence of morality. The Returns of the Registrar General show that out of 4,134 births registered in three years 2,201 were illegitimate, and it is greatly to be feared that if abortions or premature births could also be arrived at and classified the proportions would be largely increased against morality.

Under such a state of things children are an incumbrance to the mother, and if criminal means be not resorted to to procure abortion or to destroy life at birth, there is so much indifference and apathy as to saving the life of children that neglect or want of care and proper treatment are nearly as conducive to their destruction, and the frightful result is shown in the tables of the Registrar General.

Fourthly. The not obtaining medical attendance or proper nursing for women at childbirth, for children when ill, or for the aged and infirm.

Fifthly. A want of wholesome and nourishing food suitable to the age and state of health, and the use of food which is unsuitable or possessing little nutriment.

Such are, I believe, some of the principal causes operating to prevent a natural and proper increase of the negro population in the West Indies.

The importance of the subject, and the urgent necessity for taking some steps to endeavour at least to correct evils of so great magnitude, induced me to bring the question prominently before the legislature at the commencement of the present session. Both branches responded in a most feeling manner, and expressed a ready willingness to investigate the whole subject.

Considering, however, that the lamentable state of things which exists is the one in which the labourer is brought up, much time will necessarily be required to effect any great or permanent amelioration, nor can it be expected that legislation alone will be able to accomplish very much. It is to the exertions of the clergy, to the influence of schools, to the example of the educated classes, and to the interest taken in the labourers by their employers, or by the more respectable and influential residents in their neighbourhood, that we must look, under God's blessing, for bringing about any radical or lasting improvement in the habits and character of the negro population.

ANTIGUA.

Schools.

The following Table gives a summary of the schools returned in the Blue Books for 1858 and 1859, with the number of scholars on the respective school lists :—

Denominations.	1858.							
	Day Schools.				Sunday Schools.			
	No. of Schools.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total.	No. of Schools.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total.
Church of England	19	799	641	1,440	10	572	619	1,191
Moravian	17	1,006	839	1,845	17	2,020	1,810	3,830
Wesleyan	9	391	326	717	10	592	805	1,397
Private	2	63	66	129	—	—	—	—
Mico Institution	3	138	60	198	—	—	—	—
	50	2,397	1,932	4,329	37	3,184	3,234	6,418

N.B.—The above Return does not quite correspond with that given in the Blue Book of 1858, two Church of England schools having been accidentally returned therein twice over. This error is corrected in this Table.

	1859.							
Church of England	18	730	620	1,350	9	470	525	995
Moravian	18	1,081	857	1,938	14	1,603	1,779	3.382
Wesleyan	9	419	383	832	10	652	876	1,528
Private	1	32	38	70	—	—	—	—
Mico Institution	3	93	61	154	—	—	—	—
	49	2,385	1,959	4,344	33	2,725	3,180	5,905

I enclose also a Report from the Commissioners of Education for the year 1859, giving the statistics of those schools which are assisted by the Colony, and under the immediate supervision of the Board of Education and Inspector of Schools.

Comparing this Report with the corresponding one for 1858, the following result is shown—

Year.	No. of Schools receiving Aid.	Average Scholars on Lists.	Average Daily Attendance.
1858	38	3,535	2,257
1859	43	4,005	2,532

On the whole, therefore, it appears that, except in Sunday schools, no falling off has taken place in the attendance of scholars during the past twelve months.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table gives a comparative statement of the Imports and Exports for 1858 and 1959 :—

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
United Kingdom	114,631	88,089	283,215	246,579
British Colonies	30,622	38,044	24,828	22,472
United States	106,586	62,618	4,532	6,678
Other Foreign Countries	14,524	15,246	13,264	13,334
	266,363	203,997	325,839	289,063

In imports there has been a total falling off to the amount of 62,366*l.* The principal items in which the decrease has taken place are beef and pork, bread, butter, candles, cheese, cattle, flour, horses, lard, mules, meal, pease and corn, rice, spirits, tea, tobacco, wines, wood, shingles, stores, and un-enumerated articles.

There has been an increased importation of dried and pickled fish, oil, potatoes, and one or two other minor articles.

In exports the total falling off amounts to 36,776*l.* The diminution has been in beef and pork, candles, flour, horses, mules, meal, rum, spirits, wines, and sugar. An increased exportation has taken place of cheese, fish, molasses, peas and corn, potatoes, wood; stores, and non-enumerated articles.

Shipping.

The following Table shows the comparative number of vessels entered and cleared during 1858 and 1859:—

Year.	Shipping Entered.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1858	611	38,370	57	4,164	668	42,534
1859	513	29,114	53	3,948	566	33,062
Decrease -	98	9,256	4	216	102	9,472
	Shipping Cleared.					
1858	446	31,075	230	11,309	676	42,384
1859	388	27,198	182	7,366	580	34,728
Decrease -	58	3,877	48	3,443	96	7,656

Agricultural Produce.

I append a Return showing the exports of sugar, molasses, and rum produced in the Colony during the last five years. From this Return it appears that the crops of Antigua yielded the following exports in—

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.
	Hhds.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1855	16,230	654,285	194,130
1856	14,543	648,900	200,500
1857	13,013	633,700	33,400
1858	15,838	646,950	137,140
1859	13,706	675,000	112,120

Formerly (1834) Antigua has produced nearly 21,000 hogsheads, but of late years it has rarely made 16,000. The soil is for the most part rich and fertile; but the seasons are very uncertain. There is also a good deal of land out of cultivation at present. The falling off of 2,000 hogsheads in 1859 from the crop of the previous year is due, chiefly, to the dry weather in the early part of 1859; and there is, I regret to say, a prospect of a corresponding falling off in the crops of 1860, from the same cause.

Gaols and Crime.

The following Tabular Statements exhibit the relative number of commitments to prison and of convictions during the years 1858 and 1859.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Prisoners committed to Gaol for Trial before the Supreme Court.

Offence.	1858.		1859.	
	Committals for Trial.	Convictions.	Committals for Trial.	Convictions.
Murder	1	Manslaughter.	—	—
Highway Robbery	3	1	—	—
Burglary	4	4	1	1
Rape	1	1	2	1
Cutting and Wounding	1	1	3	1
Forgery	1	1	—	—
Riot	156	132	—	—
Assault	2	2	5	5
Larceny	17	15	38	30
Obeah	2	1	2	Discharged
Feloniously Killing an Ox	—	—	2	2
Arson	—	—	2	2
Embezzlement	—	—	2	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	4	4
Total	188	158	61	48

ANTIGUA.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Prisoners committed to Gaol under Sentences by Justices of the Peace.

Offence.	1858.	1859.
Riotous and Disorderly Conduct	119	85
Malicious or Wilful Injury to Property	23	26
Neglect of Duty	54	47
Petty Theft	74	69
Assault and Battery	38	50
Abusive Language	42	48
Cruelty to Animals	9	5
Obeah	2	2
Illegal Detentionf Property	2	7
Furious Riding and Driving	2	2
Vagrancy	71	45
Breach of Poor Law	3	2
Gaming and Dancing Houses	1	15
Trespass	3	5
Drunkenness	16	—
Insubordination	8	2
Desertion	1	—
Breach of Liquor Act	1	1
Having Goods in possession suspected to be stolen	5	10
Breach of Prison Discipline	3	1
Resisting Police	—	7
Breach of Contract	—	3
Ditto Porter and Jobber's Act	—	2
Irreverent Behaviour in Church	—	2
Total	477	436

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Debtors committed to Gaol.

Amount of Debt.	1858.	1859.
1*l.* and under	2	4
Above 1*l.* and up to 2*l.*	1	3
„ 2*l.* „ 3*l.*	3	2
„ 3*l.* „ 4*l.*	1	3
„ 4*l.* „ 5*l.*	—	1
„ 5*l.* „ 10*l.*	1	—
„ 10*l.* „ 20*l.*	—	—
„ 20*l.* „ 50*l.*	2	1
„ 50*l.*	-	1
Total	10	15

Out of the 132 prisoners originally convicted of offences committed during the riots of 1858 there are 16 still in gaol undergoing sentences. The others have either served out their periods of imprisonment or have had their sentences mitigated by the Crown.

Charitable Institutions

Have already been referred to under the head of Expenditure. On the 31st December 1859 the General Poorhouse afforded accommodation to 120 inmates, whilst 173 other paupers were receiving out-door relief.

The Lunatic Asylum contained 40 patients. At the Holberton Hospital 408 patients were admitted during the year, and 571 out-patients were treated at the dispensary.

There is also a Lazaretto for lepers, which contained 22 inmates on the 31st December last.

All the institutions are well kept up, under the supervision of Boards of Guardians.

General Remarks.

On the whole the condition and prospects of the Colony may be considered as satisfactory. Its sanitary state is excellent. Its financial position is now free from any source of embarrassment. Its military organisation is extensive and well kept up. Its constitu-

tion has recently been amended; harmony and unanimity, both social and political prevail throughout the community, and peace and tranquillity exist everywhere.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) E. EYRE.
&c. &c. &c.

RETURN of Exports of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, being the produce of Antigua.

Year.	Sugar.				Molasses.			Rum.			Total value of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum exported.
	No. of Hogsheads exported.	Average Weight per Hogshead.	Total Value.	Average Value per Hogshead.	No. of Gallons exported.	Total Value.	Average Value per Gallon.	No. of Gallons exported.	Total Value.	Average Value per Gallon.	
			£	£		£			£		£
1855	16,230	@ 15 cwt.	243,450	15	654,285	25,898	9½d.	194,130	19,413	2s.	288,761
1856	14,543	„ 15 „	290,680	20	648,900	32,445	1s.	200,500	20,050	2s.	243,175
1857	13,013	„ 15 „	260,260	20	633,700	31,685	1s.	33,400	4,001	2s. 4¾d.	295,946
1858	15,838	„ 15 „	237,570	15	646,950	25,608	9½d.	137,140	13,714	2s.	276,892
1859	13,706	„ 15 „	205,590	15	675,000	30,234	10¾d.	112,120	11,212	2s.	247,036

(Signed) J. SHERVINGTON,
Treasurer.

RETURN showing true Ordinary Revenue of Antigua for Five Years, 1855 to 1859.

Receipts not properly forming a Part of the Ordinary Revenue (to be deducted from Gross Revenue).	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
	Gross Revenue £34,446	Gross Revenue £40,062	Gross Revenue £34,219	Gross Revenue £36,693	Gross Revenue £24,693
Savings Bank Deposits.	- - -	£550	£1,337	£1,655	766
Treasury Bills -	- - -	4,569	- - -	3,823	—
Private borrowers of Government Loan.	- - -	- - -	467	—	—
Sale of Military Stores.	- - -	- - -	2,693	—	—
Loans - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350	560
		——,119	——4,497	——5,828	——1,326
True Ordinary Revenue - -	£34,446	£34,943	£29,722	£30,865	£23,367

SPEECH of his Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor administering the general Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands and Dominica, at the opening of the General Assembly of Antigua on the 16th February 1860, with replies of the Board of Council and House of Assembly.

Mr. President, and Members of the Honourable Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Honourable House of Assembly,

It was my privilege, when terminating the last session of the late General Assembly, to feel that I could conscientiously congratulate the country upon the many beneficial results accruing from its labours during the long period of seven years over which they had been extended.

It is my duty, in opening the first session of a new legislature, to tell you that equally fruitful results will be expected from your exertions, and to state that there are still many measures required for the public good not less important and valuable than those which have already been achieved.

That you will give your best attention to all questions affecting the general interests I feel fully assured. Indeed the large majority of those whom I see around me are the individuals who constituted the late legislature, and in this fact the public will recognize the best possible guarantee that you, yourselves, will be as zealous, as patriotic, and as successful as your predecessors.

Whilst it is thus, gentlemen, a source of pleasure and of pride to me that it has fallen to my lot to be connected, even for a short time, with another legislature of Antigua, from which so much may confidently be hoped, I cannot but experience considerable regret in knowing that this connexion must shortly terminate.

ANTIGUA.

Appointed to this government during the absence on leave of your Governor, the period of my temporary administration is rapidly drawing to a close.

At the end of next month I expect to be relieved by Mr. Hamilton's return. It would not become me, therefore, to enter largely into questions which will have to be dealt with by another.

There are, however, two or three subjects to which I may properly direct your attention.

Amongst these is the question of receiving over from the mother country the management and direction of the local post office; and as the day named for the transfer is the 1st of April next, there is little time to lose in making the necessary arrangements for carrying out such transfer.

I duly transmitted to the Secretary of State, by the packet leaving Antigua on the 13th January, the joint report of the two Houses, but I can hardly anticipate receiving any reply until the 19th of March next, when it shall at once be submitted for your information.

It will also be my duty to lay before you for your consideration a correspondence which I have had with the Home Government relative to sending out an engineer officer to examine and report upon the state of the fortifications in the Leeward and Windward Islands from which troops have been withdrawn, and to advise the local authorities as to the best means of providing for the defence and security of the respective colonies.

The subject of immigration is one of such deep interest, and bears so materially upon the continuance of the existing prosperity of the Colony, as well as upon its future progress, that I may well invite your attention to it.

The natural abstraction of a large number of the labourers from estates to cultivate lands for themselves has silently been going on for some years past, until at length the supply of labour left available for the growth of sugar has in many districts become insufficient, and the best interests of the Colony necessarily suffer.

This evil can only be counteracted by the introduction of immigrants, and experience in other West Indian Islands has abundantly proved that the importation of additional labour is followed by a largely increased production of the staple articles upon which their general prosperity depends.

It is a fallacy to suppose that it is injurious to the existing rural population to increase its number up to a standard sufficient to maintain the estates in an efficient state of cultivation.

I shall lay before you a correspondence which I have had with the Secretary of State on the subject of immigration.

Intimately connected with the supply of labour is another question of deep importance affecting the existing population.

The Registrar General's returns of births and deaths disclose the melancholy fact that in Antigua the deaths are nearly equal to the births, and that, therefore, although no epidemic or other unusual grounds for mortality exist, the population is not increasing as it ought to do, especially in a country where the climate and other conditions propitious to life are so favourable, and where wholesome food is so readily procurable, for there is perhaps hardly any country in the world where the labourer can obtain all that is necessary to make his home comfortable at a less cost of exertion than he can in most of the West India Islands.

Here then is another cause why there is a falling off in the supply of labour, and the circumstance is one which requires both a careful investigation and the prompt application of a remedy.

A large proportion of the deaths appears to occur in infancy or in early childhood, and there can be little doubt but that they are for the most part the result of neglect and want of medical attendance.

In the days of slavery hospitals and medical attendance for all were provided by the estates; but now that the majority of the labourers have ceased to be resident on properties, and this obligation but partially exists, the greater number of them, distributed about the country in populous villages, are either unwilling or unable to obtain the necessary medical attendance and proper nursing in illness for themselves or for their children or relatives.

The sad result is shown by the statistics of the Registrar General.

It is worthy the best attention of an enlightened legislature to provide a remedy for this lamentable state of things, and to consider whether arrangements cannot be made under which medical supervision shall again be extended to the entire population.

The value of such supervision is evidenced by the fact that the rate of mortality is less among the resident population on estates than it is in the villages where the labourers reside on their own lands.

The great saving of human life, and the large accession of labour which would thereby accrue to the Colony, would both justify and compensate for any expenditure of public money which it may be necessary to incur in securing objects so desirable and so important.

Whilst deploring the loss of population which annually takes place amongst the labouring classes, from a want of sufficient care and proper medical attendance, it is a subject of much thankfulness that the sanitary state of the island is so excellent, and you will, I am sure, join with me in gratefully acknowledging the immunity from all epidemic or other serious disease which it has pleased the Almighty to permit us to enjoy for so many months past.

I have to inform you that upon the return of Governor Hamilton the Act passed during last year to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee in the Island of Antigua will at once be brought into operation. A new era will thus open out to the Colony, and an administrative machinery be put in motion which is to be hoped will accomplish much public good. My own conviction is, that this modification of the constitution will be found a vast improvement upon the existing irresponsible system which has so long prevailed in most of the West Indian Colonies, and I confidently believe that through its agency will be brought about much that is enlightened, liberal, and enduring in your laws, your institutions, and your executive administration of future years.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have caused several returns to be prepared for you, which I hope will place before you clearly the present financial position of the Colony, and thereby enable you to judge correctly how you can best apply the public resources in promoting the general welfare.

One of these Returns will show you the actual revenue and expenditure of the year terminating the 31st December 1859, and the balance in hand to be carried to the credit of the current year.

Another Return gives an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure of 1860, calculated according to the best information which the treasurer is able to afford.

In laying this estimate before you it is my duty to point out that it is not intended as the Government programme for the year, which I presume will be prepared by the Administrative Committee when appointed, but only as a means of bringing to your notice the amount of actual expenditure which is now going on, and such other items of additional outlay as will probably have to be met during the year on account of services which it is known must be provided for.

A third Return exhibits the liabilities of the island at the commencement of the current year, not provided for in the estimate of prospective expenditure.

I congratulate you most sincerely upon the improved and improving state of your financial prospects. There is every reason to believe that the Act so wisely passed by the legislature last year for increasing the revenue of the island will fully realize the expectations formed of it, and will enable the Colony both to meet its engagements easily and at the same time provide liberally for the current requirements of the public service.

In June 1859 I submitted by message to the House of Assembly two returns by the treasurer, showing that when I entered upon the administration at the close of April 1859 the Colony could not meet its liabilities for current expenditure by the sum of 431*l.* 2*s.*, whilst there were outstanding liabilities on account of debentures, deposits at interest by the savings' bank, and treasury notes in circulation, amounting to 12,168*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, also wholly unprovided for.

On the 1st January of this year, 673*l.* 2*s.* of the debt due to the savings' bank had been paid off, and after meeting all other claims for current expenditure to the 31st December 1859 there was a clear balance in hand of 2,400*l.*

The provision made in the estimates of 1860 will still further lessen your liabilities by 3,970*l.*, so that the debt of the Colony, which on the 1st May 1859 amounted to 12,168*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, will by the end of 1860 be reduced to 7,525*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*, of which the sum of 5,525*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* is due to the savings' bank, and 2,000*l.* on account of treasury notes.

At the same time there will be the large surplus of 5,225*l.* of revenue over expenditure, shown by the estimates as likely to accrue during the present year, which you will be able to apply either in further reduction of your debt, or in providing for such other services as you may deem most beneficial to the interests of the community.

There can be no doubt, therefore, but that the local finances will henceforward be found fully equal to meeting all claims which they can properly be expected to cover, and I am confident that under your supervision they will be wisely administered.

Mr. President, and Honourable Members of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

As this is the last occasion upon which I am likely to be called upon to address you in person prior to my departure from the Colony, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to assure you that I shall carry away with me a very grateful recollection of the good feeling, favourable construction, and generous support which you so frankly tendered to me on my first arrival amongst you, and which have been ever since so trustingly continued to me.

Brief as has been the period of my administration, I am gratified to think that through such aid and support it has not been barren of results.

Without referring to many other useful and valuable measures which have been enacted during that interval, there are three so important that I may be pardoned if I advert to them now. These are—

1st. An Act largely raising your revenue, and fully retrieving the financial embarrassments of the Colony.

2d. An Act ameliorating your constitution, and extending to the Colony the advantages of responsible Government.

3d. An Act making provision for a large and permanent militia force, characterized by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as being the best Militia Act yet sent home from the West Indies.

I have also had the satisfaction of seeing the full complement of militia, liable to serve under the temporary Acts passed prior to my arrival, called out, and in a comparatively short time so well trained and disciplined that his Excellency the General Commanding in the West Indies, after inspecting the militia of all the West India Islands, has assured me that "nowhere has he found so "good a local force as that of Antigua, whether as to numbers or general efficiency."

These are not ephemeral measures, but will operate beneficially for the Colony in years yet to come.

Whatever, therefore, may be my future career, I feel that I can always look back with pride and satisfaction to my connexion with the Colony.

Indeed my gratitude is due to all classes of the community for the great kindness and consideration which have so invariably been extended to me both officially and privately.

ANTIGUA.

I shall ever take a deep interest in the future progress and prosperity of Antigua; and I pray gentlemen, that success may crown all your labours, and that God's blessing may ever rest upon yourselves, your families and your country.

Council Chamber, 16th February 1860. E. EYRE.

REPLY OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL.

To his Excellency E. J. EYRE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, beg leave to thank your Excellency for the gracious speech you have addressed to us on the opening of a new session of our legislature.

We thank your Excellency for the terms of approbation with which you have been pleased to recognise the labours of the legislature during the last session; and we trust we will not disappoint your confidence that, for the future, our best attention will be given to all questions that may be brought before us, affecting the general interests of the Colony.

We acknowledge that there are several measures of great importance and value to the public good which still demand our deliberate consideration; and of these, a plan (the least burdensome to the general revenue) for encouraging the importation of agricultural labourers, and securing their services for a lengthened period,—some means for preserving the lives of native children, and placing medical assistance within the reach of the rural population who have withdrawn themselves from contracts for general hiring,—must claim the earliest attention of the legislature.

These measures are of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Colony, as regards the growth and manufacture of its staple produce; and will fitly form subjects for the careful consideration of the local Government, under the improved and extended constitution to which your Excellency has adverted.

We sympathize with your Excellency in feelings of regret that the connexion which has subsisted between us so very auspiciously is likely to be brought to a termination in a brief period. We shall always retain a grateful remembrance of your zealous concern for the public good, and the courteous deportment that has marked your administration over us; and we hope Her Majesty's Government may soon requite your services with that acknowledgment which they deserve.

(Signed) WM. BYAM, President.
B. E. JARVIS,
WM. LEE.
WM. E. ODLUM.
THOS. NICHOLSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REJOINDER.

I thank you for your kind address. It is very cheering to me to know that during my stay amongst you I have gained your confidence and esteem, and that when our official connexion terminates I shall still bear away with me your good wishes in behalf of my future career.

REPLY OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To his Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the House of Assembly of Antigua, tender to your Excellency our cordial acknowledgments for the speech which you have been pleased to make to us on the opening of the first session of the present legislature.

It is a matter of pride to us that, on terminating the last session of the late General Assembly, your Excellency could conscientiously congratulate the country upon the many beneficial results accruing from its labours during the protracted period of seven years.

We are sensible that there are various measures required for the public good, not less important and valuable than those which were achieved by our predecessors. To these, and to all questions affecting the general interests, it will be our duty to give diligent consideration and we cherish the hope that our exertions may not be altogether unproductive of results beneficial to our constituents; and the community at large.

We receive with gratification the assurance that your connexion with the legislature of Antigua is a source of pleasure and pride to your Excellency, and we cordially reciprocate the regret experienced by your Excellency at the approaching termination of your temporary administration; and, although your Excellency, in the expectation of the return of the Governor-in-Chief at the end of the next month, may not feel yourself at liberty to enter fully upon questions of public interest, yet, confident of your Excellency's anxious solicitude to promote the welfare of the Colony, we shall cheerfully entertain any suggestions to which you shall invite our attention.

We shall be prepared to receive over from the mother country the management and direction of the local post office, and on the receipt of the reply to the joint report of the two houses, transmitted by your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 13th January, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out such management and direction.

We shall give consideration to the correspondence which has taken place between your Excellency

and Her Majesty's Government, which you propose to lay before us, relative to sending out an engineer officer to report upon the fortifications in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and to advise as to the best means of providing for their defence and security.

We are impressed with the importance of the large and comprehensive subject of immigration, bearing directly as it does upon the maintenance and future progress of Antigua as a sugar-producing Colony, and indirectly upon the great question of the practical superiority of free over slave labour; for the remunerative cultivation in the British Possessions, as opposed to cultivation in the slave-holding countries, is undeniably dependent upon the command by the planter of continuous labour at a just cost.

We regard the withdrawal of a large number of the labouring population from the estates, either to engage in the cultivation of land purchased by themselves, or to embark successfully in other avocations in life, as the natural consequence of an improved material condition, of the free and equal administration of the law, and of the facilities largely enjoyed for civil and religious instruction; but while we thus acknowledge and sympathize with this abstraction from agricultural pursuits, it is clear that a deficiency has been thus created in the supply of manual labour to an extent which is not to be compensated either by increased skill, by implemental husbandry, or by the application of extended capital.

Without, then, an increase of labour, equal to the existing and growing emergency, it is manifest to us that the productive strength of the Colony must be impaired; that diminished exports must induce diminished imports; that a limited expenditure for labour must contract the circulation of money; and as all other interests, professional, commercial, and otherwise, profit, more or less, by the success of the agricultural interest, so do they, more or less, suffer by its depression.

We are convinced, therefore, that a well-designed and well-conducted system of immigration, in which the interest of the employer as well as the employed shall be consulted, is of paramount importance, not to the agriculturist alone, but to every class of the community at large.

We shall receive with the deepest interest the correspondence between your Excellency and the Secretary of State on the subject of immigration.

The state of facts disclosed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, viz., that the deaths are nearly equal to the births, is matter of unfeigned concern to us; for we have but too much reason to apprehend that the majority of deaths which are reported to occur either in infancy or in early childhood are the result of maternal neglect, or the want of medical attendance.

We believe, also, that the greater number of the labouring population now detached from properties and resident in villages, and no longer enjoying the privilege of gratuitous medical attendance, are in some cases unwilling, and in others unable, to obtain the necessary professional assistance and nursing in illness, for themselves, their children, or relations, and that thus a sacrifice of life takes place which cannot be too much deprecated.

In the presence of an evil of such magnitude it is not matter of surprise that even in a climate so favourable as our own, and where the necessaries of life are, from the bounty of nature and the constant demand for labour, so easily obtained, the population does not rapidly increase.

We are, however, apprehensive that the indifference and neglect exhibited by the mother are associated with a low standard of morality, without the pale of legislative action, and not to be immediately counteracted by the application of any influence or remedy. Yet, holding it with your Excellency to be a duty incumbent upon us, we shall address ourselves to a careful investigation of the subject, and to the consideration whether provision cannot be made for extending medical supervision to the labouring population generally.

The saving of life alone, irrespective of the advantage of an increase to the population, would amply compensate for the expenditure of money which might be necessary to accomplish so paramount an object.

We gratefully acknowledge with your Excellency the present sanitary state of the island, and the immunity from epidemic and serious diseases which it has pleased the Almighty to permit us to enjoy for so many months past.

We thank your Excellency for the information that, upon the return of Governor Hamilton, the Act to authorize the appointment of an Executive Council and Administrative Committee will be brought into operation.

We have every confidence in the beneficial working of a measure maturely considered by the Council and late House of Assembly, and passed without division in ther body; and we trust the modification of the constitution which it effects will be found to be a substantial improvement upon the existing irresponsible system, and tend to promote amelioration in our laws, our institutions, and future Executive Administration.

The various returns with which your Excellency has caused to be prepared and submitted to us afford very acceptable information in reference to the financial position of the Clony. It is matter of earnest congratulation that the Act passed at your Excellency's instance last year for increasing the revenue of the island will enable the Colony to meet its engagements, and to provide for the requirements of the public service; and it is highly satisfactory to us to know, on the authority of the estimates, that at the expiration of the present year we shall have reduced the debt of 12,168*l.*, existing upon your Excellency's arrival among us, to 7,525*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* is advisedly kept in circulation in treasury notes, and the remainder, 5,525*l.*, is held by the country at interest for the savings' bank; a valuable institution whose interests are thus, with the most perfect safety to the depositors, advantageously consulted, and that at the same time there will be a surplus, estimated at 5,225*l.*, available for the public service.

We cannot but regard the happy results as furnishing conclusive proof of the resources of the Colony, and of its power to maintain unimpaired its credit, and to confirm the confidence so exten-

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sively and so justly reposed in the local authorities for the exact and faithful performance of the public engagements.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to bear testimony to your Excellency's zealous and ardent desire to promote the public welfare; and we refer, in common with your Excellency, with pleasure, to the three Acts in particular which you have mentioned as important measures passed during the short period of your Government.

It is with a feeling of pride that we learn from your Excellency that the training and discipline of the several militia corps have elicited from his Excellency the General Commanding in the West Indies, after inspecting the militia of all the West India Islands, the distinguished compliment that "No where had he found so good a local force as that of Antigua, whether as to numbers or general efficiency." The force having been established at considerable expense, it is very gratifying to us to know, upon authority, that it merits such high commendation.

It is very pleasing to us to hear from your Excellency, on the last occasion upon which you are likely to address the two houses prior to your departure from the Colony, that you will carry away with you a grateful recollection of the good feeling, favourable construction, and generous support frankly tendered and continued to you; and your declaration that, whatever may be your future career, your Excellency will always look back with pride and satisfaction to your connexion with Antigua, and that you will ever take a deep interest in her future progress and prosperity, is very flattering to us.

We, on our part, have to perform the very grateful duty of recording our sense of the value to the Colony of your Excellency's administration. You frankly sought our confidence, and invited our cooperation. It was our duty cordially to support an able Executive, who manifested an earnest desire to promote the public welfare; hence the establishment of that good relationship which has subsisted between your Excellency and the legislature, and that mutual confidence and respect which at all times constitute the strongest guarantee for the succesful administration of a Colonial Government.

In respectfully responding to your Excellency's farewell, we pray you to accept our best wishes for your personal welfare, and the expression of our earnest hope that the able and efficient discharge of your responsible duties as the Executive Officer of Antigua may obtain for your Excellency the rich reward of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Commitee Room, February 16, 1860.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REJOINDER.

I thank you for your cordial address. It is most gratifying to me to receive so acceptable a testimony that the affairs of the Colony have not retrograded under my administration. I value very highly this record of your good opinion, and I gratefully appreciate the warm-hearted good wishes which, on the eve of my retirement from the Government, you have so feelingly expressed in my favour.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th February 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the annual abstracts from the Registry of births and deaths for the year 1859.

2. These tables, I find, call for very little comment from me, as in no respect do they present any noticeable difference from those for the preceding year, after allowing for ordinary variations which must be expected on any comparison of statistics.

3. In regard to the total number of births and deaths registered, the present return is more satisfactory than the last, the births having been in excess of those for 1858 by 73, and the deaths less in number by 70.

4. The greatest number of births and the fewest deaths on the present occasion appear in the December quarter of the year. The deaths were most numerous in the first quarter, which may be accounted for by the epidemic fever prevailing at that period.

5. The deaths of infants under one year show nearly the same ratio as in former returns, being 329, or nearly 33 per cent. of the total mortality registered. Excluding those of infants, the deaths of young persons under the age of puberty is 17 per cent. of the remaining numbers, being in rather less proportion than on the tables for 1858.

6. One tenth of the births recorded have been of still-born children, still in great and abnormal disproportion. And the illegitimate births constitute, as before, rather more than half of the total.

7. I have no general observations to add to those which have been submitted in my former reports for 1858 and 1859. The recommendations there made it is proposed to embody in an Act, for amending the existing law, which, it is hoped, the legislature will favourably consider.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MUSGRAVE, Registrar General.

His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c.

Office of Registrar General of Births and Deaths.

General Abstract of Births and Deaths for the Year 1859.

Parish.	No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 year.		One year and under.		Complexion.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.
St. John - -	524	115	129	153	127	316	48	160	639	187	207	26	28	108	83	386	96	157
St. Mary - -	178	56	50	44	28	157	6	15	96	24	20	4	7	25	16	84	4	8
St. Paul - -	155	35	44	34	42	131	5	19	134	30	43	14	8	15	24	111	8	15
St. Philip - -	150	42	38	35	35	126	8	16	115	28	31	13	7	20	16	97	12	6
St. Peter - -	180	34	26	61	61	147	16	17	150	31	32	14	6	33	34	122	17	11
St. George - -	159	45	36	37	37	128	8	23	107	30	23	8	8	19	19	94	3	10
Totals -	1,346	327	323	364	332	1,005	91	250	1,241	330	356	79	64	220	192	894	140	207

Abstract of Total Births and Deaths in each Quarter for the Year 1859.

Quarters.	No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 year.		One year and under.		Complexion.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Black.	White.	Coloured.
To 31st March -	317	94	66	85	72	245	17	55	359	92	120	25	15	64	43	251	51	57
To 30th June -	326	69	71	99	87	249	19	58	277	93	77	17	10	42	38	222	19	36
To 30th September	336	72	92	87	85	242	31	63	340	75	87	23	20	60	75	245	31	64
To 31st December	367	92	94	93	88	269	24	74	265	70	72	14	19	54	36	176	39	50
Totals -	1,346	327	323	364	332	1,005	91	250	1,241	330	356	79	64	220	192	894	140	207

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REPORT of the Commissioners of Education for the year ending September 1859.

The Commissioners have not found it needful in any case during the past year to depart from the course which they adopted at the commencement of their labours, the principles of which were fully described in their report of last year. They have, moreover, the satisfaction of perceiving that by these means very considerable good has been effected, and the education of the people furthered to an extent greater than ever before within the same period of time.

The number of schools receiving aid from the funds under the control of the Commissioners is at present 43, which are distributed among the different religious bodies as follows:—

Church of England	17
Moravian	17
Wesleyan	8
Private Schools	1
Total	43

Of these, 4 are juvenile schools, in which the higher rules of arithmetic and the elements of geography are taught, along with grammar and writing from dictation; 11 are infant schools, in which the instruction is almost entirely elementary and introductory. Many of these, notwithstanding their small pretensions in the amount of knowledge imparted, are yet undoubtedly of very great importance and usefulness from the healthfulness of their influence upon the children brought under their discipline.

The remaining 28 are mixed schools, in which both infant and juvenile pupils are taught together. The instruction of the very young in these is for the most part carried on by the aid of monitors selected from the most advanced, and it is in these that there is generally most need for their present standard, both of work and discipline, to be raised.

The teachers are in number 58; those of the Church of England and the Moravians numbering each 22, the Wesleyans 13, and one private teacher. Some of these have had no training other than that of practice in their own way, but they evince, notwithstanding, great aptitude for their work, and do well what they do.

The total number of children at present receiving instruction in these schools is as follows:

Church of England	1,204
Moravian	1,814
Wesleyan	768
Private	87
	3,873

If an average be taken during the whole year the number gives the somewhat higher total of 3,979.

There is in some instances marked improvement in the attendance, but very much remains to be done before its average can be brought up to a satisfactory standard. Of the 3,873 mentioned as on the register, only 2,541 are in average daily attendance, and of the scholars many do not come to school more than three days in the week. In the last quarter of last year, the average daily attendance was 2,516 out of a total number on the books of 3,910, showing that there is a small increase, between one and two per centum, in the per-centage of regular attendants at school, as compared with the whole number on the register.

The total cost of the schools during the year has been 1,530*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*, of which 760*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* have been contributed by the Commissioners.

As compared with the expenditure of last year this shows the distribution of public money to have stimulated private effort, for the amount expended this year exceeds that in the former years by 107*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, of which 62*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* has been granted by the Board, the remaining 45*l.* being raised from private sources.

The Commissioners have not felt able to take any steps as yet towards the institution of a training school for teachers and monitors, desirable as they believe it to be.

They cannot bring their report to a close without again adverting to the necessity for a good middle class school in the city of Saint John. They last year ventured to draw the attention of the legislature to this important subject, and nothing having been as yet undertaken to supply the deficiency, they would again recommend it to the legislature as essential to the best interests of a most important part of the population, and therefore well worthy their most serious consideration.

The Commissioners annex a tabulated summary of the returns received from the several schools during the year.

(Signed) THOS. NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Returns of Schools, made to the Commissioners of Education for the Year ending September 1859.

Schools.	Attendance.				Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils on the List.	Average daily Attendance.	School Fees.	Grants.	Total Receipts from Colonial Sources.	Salaries.	Books, Maps, and Apparatus.	Total Cost.
Church of England - -	17	22	1,323	815	141 7 2½	277 7 8½	418 14 11	555 5 11½	52 9 5	607 15 4½
Moravian - - -	17	22	1,852	1,218	267 14 3	330 9 6½	598 3 9½	563 13 9	67 14 11	631 8 8
Wesleyan - - -	8	13	744	451	63 15 7½	141 18 0	205 13 7½	281 12 0	9 11 6	291 3 6
Union School (John Carty's)	1	1	86	48	2 4 5	8 0 0	10 4 5	10 4 5	—	10 4 5
	43	58	4,005	2,532	475 1 6	757 15 3	1,232 16 9	1,410 16 1½	129 15 10	1,540 11 11½

REPORT of the Directors of the Holberton Hospital.

According to custom, and in terms of the Act, the Directors of the Holberton Hospital beg respectfully to lay before the legislature the Report of their proceedings during the past year, being the third Annual Report.

The number of patients admitted during the past year was 408. Of these 284 have been dismissed cured and relieved, 9 were sent to the Poorhouse, 1 to the Lunatic Asylum, and 100 have died.

The number of out-patients treated at the dispensary was 571; a number far exceeding that of any former year. This increase is accounted for owing to the attention of the Directors having been specially directed to this department, with the view of increasing the accommodation for the different classes of patients, and they rejoice to find that the increased facilities opened up for obtaining medical advice by the poorer classes have been duly appreciated by them.

The total number of patients of all kinds who have received medical assistance during the past year has been 979. During the past year 7 births have taken place in the lying-in-ward. 74 seamen of various nations have received medical relief in that portion of the hospital which is set apart for seafaring men.

Several surgical operations of minor importance have been performed, and three cases of strangulated hernia were reduced, under chloroform, by the taxis.

The rate of mortality is liable to great variation from exceptional causes. It may appear somewhat high for the past year, but it must not be overlooked that several cases were admitted in a hopeless and moribund condition. Hospital statistics are always at a great disadvantage in this respect, as compared with the results of private practice, many of the deaths enumerated being cases in a hopeless condition when admitted, or labouring under diseases which are beyond the reach of the healing art; for example, 36 deaths took place from pulmonary consumption, this ruthless scourge being more prevalent here than people at a distance would imagine; 20 succumbed under dropsy, which is also unhappily too common, the effects either of debility or organic disease resulting from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. 11 deaths from yellow fever amongst Portuguese took place while the epidemic was at its height; they were admitted in the last stage of the disease.

The Directors have next to beg the attention of the legislature to the financial affairs of the hospital for the past year.

The income is usually described as ordinary and extraordinary; under the former the first and principal item is the annual grant of 1,000*l.* allowed by the legislature, and a further grant of 350*l.*, which was found necessary to meet the exigencies of the hospital. The second and most fluctuating source of income is that derived from donations and subscriptions, which have this year only amounted to the trifling sum of 7*l.* 2*s.* Having always regarded this source of income as an acknowledgment of the value of the institution, the Directors regret to report so serious a falling off in it; and they would respectfully invite the community generally, and the proprietary body more particularly, to renew their contributions, and thereby enable the Directors to carry out the humane intentions of the legislature, without pressing heavily on the general revenue of the island.

The Directors have had under their consideration the propriety of establishing an additional wing to the hospital.

Their views on the subject, however, have not yet been matured, and they purpose to give it their early and earnest attention, as soon as further means can be raised, in addition to the sum of 204*l.* in hand, received from J. B. Lowry, Esquire, surviving executor under the will of Miss McKee, deceased.

The treasurer's account, hereto appended, shows a balance of 59*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which is reserved to meet the engagements entered into for necessary repairs.

(Signed) G. W. WESTERBY, Chairman pro tem.
J. GIBSON.
WM. THIBOU, Treasurer.
JAMES GORDON, Secretary.

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Dr. HOLBERTON HOSPITAL Account from 1st July 1858 to 30th June 1859. Cr.

1859.		£	s.	d.	1858.		£	s.	d.
June 30.	To General Supplies -	759	1	0	July 1.	By Balance in hand -	33	15	0
	To Medical Officer, Warden, Matron, Nurses, and Servants	357	0	10	1859. June 30.	By General Legislative Grant - - -	1,000	0	0
	To Medicines, &c. -	74	4	0		By Extraordinary Legislative Grant - -	350	0	0
	To Incidental Expenses, Stationery, &c. -	3	0	10		By Donations, &c. received - -	7	2	0
	To Clothing, Bedding, &c. - - -	23	1	9					
	To Coffins (105) 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* „ Graves, 27*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*	66	8	10					
	To petty Repairs -	19	12	7					
		1,302	9	10					
	To Garden Expenses -	29	2	4					
		1,331	12	2					
	To Balance in hand -	59	4	10					
		£1,390	17	0			£1,390	17	0

(Errors excepted.)

Audited by J. Gibson,
Antigua, 30th June 1859.

(Signed) WM. THIBOU, Treasurer.

REPORT of the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1859.

In conformity with the rules framed at the opening of the Asylum, which for some years have fallen into neglect, the Guardians beg leave to lay before your Excellency their report for the year 1859. At the close of the year 1858 the number of patients in the Asylum was 42, of whom 13 were males and 29 females. These may all be considered incurable cases, several of them having been of more than ten years duration. Since that period thirteen cases have been admitted, of whom six were males and seven females. Five patients have been dismissed cured in the course of the year, after a few months treatment; two were discharged at the request of their friends, but readmitted in the course of a week. The number of deaths during the year was 10; for particulars of which we refer to the Table No. 2.* Cerebral disease was the cause of four of these deaths; the others were attributable to general debility and exhaustion. On the 31st December the number of patients was 40, of whom 13 were males and 27 females. Reference to the Table No. 1* will show the length of time they have been in the Asylum.

The cause of the mental alienation is seldom or never stated in the admission papers, and the medical attendants have not been able to obtain any reliable information on this head, except that in the males there is no doubt that intemperance and other vicious indulgences are fruitful sources. Of this class several have been readmitted after having been discharged apparently cured.

The patients have been kept at some manual occupation, as far as the state of their health would admit. Some portion of the land to the south and west of the Asylum has been cultivated by them, but at present the dry weather and the poor nature of the soil have rendered this sort of labour valueless. The effect of the drought is severely felt also by occasioning a scarcity of water, and the state of the spouting demands immediate attention, being at present much out of repair. The buildings are in good order, and the wards are very clean. The northern range of wards is well ventilated, but the old building to the south might be improved in this respect. The parapet of the bridge connecting the island with the city requires repairs.

The rules and regulations of the Asylum have been for a long time out of print, and to this circumstance the Guardians are inclined to attribute the ignorance of the Committee of the duties required of them, and their neglect of the periodical visits and reports. The Guardians have ordered the rules and regulations to be printed, and they trust that in future the duties will be more regularly performed.

(Signed) WM. BYAM,
Chairman of the Lunatic Asylum
Guardians, ex-officio, as President.

Poorhouse, Antigua, April 4, 1860.

The Guardians of the Poor, in compliance with the desire expressed by the Lieutenant Governor that they should present an annual report of the state of the Lazaretto, now report, for the information of his Excellency—

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* Not printed.

That the Lazaretto has been under the care and superintendence of the Guardians since the year 1856, from which time the number has varied from 21 to 23.

On the 1st January 1859 the number in the Lazaretto amounted to 23, of which 8 were males and 15 females.

During the past year 8 persons were admitted; 3 males and 5 females.

The deaths during such period were 9,—3 males and 6 females,—and resulted from leprosy. As the persons admitted are all in the state of mutilation characterizing the far advanced stage, the medical attendant is not able to record any instance of recovery, the unfortunate victims being generally carried off at the last by diarrhœa or dysentery.

On the 1st January 1860, the number in the Lazaretto amounted to 22; 8 males and 14 females. The diet of the sufferers admitted to the Asylum is the same as that of the inmates of the Poorhouse, and they are visited by the master of that establishment weekly.

The medical officer is also in regular attendance on the persons received into the Lazaretto, and a religious service is observed there on the Sunday, and once during the course of the week, by a catechist appointed by the bishop of the diocese.

Cleanliness is well attended to, and the sufferers are permitted to occupy themselves in light and useful work, such as making baskets, &c., and are permitted to receive the proceeds of their labour.

(Signed) WM. SNAGG,
Chairman.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor E. EYRE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 28.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, February 11, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report from Mr. President Rushworth, forwarding the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1859.

2. It is very gratifying to learn that the general state of the island is so satisfactory, and that the revenue of 1859 was found fully equal to the expenditure.

3. The estimates of probable revenue and expenditure for 1860, transmitted in my Despatch, Montserrat, No. 23, of the 8th February instant, show that the prospects of the Colony are equally favourable for the current year.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

Enclosure in No. 13.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Montserrat, January 27, 1860.

I HAVE the satisfaction, while transmitting the returns that constitute the Blue Book of this island for the year 1859, to report that the improvement in our financial condition mentioned on the last occasion has been continued during the past year; and the following Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure, that has been prepared by the treasurer, shows a balance in favour of the former of 251*l.* 19*s.* 0¼*d.*, which amount will be available for the service of 1860.

REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in hand on 1st January 1859	- - -	262 2 7½
Import duty	1,483 2 3	
Export duty	492 10 4	
Land tax	1,157 3 0¼	
Liquor licences	37 10 0	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	63 6 3	
Boat licences	3 9 4	
Rent of Fort Barrington	13 9 3	
		3,250 10 5¼
	£	3,512 13 0¾

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Civil establishment	618 18 6½	
Judicial establishment	516 9 0	
Ecclesiastical establishment	207 15 6	
Poor establishment	542 11 0	
Repairs of public roads	135 0 0	
Quarantine expenses	91 1 9	
Printing	92 7 4	
Gaol expenses	83 19 4	
Public medical attendant	25 0 0	
Instalment and interest of loan	783 18 0	
Miscellaneous	163 18 7	
		3,260 14 0½
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	- - -	251 19 0¼
	£	3,512 13 0¾

MONTSERRAT.

2. The state of the treasury has also allowed me to continue the work I commenced in 1858 in the reconstruction of the public roads, and last year the planters residing in the windward division of the island were for the first time enabled to carry in carts the produce of their estates to the shipping place at the port of Plymouth.

3. It is further gratifying to me to be able to report that the public health has been good during the past year, and the peace and good order of the island have continued also undisturbed.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, (Signed) EDW. RUSHWORTH,
&c. &c. &c. President.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 135.) Leeward Islands, Antigua,
MY LORD DUKE, 10th November 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of St. Kitts for the year 1859, with the Despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, explaining the delay in the transmission of that document, and why it is unaccompanied by a report from him.

No. 64. 31 Oct. 1860.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) KER. B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 64.)

SIR, Government House, 31st October 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State, the "Blue Book" for 1859.

2. I have delayed the transmission of this document in hope of being able to send it with a report of my own. I have found, however, that the information I have obtained on subjects not amply and sufficiently discussed in former reports is too meagre, and my own residence in the Island too short to enable me to send a report which would be satisfactory to myself or useful to the Secretary of State.

2.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, Lieutenant-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, March 6, 1860.

IN transmitting a copy of a despatch which I have received from Sir Arthur Rumbold, forwarding and reporting upon the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1859, I have much pleasure in calling your Grace's attention to the satisfactory state and prospects of that Colony, as represented in the report, and to the many important and useful laws which have been enacted during the past twelve months, through the energy and perseverance of the President.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) E. EYRE.
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 15.

NEVIS.

Encl. in No. 15.

3

(No. 28.)

SIR, Nevis, March 3, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for this Colony for the past year.

2. As I have already fully reported in my several despatches on all matters of interest connected with the Colony, I have little to add of a general nature. A revenue adequate to the public expenditure has been collected; all public engagements have been maintained; the new gaol has been finally completed; and a new Government House has been commenced.

3. An occurrence of importance has supervened in the purchase of several estates by Barbadian planters, who being possessed of the command of capital will in all probability extend largely the cultivation of the staple products of the island, and increase its exports.

4. A rare intelligence has characterized the proceedings of the legislature; a truly enlightened view has been taken of questions both political and financial. Several acts of grave importance and immediate advantage for the future of the Colony have been passed, and appear to me to call for special record and recognition.

" 1st. An Act to authorize the Appointment of an Executive Council and Admi-
" nistrative Committee of the Island of Nevis."

It was a matter of most anxious consideration whether any other measures of reform could be applied, by which the great essentials of good government could be secured, by the attainment of a working committee for the transaction of public business. The Act which has been passed to effect this object is modelled on the Jamaica and Saint Kitts Acts. Nevis possesses the material for the formation of a responsible committee; and having earnestly desired and studied the welfare of the Colony, I have found " that it is " not possible to conduct legislative business effectually unless the government and the " legislature are co-operating to a common purpose, and communicating in such a manner " as to assist this co-operation."

" 2d. An Act to alter and amend the Import and Export Tax Act."

This Act has been passed at a singularly opportune juncture. It is of the greatest importance to have a permanent source of revenue assured, whereby all established and recognized claims may be provided for. Such will be the result of this Act, while its combination with the Executive Council and Committee Act has intimately blended the most important political and financial reform ever effected in Nevis. The views of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed in Earl Grey's circular despatch of 29th May 1850, have been carried out; and the spirit of the despatch of his Grace the present Secretary of State, on the subject of a permanent revenue, in connexion with the amended constitution of Jamaica, has been fully appreciated and acted upon. This little Colony may henceforth take rank as one of the foremost in the path of progress.

" 3d. An Act to impose a Tax on the Tonnage of all Vessels entering inwards,
" and to appropriate the Revenue derived therefrom."

This Act seeks to accomplish a long desired public work, viz., the erection of a pier. The advantages which will result to the commerce of the place are obvious. It is hoped that after the construction of the pier the Royal Mail Steamers, which now pass within a mile of the town, will stop to deliver and receive the mails and passengers, instead of continuing the inconvenient practice at present in force of landing them at Saint Kitts, to which island it is also necessary for passengers by the steamers to proceed, at the risk of long detention, and with the certainty of incurring considerable expense.

" 4th. An Act to authorize and provide for the Erection of a Government House
" for the Residence of the Officer administering the Government."

The erection of a government house has become a necessity. The Assembly have supplied this desideratum. It was with great disappointment that I found but bare walls to shelter in on my arrival; for it was a serious matter to have to sacrifice a large portion of the first year's income from the slender salary which the local executive receives to furnish a few rooms. The Colony has hitherto granted 60*l.* a year for the rent of a house; but no other provision was made for the comfort of the officers administering the government. In the course of two or three months the new government house will be sufficiently advanced to admit of its being occupied; and a wise liberality will no doubt be exercised as to furnishing it at no distant period. The site is admirable, and the intended building, while constructed with every proper economy, will be both healthy and commodious.

5. Two Acts of significance, as evincing a more enlightened view concerning superstitious practices, deserve notice. By a former Act, now repealed, any negro or coloured

NEVIS.

person who practised confu or obeah doctor was to be punished with death. This brutal enactment has not only been repealed, but the very appellations by which these heathenish and superstitious devices were known have been blotted out of the Statute book, while a suitable punishment has been provided for such persons as may use delusive and superstitious devices or other frauds for the purposes of deception.

With an amended constitution, with a permanent revenue secured, the prospect of large and increasing cultivation, the introduction of men of capital into the island, a legislature whose measures evince finality and forethought,—everything promises rapid development and progress for the Island. One of the recently arrived proprietors has stated to me that the productive powers of Nevis may be calculated to attain at least six thousand hogsheads of sugar, and that the present labouring population is adequate to its cultivation and manufacture without any recourse to immigration. Such a prospect for the future must be considered both hopeful and satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD,
President.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KER B. HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 86.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
May 25, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1859, with the report of the officer administering the government.

2. That report offers a fair exposition of the condition of those islands.

3. For some years the state of Tortola and the neighbouring islands in the same government has shown little variety of political or social feature; and the islands present the remarkable instance of a colony from which there has been in the past year no export to the United Kingdom. But the reopening by English capitalists of the copper mines of Virgin Gorda, yielding valuable ore, gives the promise of an advantage to the Colony which may be of reciprocal use to the mother country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 16.

Enclosure in No. 16.

(No. 40.)

Virgin Islands, Tortola, May 10, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward in triplicate the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1859.

2. The general affairs of these islands have been discussed recently and at length by my immediate predecessor in the administration of the government, and considering our mutual relations with the Colony, and the uncertain tenure of my office, I shall feel it desirable to avoid making this despatch the medium of any dissertation on the moral, social, or political condition of the Colony, either as regards its present state or its future prospects; and I shall confine myself, therefore, as much as possible within the limits of a mere résumé of the most important statistical details comprised in the Blue Book, and to such observations by way of running commentary as may be necessary to elucidate them.

Financial.

3. The financial condition of the Colony is improving. The year 1859 opened with outstanding claims against the country on account of salaries to public officers and

miscellaneous services amounting to 534*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and a balance on a special loan of 300*l.*, making a total debt of 834*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* To meet this amount there was in the treasurer's hands a sum of 43*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 790*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* At the end of the year this debt was reduced to 668*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*, with assets in hand amounting to 331*l.* 9*s.* 7¾*d.*, whereby the outstanding obligations of 1859, to be provided for from the revenue of 1860, were brought down to 336*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.*, a reduction of debt between the close of 1858 and the close of 1859 of 454*l.* 6*s.* 7¼*d.* Commencing, therefore, with a debt of 336*l.* 10*s.* 5¾*d.* (whereof 200*l.* is on account of a loan payable by annual instalments of 100*l.*, with interest at 3¼ per cent., and of which, therefore, only 106*l.* 10*s.* will be chargeable to the current year), it is estimated that at the close of 1860 the current public debt will be reduced to 182*l.* 4*s.* 3¾*d.*; but I venture to hope that the Legislative Council will devise means for covering this estimated deficiency in the course of the year, and I shall let pass no opportunity of pressing the subject on their consideration.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Estimated revenue of 1860, including uncollected taxes of 1859 -	2,105	11	0
Estimated expenditure of 1860, including outstanding obligations of 1859, and instalment of loan, with interest, 106*l.* 10*s.* -	2,287	15	3¼
Deficit - - - - - -	182	4	3¾

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The revenue of 1859 amounted to 1,949*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*, and the expenditure to 1,595*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of 354*l.* 6*s.* 7¼*d.* The revenue of 1859 exceeded that of the previous year (1,389*l.* 1*s.* 0¾*d.*) by the sum of 560*l.* 15*s.* 8¾*d.*, while its expenditure fell short of that of 1858 by 2*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

5. The increase of revenue was occasioned chiefly by the imposition of new levies in the shape of a land tax, and of import duties on flour and corn meal, and by the re-adjustment of some minor heads of taxation, the nature of which, as well as the amounts yielded by them, are shown in the tables of the Blue Book.

6. Notwithstanding the occurrence in 1859 of extraordinary expenses for the maintenance of a police force and of a volunteer militia, there was a small decrease of expenditure, compared with the former year, arising from the saving of a clergyman's stipend for nine months, there having been no officiating minister for that period, relief from several contingent expenses, and in no small degree from a more stringent observance of practical economy in the disbursements of the public funds.

7. The comparative revenue and expenditure for the last five years are shown by the returns in a tabular form annexed to this despatch, marked A. and B. respectively.

Public Debt.

8. There is a large debt of many years standing, commonly called "The Consolidated Debt," for which no provision has been made of late years; not since the expiration of the Stamp Act in 1857. But as soon as the Colony shall be relieved from the current embarrassments which now overlay it, I shall feel it my duty to urge upon the consideration of the legislature the obligation of providing for the payment of this debt, with accruing interest.

Military Expenditure.

9. In April last year an ordinance was passed for raising a volunteer militia, by which a sum of 150*l.* "for arming and equipping" and 50*l.* per annum for "keeping up and maintaining" the force were appropriated; but of these amounts only 17*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* have been expended. The whole military expenditure for the year has not exceeded the sum of 33*l.* 16*s.* 11¾*d.*

10. There will be a large increase of expenditure under this head in 1860, when the uniforms for the militia men will be procured.

Legislation.

11. The legislative measures of 1859 are enumerated in pages 64 to 70 of the Blue Book. The most important of these measures undoubtedly are the ordinances of the 24th March and 23d September, remodelling the political constitution of the Colony, and defining the privileges of the Legislative Council. An improvement in the summary administration of justice by justices of the peace, which was theretofore most loose and irregular, has been introduced by the ordinance of the 24th August, for regulating petty sessions of the peace, which also embodies the provisions of the Imperial Statute

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20 & 21 Vict. c. 48. Ordinances for establishing a police force and for raising a volunteer militia force have also been passed, and are in operation.

12. For purposes of finance, the most important ordinances are those imposing a tax on lands, and amending the schedule to the general tax ordinance.

13. Measures have been passed for assimilating the law of the Virgin Islands to the law of England, and among these are:—An Ordinance to regulate Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, incorporating the provisions of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 38; an Ordinance to amend the Law concerning the Remission of Penalties; and an Ordinance to enable Coroners to admit to Bail Persons charged with Manslaughter.

14. A complete revision of the Statute Book, with a view to the assimilation of the code of local laws to the improved models of the mother country, and the publication for general convenience of a corrected and expurgated edition of the various acts and ordinances now in force, is under the consideration of the legislature, and will, I trust, be effected shortly.

Education.

15. Little has hitherto been done for the advancement of education or the diffusion of practically useful knowledge among the people of these islands; but the legislature is becoming awake to a sense of its obligations on this head, and an ordinance was passed during the last year, to come into operation in the present one, by which an annual sum of 50*l.* is apportioned to the furtherance of education, under the supervision of commissioners. In pursuance of this ordinance, a commission has been issued, appointing the Chief Justice, the officiating minister, and the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, to be the commissioners, and I trust that the returns under the head of Education for 1860 will be more satisfactory than those presented by the Blue Book of 1859.

16. The schools in connexion with the Established Church during the past year were three in number, supported (with the exception of 48*s.* allowed by the Colony to a schoolmistress for rent of a room), at an average expense of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, from funds at the disposal of the diocesan; but so loosely have these schools been conducted, that Mr. Vanterpool, the master of the Virgin Gorda School, is unable to make return of the number of his pupils beyond a rough guess that they amount to an average of 39 or 40, of which one half are girls.

The appointment of a minister in October last, aided, probably, by the voice in the management of the schools which the legislative grant before adverted to will give the local government, will most likely tend to secure for the future a more efficient supervision over these schools, and to enforce more attention to their duties from the masters and mistresses.

17. The Wesleyans have four schools, supported by voluntary contributions, and numbering 115 pupils. This denomination has also four Sunday schools, giving weekly instruction to 259 pupils.

Imports and Exports.

18. The gross value of the imports into the Virgin Islands during 1859 was 10,075*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, upon which the duty collected was 277*l.* 8*s.*, being at the rate of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; but the only articles liable to duties of import are flour and corn meal, the former of which pays a duty of 4*s.* per barrel, and the latter 2*s.* There were 1,633 barrels of flour (wheaten and rye) imported, and 647 barrels of corn meal; and had the import duty on these articles been in force during the whole of the year, the revenue derived from this moderate rate of duty would have amounted to 391*l.* 6*s.* Of these imports, 1,144*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* came from the United Kingdom, 1,637*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* from British North American and West Indian Colonies, and 7,291*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* from foreign countries. Of these last imports, 7,184*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* came from the adjacent Danish Islands, our local trade and commerce being carried on most extensively with Saint Thomas, where the productions of the Virgin Islands find a ready market, and whence most of their supplies are derived. The imports of 1859 show an excess over those of 1858 of 4,998*l.* 2*s.*, to be attributed in a large measure to the reopening of the copper mines at Virgin Gorda, and the consequent importation of valuable mining machinery, building materials, and other supplies for the mines.

19. The exports of 1859 amounted to 11,788*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, being an excess in the exchange of commodities in favour of the Colony of 1,713*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The exports to Saint Thomas and Saint Croix were in value 11,201*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, to other foreign colonies 127*l.* 9*s.*, to British North American and West Indian Colonies 460*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and to the United Kingdom nil. These exports consist chiefly of horned cattle, horses, and other grazing stock, firewood, charcoal, and building lime.

The corresponding exports of 1858 were :—

	£	s.	d.
To the United Kingdom - - -	Nil.		
To Saint Thomas - - - - -	10,075	14	1
Other foreign colonies - - -	14	0	0
British North American and West Indian colonies -	163	6	9
	10,253	0	10

The exports of sugar have greatly fallen off, amounting in 1859 to—

Sugar. Bbls.	Value.	Rum	Molasses.
121	302*l.* 10*s.*	Nil.	Nil.

The corresponding exports in 1858 were—

Sugar. Bbls.	Value.	Rum. Gals.	Value.	Molasses.
623	1,518*l.* 15*s.*	50	10*l.*	Nil.

But this immediate decrease of the old staples may be attributed chiefly to the drought of 1859 ; and although the weather of 1860, up to the date of this report, has been dry and unfavourable to the growth of canes, the present crop is looked forward to as being likely to be a better one than the last.

Mines.

20. A copper mine at Virgin Gorda, worked originally in the last century, and abandoned, it is supposed from the want of mechanical means of clearing the shaft from water, the power of steam being then undeveloped, and again opened for a short time in 1839, but closed in 1842, owing to the failure of the limited capitalists, merchants, and professional men residing at Saint Thomas engaged in its operations, has been reopened by a new company recently formed in England, under the direction of experienced mining agents. A mining captain, engineer, surgeon, and staff of working miners have been sent out from England ; buildings and machinery have been repaired and put into working order ; old shafts and adits have been cleared ; and the prospects of remunerative returns are reported to be most favourable. In 1842 copper ore raised from these mines, and sold at Swansea, yielded nearly 18 per cent. of copper, and realized a price of 16*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; but the ore now raised from a greater depth is supposed to be much richer, and a large vein of malleable copper has been discovered.

21. The legislature have wisely given encouragement to these mining speculations, by relieving the company from the payment of tonnage duties on vessels importing machinery and supplies for the use of the mines (there are no duties of import), until the expiration of twelve months from the first shipment of ore. No ore has yet been shipped by the new company, but the mines are reported to be yielding rich and abundant returns, and shipments will take place in the course of a few weeks from this date.

Gaol and Prisoners.

22. There is one common gaol, situated at Road Town, for the use of the Virgin Islands. The accommodation it affords is small, but sufficient for the requirements of the Colony, where crime is by no means rife. During the year to which the Blue Book now forwarded refers the total number of prisoners committed was 52, and of those the greatest number under confinement at any one time was ten.

Charitable Institutions.

23. The poor of the Virgin Islands are most inefficiently provided for. A few small rooms are set apart for the medical care and treatment of the helpless sick, but there is nothing like an hospital establishment. The great body of the poor are relieved by weekly cash payments of small sums, utterly inadequate in any case for the support and maintanance of the recipient The legislature has, however, during the past year, increased the provision for the poor, and will no doubt give heed, in the end, as the Colony recovers from its embarrassments, to the urgent appeals of the executive for more efficient provision for this unfortunate class.

I have, &c.

His Honour President Sir William Byam, &c. &c. &c

(Signed) ISIDORE P. DYETT.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

A.

REVENUE of the VIRGIN ISLANDS, for the Five Years from 1855 to 1859.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Export Duties	273 17 9	402 3 3	490 16 8¼	438 18 7½	385 17 1
Import Duties	—	—	—	—	277 8 8
Tonnage Duties	33 13 7	22 11 6	41 8 4	18 14 9	25 14 8
Boat Licences	239 6 0	137 17 6	129 13 0	138 7 6	156 7 9½
Wreck Masters' Licences	} 67 14 0	{ 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Wrecking Boat Licences		{ 25 12 3	4 13 9	3 4 0	18 7 0
Branding Boats	—	—	—	—	2 6 0
Merchant and Spirit Licences	120 0 0	98 5 0	118 18 6½	127 18 10½	67 6 0
Hawkers' and Pedlars' Licences	11 19 3	25 19 9	21 12 6	13 19 0	20 14 0
Auctioneers' Licences	} 201 9 5¼	{ 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Auctioneers' Sales		{ 61 4 8½	7 2 1½	6 5 1½	54 3 7¼
Pound Keepers' Licences	—	4 10 0	1 0 0	—	—
Sugar Estates' Licences	60 15 0	—	—	—	—
Excise Duty	—	—	—	—	55 3 6
Land Tax	—	—	—	—	212 8 11
Produce Tax	—	—	—	—	39 14 10¼
Under General Tax Ordinance	233 12 3	293 7 4½	280 13 8¼	329 8 10	253 15 3
Under Cattle Tax Ordinance	100 7 6	180 6 6	200 5 6	184 1 0	159 3 6
Under Old Tax Act	21 11 6	—	—	—	—
Under Old Cattle Tax Act	3 15 0	—	—	—	—
Sugar Cane Licences	—	1 0 0	—	—	—
Fines	51 5 4½	141 17 0½	103 2 0	43 14 3	96 5 3
Seizures and Penalties	27 0 11	19 3 8	10 9 5	—	13 8 0¼
Executions for Taxes collected	—	—	—	—	94 0 5
Deposit on account of Schools	—	—	—	50 0 0	—
Miscellaneous	4 19 9¾	6 3 0	21 18 5½	29 9 1¼	10 12 11¼
	1,511 7 4½	1,425 1 6½	1,436 14 0	1,389 1 0¼	1,949 16 9½
Balance from preceding Years	25 15 0	134 4 1½	5 4 0¼	24 14 11½	43 11 2
£	1,537 2 4½	1,559 5 8	1,441 18 0¼	1,413 15 0¼	1,993 7 11½

B.

EXPENDITURE of the VIRGIN ISLANDS for the Five Years from 1855 to 1859.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries to Officers and Church Establishment	1,003 3 4¼	885 0 8¼	733 10 0¾	838 6 0	871 17 7½
Maintenance of Prisoners, &c.	62 15 4½	68 10 0¼	134 6 5½	64 11 4¾	72 16 11½
Poor	146 7 8¾	201 7 6¼	128 9 2¾	116 6 10¾	138 0 0¼
Inquests, &c.	28 3 7½	50 14 8	37 0 5¾	31 1 9	15 13 0
Police Establishment	—	—	—	—	118 16 0¾
Contingencies	162 8 2	344 8 8¾	383 16 10¼	319 18 9¾	444 8 7¾
£	1,402 18 3	1,554 1 7½	1,417 3 0¾	1,370 4 10¼	1,661 18 3¾

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KER B. HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 9, 1860.

One Enclosure.
Lt.-Gov. Ord to Gov.-in-Chief, Dominica, No. 36, 10 April 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Dominica for the past year, with a despatch from Lieutenant Governor Ord.

2. That despatch presents a favourable report of the general condition and revenue of the island, and gives hope of the continued peace and prosperity of the community.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

Enclosure in No. 17.

(No. 36.)

SIR, Government House, Roseau, April 10, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1859, in triplicate.

2. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue and expenditure for the past year are very satisfactory, showing an increase of nearly 700*l.* on the former, with a corresponding reduction of upwards of 400*l.* in the latter as compared with the previous year. Moreover, no part of this gain is attributable to the imposition of additional taxation, the rum duties, which were slightly increased during the close of the year, having actually produced about 1 per cent. less than in 1858. The principal heads of increase of revenue over that of 1858 are on exports 10 per cent., 4 per cent. on tonnage, and 15 per cent. on roads; and the only decrease is on imports, 2½ per cent., and on house tax, 14 per cent., which latter, however, is so small as only to occasion a loss of 70*l.* The principal saving in expenditure has been caused by the reduction of the amount expended on public works, most of which, as I have already reported, through the large outlay upon them of recent years, are now in good order.

3. *Public Debt.*

In my report upon the Blue Book for 1858 I expressed a hope that I should yet be able to offer for consideration satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of this, the last of the debts of the Colony, and I am glad to be able to state that these expectations have been at length fulfilled. In November 1859 the legislature were induced to pass two Acts, one accepting the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government in 1854 for the liquidation of the balance due upon the Hurricane Loan, and the other providing effectually for the fulfilment of this engagement by the imposition of additional taxation, and the rendering permanent all duties that were levied temporarily.

4. *Legislation.*

No less than thirteen Acts were passed during 1859, four of which, however, did not come into operation until the commencement of 1860. Of the nine assented to in 1859, one provided for the establishment of a militia, one made provision for the proper management and control of the valuable property given over by the Government to the Colony on the departure of the troops, two others provided for the payment of the Hurricane Loan Debt, and by the remainder several important reforms were effected in the administration of justice.

5. *Population.*

A census of the island, the first that has been taken since 1844, has just been effected, and the results, though not as yet given in detail, show a population of 25,023, of whom about 11,000 are males and the remainder females.

6. *Military Expenditure.*

During the past year, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of State, arrangements have been made for the protection of the Colony, by the enactment of a militia law. The force is at present limited to the parish of St. George, in which the capitol is situated. It can, however, be extended at any time in the form of local companies to any part of the Island. It consists of a company of artillery and three companies of rifles, each fifty strong; and from their steadiness at drill, and attention to their duties since they have been enrolled, there is every probability that they will be found a remarkably efficient force, should any necessity for the employment of their services unfortunately arise.

7. *Education.*

I am glad to be able to report the progress of education in the Colony to be more satisfactory than in 1858. The hopes I then expressed that the present Roman Catholic Bishop would be induced to take a more reasonable view of the legislative enactment, under which assistance towards the education of children of all denominations was provided, have been amply realized, Dr. Poirier in the course of last autumn having fully accepted the provisions of the statute, and offered to place the whole of his schools

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under the inspection of the colonial officer. The Educational Board has devoted a large portion of the funds at its disposal towards defraying the salaries of the teachers of his Lordship's schools, and there is every reason to believe that the arrangements give satisfaction to all parties, and will be productive of much advantage to the cause of education in the Colony.

8. *Gaols.*

From the valuable statistical table furnished annually by the Provost Marshal, it appears that during the past year the total number of commitments and convictions have been slightly above the average of the last seven years. The punishment for breaches of the Road Act (a new special class of offence created in 1856) is not, however, increasing, and, deducting these offences, both the commitments and convictions are below the average of the years when this punishment did not exist. Making allowance for the increase of the population during the period under consideration, the present condition of the Colony in regard to the increase of crime is not unsatisfactory.

9. *Imports and Exports.*

The returns under these heads show a steady and continuous improvement, there being an increase of about 5 per cent. on imports and 14 per cent. on exports over the previous year, whilst the increase under the same heads over the general average of the last few years is considerably above these amounts.

10. *General Remarks.*

I believe the general prospects of the Colony to be of a brighter character than they have been for some years past. The imports and exports show a steady annual increase, whilst the export of the staple, sugar, is larger this year than during the past ten. The revenue is in a flourishing condition, and based on taxation which is now altogether of a permanent character. The local expenditure naturally keeps pace with the growing wants of the Colony, but is now invariably within the limits of the revenue, whilst ample and secure provision has been made for the extinction of our only debt. Crime is, if anything, on the decrease. The difficult question of education by the state in a country where the Catholic population so largely predominates appears to have been satisfactorily solved. The roads, long a subject of complaint by all classes, are stated to be in better order than they have been for many years. Public buildings of all kinds have been put in repair. The labouring population are devoting themselves extensively to cane cultivation on their own account, and I believe contribute not inconsiderably to swell the amount of the crop, whilst they do not neglect the work on the estates, most of which acknowledge that they are fully supplied with labour. Litigation amongst all classes is much diminished, and a condition of contentment, order, and respect for authority now exists to which I have every reason to believe the Colony has of late years been a stranger. The Chief Justice, in his charge to the grand jury at the last assizes, has so fully and forcibly expressed his opinion on the change that has lately taken place in this respect, that an extract from it will most appropriately conclude this report.

" Before requesting you to retire, I am anxious to observe, that not in respect of the " comparative lightness of our criminal calendars alone have we reason to be satisfied " with the present condition of our affairs. We have a solvent treasury, improved public " buildings, numerous and well-attended schools, and a contented and thriving population. " But more than all this, there is, I think, an improved tone of feeling abroad; less " acrimony, less division, and a more general recognition of the paramount claims of the " public as compared with those of individuals and classes. It has been my lot during " the recess which has just terminated, among other employments, to inform myself to " some extent as to the past state of this Colony. I have examined books, newspapers, " and public records, and nothing has struck me more forcibly than the great social " progress that has been made. Until a comparatively recent period the Statute Book in " regard of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people is all but a " blank."

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor STEVENSON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 132.)

MY LORD DUKE, Mauritius, August 6, 1860.

IN obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1859, together with the annual report on the general condition and prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

BLUE BOOK REPORT for 1859,

To accompany Despatch No. 132 of 6th August 1860.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Report which I am able to transmit of the financial, agricultural, and commercial position of this Colony during the past year presents a very favourable picture of its continuing prosperity, under all the influences which have contributed to its advancement; and I have every reason to hope, that, apart from any domestic casualties, against which it is impossible to guard, or any foreign convulsions which may derange our trade, there is every probability that Mauritius will permanently retain the pre-eminence she has already acquired among the sugar-producing colonies of the Crown; and where private interests continue to prompt energetic improvements in its agriculture and commerce, which are the two great sources of its wealth, as well as the chief parents of its revenue, it is certain that public interests, which are represented by that revenue, are likely to be fully maintained.

2. The revenue, which amounted in 1858 to 553,166*l.*, reached in 1859 the sum of 597,342*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*, in respect of receipts within the Colony alone; and the sum of 12,291*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* received by the agents in London for dividends and profits on investments still further augmented it to the sum of 609,634*l.* 0*s.* 5¾*d.*

3. Of the principal items which form this revenue there is an increase in the customs of 2,503*l.*, in licences of 5,723*l.*, and in increased immigration advances (reimbursed by planters) of 79,717*l.*; while, on the other hand, a large and unexpected decrease appears under the item of "permits of rum" to the amount of 30,475*l.* This great deficit, however, does not furnish a proof of the falling off to that extent below the amount which ought properly to have been received, for the collector reports that the receipts in 1858 under this item of revenue were 20,000*l.* more than usual, arising from accidental causes; therefore the deficiency of 1859 over the properly expected revenue of 1858 should be considered as being more nearly 10,000*l.* than 30,000*l.* But in whatever way it is to be calculated, the deficiency is a large one, and is partly attributed to the enormous amount of illicit distillery which is known to be practised in the island, partly to frauds alleged to be practised at the distilleries and in the warehouses, and partly to the great fluctuation in the prices of rum.

4. Every vigilance has been used to discover the frauds and illicit distilleries, but hitherto in vain. The evidence has always fallen short of legal proof against the suspected parties. I have lately, however, intrusted an inquiry into this important question to a special committee, whose investigations into the distillery laws, the illicit practices in violation of them, and the best mode of preventing the latter for the future, are now in active prosecution; and I hope that the result may give rise to some satisfactory reforms in the laws, and arrest the march of fraud.

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5. The expenditure, which in 1858 amounted to 521,514*l.*, reached in 1859 the sum of 553,779*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, exclusively of the sum of 36,752*l.* 19*s.* 6¾*d* passed through the hands of the colonial agents in London, which latter amount augments the aggregate expenditure to 590,532*l.* 17*s.* 5¾*d.*

6. In the account of local expenditure there are several very heavy payments on account of immigration, both in this island and in India. The amount of remittances to India for this purpose was 53,000*l.* in 1859, being 33,618*l.* more than in 1858; while the local payments in 1859 amounted to 168,897*l.*, being 53,232*l.* more than in 1858. The greater part of both these expenditures, which were merely for temporary government advances, have, however, been reimbursed by the planters.

7. The item of 12,961*l.* for conveyance of mails, and the corresponding item of 7,578*l.* in the agents' accounts, show an apparent diminution in expenditure for our postal packet service; but this is accounted for by the fact that in 1858, when this Colony chartered and became liable for the entire cost of the steamers, the whole cost of the expenditure appeared on one side of the account, reducible by the receipts from passengers and from the Bourbon contribution on the other. In the agents' accounts there is one unusual item of 6,343*l.* for "moorings" for the harbour, which are the first of an extensive series of moorings intended for the improvement and accommodation of the harbour, and destined to supplant the former system of anchorage. There is also an item of 2,444*l.* on account of the railway surveys, of which other parts have also been paid in this island out of the sum allotted to the preliminary explorations. The other items (with the exception of 398*l.* for the medals of the Industrial Exhibition) are for the usual and necessary expenditures of the Colony.

8. The financial position of the Colony is in other respects equally favourable; the currency notes in circulation (which exceed 200,000*l.*) are fully represented by cash in the Oriental and Commercial Banks and in the treasury vaults, and by an investment in consols in the name of the commissioners of the currency; and besides this investment there is a further sum in the consols belonging to the local government of 261,266*l.* 15*s.*, of which 21,471*l.* 13*s.* were invested during the past year. The debt of the Mauritius Bank is well secured by the securities pledged for its payment; the balances in the hands of the two banks (Oriental and Mauritius) are fairly kept up; and with all these financial advantages, I only regret that in consequence of the difficulty of finding contractors or skilled labourers for the execution of many of our public works, which are suspended for the want of the human machinery to execute them, so much of the colonial money which ought to be applied in local and permanent improvements should still remain locked up in the treasury or represented by investments.

9. The savings bank operations, which are part of the department of the treasury, still continue to show improvement, in some respects, though not in others. The number of deposit accounts open on the 31st December 1859 exceeded by 2 per cent. that of the 31st December 1858, and the amount then remaining in deposit was about 1 per cent. larger than that of the previous year, but the cash transactions of 1859 have been 5 per cent. lower than those of 1858, and the amount deposited in 1859 is 11 per cent. less than that of the previous year, while the withdrawals of both years are nearly equal.

10. About one third of the depositors are Indians, who withdraw their deposits chiefly for the purpose of taking their money with them on their return to India; although a common object of withdrawal is the purchase of carts, cows, horses, mules, for their small traffic in the island. Last year 10,151*l.* were withdrawn by 468 immigrants returning to India.

11. The value of the savings bank is becoming the more appreciated the more its operations become known. During the last seven years the depositors among the class of servants increased from 341 to 725, children from 556 to 1,021, and public servants from 126 to 222, while miscellaneous depositors increased from 444 to 1,157. The profit still compensates the Government for undertaking the troublesome charge of this popular establishment.

Annual Estimates.

12. In connexion with the subject of revenue and expenditure, I may here remark that the system which has hitherto prevailed of adjusting the annual revenues and expenditures of the ensuing year so early as the previous month of June is always fraught with the greatest amount of inconvenience, and has hitherto led to the very

confusion and uncertainty which it is the object to avoid in the accounts of the ensuing year.

13. In a country in which so many sudden and unexpected mutations are constantly arising, where system is so difficult of inculcation, where the means of performing public works are so uncertain, and where all private and public engagements and arrangements appear to be constantly tottering on their foundations, and threatening to fall, in consequence of casualties which it is difficult to foresee, it is almost impossible to estimate, at a distance of six or eight months before the commencement of a year, what revenues will be received and what expenditures will be incurred throughout the ensuing year. The consequence has practically been, that, in defiance of colonial instructions, it has become an almost inevitable custom to set aside the estimates, and the instructions respecting them, as regulations which can only be observed as far as circumstances will permit, and which at the same time present obstacles to be overcome by long explanatory correspondence, whenever attempts are made (as indeed they are almost daily) to incur expenditures not strictly sanctioned by the letter of the regulations.

14. Hence it is always been usual to bring forward during each current year a host of items of expenditure under what have been called "Supplementary Estimates," and to pass a saving law after the close of each year, providing for the payment of these expenditures (already long since incurred, and from time to time sanctioned by the Council and the Secretary of State) out of the revenues which have already been used for their payment, and by a fortunate accident it has generally happened that the revenues have proved sufficient for the purpose.

15. All this has been carried to such an extent that I have considered some measures necessary to lessen the inconvenience for the future, and to adjust the practical operation of the regulations as to revenue and expenditure, and their estimates, to a more wholesome and less inconvenient system.

16. I have accordingly directed, by circular instructions,—

1. That heads of departments should always furnish, not later than the first fortnight of March, an estimate of all their supplementary services which are to form a charge against the current year's revenue; and,

2. That they should likewise state what services (already provided for in the general annual estimate) will not be carried through during the year, and the probable saving of revenue thereon.

17. Collectors of revenue have likewise been required to furnish revised estimates by the same period of March, which will be drawn in some measure from the experiences of the first two months of the year, and after these supplementary wants have been adjusted to the newly estimated revenue no further demands from departments will be listened to, unless strong representations of their absolute urgency accompany them.

18. I hope that these instructions will lead to a more convenient practical observance of the regulations, and be a first step towards further improvements, which must still be made, in the adjustment of revenue and expenditure at Mauritius under the check of the Lords of the Treasury. Necessary as this check must no doubt be admitted to be, under the constitutional arrangements of this Colony, it is obvious, and past experience has proved, that the regulations which impose it cannot possibly be maintained in their letter, or even sometimes in their spirit; and I may mention, in illustration of the slight value that can be placed on estimates made upon conjecture so long before the year of service arrives, that the estimates of the present year, which were sent home for approval in the month of September last, have not yet been formally approved, although more than one half of the year in which they are to guide has already passed away.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

19. The abundant introduction of fresh immigrant labour during last year greatly animated the planters, and favoured the operations of agriculture, and the continuing energy and enterprise of the planters prompted an extension of the cane cultivation. In consequence, however, of a protracted drought during one period of the year, and of the destructive ravages of the "borer," the crops of the year fell short of the calculations which the field preparations had justified. Nevertheless the results were favourable, and satisfactory to the agriculturists. The crops are said to have exceeded 115,000 tons of sugar, which have found their way, for the most part, to the English, French, and Australian markets.

20. No new improvements in the manufacture of sugar have been established, by use and approval, during 1859, beyond those already employed; although several patents have been taken out for new inventions, which are expected (by the inventors at least) to be

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improvements on parts of the machinery now in use. The principal object attempted to be gained is that of saving fuel, and at the same time increasing the production and power of steam in the boiling and clarifying processes. There has not yet, however, been sufficient time to test the value of these improvements. The planters are exceedingly liberal in the expenditure of their capital on improved machinery, and there is no fear of their giving less than a full amount of encouragement to every new process that mechanical ingenuity can introduce, when submitted to a successful test.

21. The minds of the sugar manufacturers continue to be quite unanimous on the subject of the change which they think ought to be made in the differential duties; and they have hitherto looked forward with sanguine anticipations to the events of the present session of Parliament, as likely (in one of the financial changes of the budge) to destroy those differentlal duties, and to place their improvements on a more improved and equitable footing. I incline, however, to fear, and the planters themselves are beginning to apprehend, that their hopes in this respect are doomed to be in some measure if not altogether disappointed.

22. The productions and manufactures of the island were last year brought more prominently forward than ever, by the opening for the first time of an Intercolonial Exhibition, open to all our colonial possessions in these seas, as well as to the neighbouring island of Bourbon; an exhibition which was very popular in its objects, and very effective in its results. The distant colonies were unable, however, in consequence of the shortness of the notice, and the difficulty of communication, to send specimens of their manufactures or productions, but the island of Bourbon largely contributed many interesting objects of exhibition, and several of our neighbours from that island were present on the occasion.

23. At this exhibition Mauritius was forced to yield the palm to Bourbon in many of the minor objects of cultivation and manufacture, to which no attention whatever had been paid in this Colony, but the spirit of the Mauritian planter could brook no conquest in the staple manufacture of sugar, in which so much care and money are expended, and in the superior excellence of which so much pride is justly felt by the manufacturer.

24. Similar exhibitions are to take place annually, at Mauritius and Réunion alternately; and it is hoped that they will have the effect of improving our mutual manufactures, and of introducing a friendly rivalry in the production and exhibition of fresh objects of utility and importance, while, at the same time, the good feeling which prevails between the two neighbouring islands will be strengthened.

25. Reports were duly made by the "juries" of the exhibition, which were composed of the mixed representatives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, and they appear to have been considered fair and equitable as between the two rivals in this friendly competition for local superiority. The reports are, however, too voluminous for introduction into a Blue Book, and their contents cannot conveniently be condensed.

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.

26. The following condensed tables show a decrease to the value of 63,554*l.* 4*s.* in the imports of 1859, as compared with those of 1858, and an increase to the value of 422,310*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* in the exports of 1859, as compared with those of 1858.

27. In shipping inwards there was a decrease to the extent of 9,461 tons, in vessels with cargoes, and an increase to the extent of 981 tons in vessels with ballast, giving a net decrease of 8,480 tons.

28. And in shipping outwards there was a decrease, to the extent of 8,158 tons, in the vessels with cargoes, and an increase to the extent of 2,860 in the vessels with ballast giving a net decrease of 5,298 tons.

Imports.

	1858. £	*s.*	*d.*	1859. £	*s.*	*d.*
Total value of imports -	2,785,352	17	9	2,440,821	5	10
Deduct value of specie -	695,908	10	5	414,931	2	6
Total value of goods imported	2,089,444	7	4	2,025,890	3	4
Decrease - -				63,554	4	0

Statement, in which the Items of *Decrease* are distinguished by *Italics*.

	Value in 1858.	Value in 1859.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
	£	£	£	£
Animals; viz.:				
Cows and Oxen	*54,692*	*49,372*	—	*5,320*
Horses	*23,796*	*20,308*	—	*3,488*
Mules	*35,444*	*29,569*	—	*5,875*
Apparel	23,936	32,432	8,496	—
Arms and Ammunition, Gunpowder	*6,363*	*3,333*	—	*3,030*
Bags, empty, "Gunny"	*3,858*	*782*	—	*3,076*
Beer and Ale, of all Sorts	*42,910*	*30,071*	—	*12,839*
Bran	4,990	8,915	3,925	—
Butter	*9,473*	*3,413*	—	*6,060*
Coals	22,435	30,738	8,303	—
Copper Sheets and Nails	*70,012*	*59,135*	—	*10,877*
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:				
Dholl	*36,218*	*29,561*	—	*6,657*
Gram	*102,226*	*87,592*	—	*14,634*
Oats	*37,417*	*26,602*	—	*10,815*
Rice	*372,972*	*364,264*	—	*8,708*
Wheat	43,691	64,752	21,061	—
Wheat Flour	*26,204*	*7,180*	—	*19,024*
Cotton Manufactures:				
Plain	39,922	60,402	20,480	—
Coloured	57,980	66,511	8,531	—
Fish, dried or salted	19,906	26,042	6,136	—
Ghee	3,790	7,631	3,841	—
Haberdashery, Mercery, and Millinery	63,006	71,326	8,320	—
Hardware and Cutlery	47,385	53,879	6,494	—
Iron Wrought, Nails	*8,088.*	*3,386*	—	*4,702*
Jewellery	*17,281*	*11,452*	—	*5,829*
Lard	20,952	24,580	3,628	—
Machinery and Mill Work	*92,297*	*81,203*	—	*11,094*
Manure	*109,759*	*99,578*	—	*10,181*
Oil, Olive	*6,352*	*2,640*	—	*3,712*
Oil, Sperm or Fish	24	12,763	12,739	—
Pork, salted	9,062	12,094	3,032	—
Saddlery and Harness	4,732	7,772	3,040	—
Tin, Unwrought	*2,419*	*334*	—	*2,085*
„ Plates	*9,116*	*3,956*	—	*5,160*
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	18,385	26,768	8,383	—
Wine	*121,618*	*92,398*	—	*29,220*
Wood:				
Boards and Planks	*26,743*	*20,322*	—	*6,421*
Timber	3,460	6,710	3,250	—
Woollens mixed with Cotton, Silk, &c.	*17,029*	*13,969*	—	*3,060*
			129,659	*191,867*
Deduct	—	—	—	129,659
				62,208
Add Difference arising on other Articles	—	—	—	*1,346*
Net Decrease as shown on the preceding Page	—	—	—	*63,554*

Exports.

	1858. £	s.	d.		1859. £	s.	d.
Total value of exports	2,209,076	8	9	-	2,559,699	11	7
Deduct value of specie	86,593	15	0	-	14,906	6	8
Total value of Goods exported	2,122,482	13	9	-	2,544,793	4	11
Increase					422,310	11	2

The principal cause of which is explained as follows:

	Lbs. French.		Declared Value.
Sugar, produce of the Colony, exported in 1859	247,463,245		2,346,127
Do. do. 1858	237,108,958	-	1,940,649
Increase	10,354,287	-	405,478

Shipping.

Tonnage of Vessels Inwards.

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1859 -	666	280,833	65	23,813	731	304,646
1858 -	765	290,294	60	22,832	825	312,126
Increase -	—	—	5	981	—	—
Decrease -	*99*	*9,461*	—	—	*94*	*8,480*

VESSELS FROM	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.				TOTAL.			
	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
The United Kingdom -	*655*	30,174	—	*5,481*	*65*	*211*	*146*	—	35,720	30,385	—	*5,335*
Australasia - - -	16,314	24,082	7,768	—	2,905	5,589	2,694	—	19,219	29,681	10,462	—
Cape of Good Hope -	17,757	10,829	—	*6,928*	1,527	1,283	—	*244*	19,284	12,112	—	*7,172*
British Continental India -	116,319	113,595	—	*2,724*	4,615	10,476	5,861	—	120,934	124,071	3,137	—
Other British Possessions -	14,935	13,567	—	*1,368*	2,119	—	—	*2,119*	17,054	13,567	—	*3,487*
France - - -	30,863	23,431	—	*7,432*	972	—	—	*972*	31,835	23,431	—	*8,404*
Madagascar - -	15,120	17,158	2,038	—	—	—	—	—	15,120	17,158	2,038	—
Reunion Island - -	11,732	5,193	—	*6,539*	8,501	5,550	—	*2,951*	20,233	10,743	—	*9,490*
Other Foreign Countries -	31,599	42,804	11,205	—	2,128	694	—	*1,434*	33,727	43,498	9,771	—
TOTAL - -	290,294	280,833	21,011	*30,472*	22,832	23,813	8,701	*7,720*	313,126	304,646	25,408	*33,888*
		Deduct - -		21,011	Deduct - -		*7,720*			Deduct - -		25,408
		Net Decrease -		*9,461*	Net Increase -		981			*Net Decrease* -		*8,480*

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING.—Vessels Inwards.

NATIONALITY.	1858.		1859.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British - - - - -	530	196,767	486	207,843
American - - - - -	19	12,386	19	9 091
Arab - - - - - -	3	1,032	—	—
Danish - - - - -	2	494	2	1,212
Dutch - - - - - -	3	1,820	6	2,954
French - - - - - -	248	93,275	192	74,045
German - - - - -	1	423	—	—
Hanoverian - - - -	1	310	—	—
Hanseatic Towns - - -	8	2,911	6	1,572
Lombock - - - -	1	139	—	—
Neapolitan - - - -	—	—	1	515
Norwegian - - - -	1	358	1	488
Portuguese - - - -	—	—	2	337
Prussian - - - - -	—	—	1	621
Roman - - - - - -	—	—	1	1,076
Russian - - - - -	—	—	3	1,190
Sardinian - - - - -	3	1,025	2	701
Swedish - - - - -	5	2,186	9	3,001
Total - - -	825	313,126	731	304,646

Tonnage of Vessels Outwards.

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1859 -	583	232,981	155	75,661	738	308,642
1858 -	646	241,139	160	72,801	806	313,940
Increase -	—	—	—	2,860	—	—
Decrease -	*63*	*8,158*	*5*	—	*68*	*5,298*

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.				TOTAL.			
	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*	1858. Tons.	1859. Tons.	Increase.	*Decrease.*
The United Kingdom -	60,571	53,661	—	*6,910*	—	1,725	1,725	—	60,571	55,386	—	*5,185*
Australasia - -	22,669	25,087	2,418	—	—	3,801	3,801	—	22,669	28,888	6,219	—
Cape of Good Hope -	12,103	11,259	—	*844*	2,239	—	—	*2,239*	14,342	11,259	—	*3,083*
British Continental India -	57,524	43,919	—	*13,605*	44,172	37,781	—	*6,391*	101,696	81,700	—	*19,996*
Other British Possessions -	12,098	9,140	—	*2,958*	5,804	12,112	6,308	—	17,902	21,252	3,350	—
France - - -	14,458	34,713	20,255	—	—	204	204	—	14,458	34,917	20,459	—
Madagascar - -	9,496	13,513	4,017	—	5,330	7,089	1,759	—	14,826	20,602	5,776	—
Réunion Island - -	27,342	16,499	—	*10,843*	3,039	3,551	512	—	30,381	20,050	—	*10,331*
Other Foreign Countries -	24,878	25,190	312	—	12,217	9,398	—	*2,819*	37,095	34,588	—	*2,507*
Total - -	241,139	232,981	27,002	*35,160*	72,801	75,661	14,309	*11,449*	313,940	308,642	35,804	*41,102*
		Deduct -		*27,002*	*Deduct* -		*11,449*			Deduct -		35,804
		Net Decrease -		*8,158*	Net Increase -		2,860			*Net Decrease* -		*5,298*

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING.—Vessels Outwards.

NATIONALITY.	1858.		1859.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British - - - - -	528	202,924	480	207,103
American - - - - -	17	11,763	19	9,334
Arab - - - - - -	4	1,292	—	—
Danish - - - - -	1	247	2	1,177
Dutch - - - - - -	3	1,777	5	2,769
French - - - - -	235	89,397	204	78,098
German - - - - -	—	—	1	423
Hanoverian - - - -	1	309	—	—
Hanseatic Towns - - - -	9	3,267	6	1,486
Neapolitan - - - - -	—	—	1	515
Norweigian - - - - -	—	—	1	487
Portugese - - - -	—	—	2	337
Prussian - - - - -	—	—	1	620
Roman - - - - -	—	—	1	1,076
Russian - - - - - -	—	—	3	1,190
Sardinian - - - - -	2	685	3	1,041
Swedish - - - -	6	2,279	9	2,986
TOTAL - -	806	313,940	738	308,642

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Immigration.

29. For the first time last year the new system of immigration was fully introduced into Mauritius. Engagements which had previously been prohibited, between the planter and his immigrant labourer, except upon the shores of Mauritius or within the limits of the Colony, were sanctioned under proper regulations in India; and great numbers of the Indians who came here to seek their fortunes in the pursuit of agriculture in Mauritius came here as the engaged labourers of the planters, with whom they had already made their binding contract through the safe medium of Government agency, before leaving the depôts of India.

30. Hence, and by means of many other improvements in the immigration laws, justice was done to the planter as well as to the Indian. With the former there was no longer the fear that the labourer, whom at so much cost and trouble he had morally engaged in India for his service in Mauritius, would be kidnapped on his arrival into the service of another employer, and would desert the service of his intended master for that of his more artful and successful competitor; with the immigrant there was no uncertainty as to the mode and terms of his employment, no doubt as to whom he was to serve, and no temptation to swerve from his inceptive engagement in India, and at the treacherous instigation of a wily crimp to abandon a service to which he had engaged himself, and to form a new engagement with a man of whom he had never before heard. To the crimp, who lived upon his stratagems, who deceived the new immigrant and taught him lessons of unfaithfulness, and who extorted unbounded rewards from his almost equally unprincipled employer, the change was fatal. The crimp was doomed to become an honest man, and to discover some other means of employment more accordant with the general interests of employers and employed, but perhaps less profitable to himself.

31. The immigrant, under the new arrangements, had two courses open to him; one to come here under an engagement in India to serve a particular master in Mauritius, the other to come here under an engagement to the Government, but free to select his own master on his arrival from among those who would offer to give him at least the wages and rations stipulated for on his behalf by the Government.

32. In every respect, in carrying on these improvements, arrangements were made for the most complete protection of the immigrant as well as of the master, and for ensuring perfect freedom of choice in the selection of employers, and of terminating engagements, in case of fraud, violence, or other proper cause, and, with the exception of one or two further modifications which may still be made, I know of no law that could be devised which would more fully protect a labourer, or more reasonably satisfy an employer; and I can conceive none which has been more successfully reduced to practice, during the past year, under the skilful superintendence and management of the Acting Protector of Immigrants, who has during the greatest part of the time been in charge of the depôt, in the absence on leave of the titular head of that department.

33. I should be sorry to weaken the effect of a valuable report on last year's immigration which I have received from the Acting Protector, Mr. Beyts, by attempting to give any selected portions of its substance in language of my own; I therefore append it to this report as part and parcel of the article I am now writing, under the head of "Immigration." It gives not only a picture of immigration during the year 1859, but a history to some extent of its past and present state, and of the improvements which have lately taken place in the system, and I favourably regard this report for its fidelity, and for the value of the opinions which are therein expressed.

34. This report will be found in Appendix A.*

35. Many of the recommendations which are contained in this report have been already acted on, or directed to be so, and there are two of the most prominent, upon which I have been long of the same opinion as the Acting Protector, and respecting which I have, upon more occasions than one, communicated my views to the Secretary of State.

36. The first of these recommendations has reference to the future discontinuance of the Government contingent of immigration, and the second relates to the engagement of immigrants for five years, the whole period of their industrial residence, determinable at their own option at any time after the third year of service.

37. At the commencement of my correspondence in 1858, upon the subject of these improvements in the system of immigration, I expressed the opinion that they would so soon and so certainly lead to an abundant and free supply of labour, to be introduced at the cost of the planter alone, that there would at once cease to be any reason or necessity for a Government contingent at the partial cost of the treasury, and that, after a year's trial, that contingent might safely and properly be discontinued. This anticipation has been

* Not printed.

fully realized, and I have made known to the Council of government my intention to propose no more government expenditure on this account after the present year, but at the same time I have given full assurance that every endeavour will still be used by the government here and in India to furnish as free and abundant a supply of fresh labour as the planters and their operations may require, but at their own cost.

38. Upon the other point, of the five-year engagement, I have again communicated with the Secretary of State. This was one of the points which I advocated when asking for the improvements which were allowed in 1858, and it was the only boon which was not then sanctioned, because, as I concluded, the same boon had been refused, and would be refused to other colonies, upon similar applications. It has since, however, been accorded to the island of Jamaica by the law of November 1858, and upon much the same conditions (for the earlier determination of the contract) as those which I proposed, and, unless there be any reasons, on account of local considerations or otherwise, for giving it to Jamaica alone, which are not equally applicable to Mauritius, I hope there will be no objection to the extension of the same boon to this Colony.

39. The Indian being in every case (except only when he buys his own exemption) bound to reside in this Colony for five years, and to serve any master or succession of masters to whom the government may allot him, during the whole of that time, there can, I apprehend, be no difference whatever in principle, whether he engage to serve one master for three years, and re-engage with the same master for the remaining two, or whether he at once engage to serve the same master during the whole period of five years, determinable (at his own option) at the end of the third or any subsequent year.

40. On the other hand, there are many strong reasons, favourable alike to the labourer and to the employer, why the engagements should be the longer and the determinable one, independently of many financial complications which I have fully disclosed in my despatches on the subject, but which need not be repeated in this report.

Quarantine in connexion with Immigration.

41. Great difficulties were experienced in carrying out the quarantine arrangements of the year 1859, owing to the prevalence of small pox on board of an unusually large proportion of the ships that arrived from India with coolies.

42. Facilities having been afforded, under Ordinance No. 30 of 1858, for the introduction of immigrants on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the agricultural community, it was fully expected that a very large influx of coolies would be the consequence of the promulgation of that enactment, and accommodation had therefore been provided, at the different lazarets, to an extent which was believed to be proportionate to the probable requirements of the expected immigrants.

43. At the beginning of the year, 1,000 men could have been accommodated at Flat Island, 600 at Cannonier Point, and 300 at Ile Bénitiers. The works at the latter station had not yet been quite completed, and the arrangements for the supply of water had not been placed on the satisfactory footing which they have since attained. Accommodation, however, might at any time have been safely provided at all three stations collectively for 1,900 men; whereas the number of immigrants under quarrantine at any one time had never, either before or since the promulgation of the ordinance under reference, exceeded 1,394, and had seldom reached even half that number.

44. Towards the end, however, of the month of January, two coolie ships, the "Northern Light" and the "Earl of Derby," arrived almost simultaneously, and were both ordered into quarantine for small pox, there being at the time 543 immigrants already under quarantine at Cannonier Point, the small-pox station.

45. Under these circumstances, being reluctant to appropriate to small-pox patients the whole of the station at Flat Island, which is the lazaret especially designed for immigrants under quarantine for cholera, and yet not liking to interrupt the works which were in progress at Ile Bénitiers, by calling that station into immediate use, I directed that the immigrants from the "Northern Light" only should be sent to Flat Island, that temporary accommodation should immediately be constructed at Cannonier Point for 300 men, so as to admit of the coolies from the "Earl of Derby" being received here, and that Ile Bénitiers should immediately be adapted for the reception of 1,000 men, so as to provide against the very probable event of fresh ships arriving with small pox on board

46. Subsequent events fully demonstrated the necessity that existed for taking this precaution, for during the latter end of the month of February and the first few days of

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47. In the meantime a special committee, whom I had appointed to examine the quarantine and sanitary regulations, and to offer suggestions for the amelioration of the quarantine system, had presented a report, in which attention was called to the necessity of enjoining greater caution in the care and examination of intending immigrants prior to their embarkation, and urgent instructions were issued to the emigration agents at the different ports of embarkation respecting these and other sanitary recommendations of the committee, which had reference to the treatment of the immigrants before their arrival in this Colony.

48. Whether the result may or may not be attributed to the observance of these instructions, certain it is that during the last three quarters of the year a very marked difference was observable both in the number of ships that were placed in quarantine and in the periods during which the coolies were detained.

49. Out of 9,272 immigrants who were introduced during the first quarter of the year, 4,601, or about 49·6 per cent., were placed in quarantine (including those who were detained in what is called "temporary quarantine," that is, put under observation merely, while measures are taken for fumigating and cleansing the ship, and destroying the clothes of the immigrants); 3,146 were placed in quarantine at the lazarets, and suffered an average detention of 56 days; and there were, at one time, as many as 2,314 immigrants collected at the different quarantine stations.

50. Whereas during the period that elapsed between the 1st April and the 31st December, out of 35,125 immigrants introduced, 8,635, or only 24·5 per cent., were placed in quarantine, of whom 5,223 were sent to the lazarets. The largest number at any one time under quarantine at the different stations during this period did not exceed 794, and they were detained on an average not more than 13 days.

51. Indeed the total number of immigrants placed under quarantine at the lazarets during any one of the three last quarters of the year never amounted to the maximum number for whom accommodation can at any one time be provided at the three quarantine stations, so that even if it were likely that immigration would continue to be conducted on the same scale as during the year 1858–59 it would be a justifiable inference, that, under the precautions which have been taken for ensuring attention to the sanitary state of the immigrants prior to their departure from India, there is ample accommodation at the lazarets for the largest number of immigrants that is at all likely to be collected together at any one time under quarantine and as the number of intending immigrants during 1860 will probably not exceed one half of the number that arrived during 1859, there can be no reasonable grounds for apprehending a recurrence of embarrasments similar to those which I have above described.

52. This wholesale system of quarantine, which would be regarded as a monstrous grievance, if, in its practical application, it happened more frequently to embrace men of occupation whose time was of value, does not operate with the slightest disadvantage to the immigrant coolie. On the contrary, it may be said rather to improve his condition, for he is exceedingly well cared for and well fed at the stations, made to keep his person clean, and is provided with new apparel on quitting the station, and embarking in his new service in the Colony, and the time spent in quarantine may be regarded as a period of sanitary preparation for the new life of industry which he is about to commence.

53. The expense is, notwithstanding, a heavy one to the community, but I believe there is not a planter or a creole in the island who would not readily contribute to the cost, rather than diminish by a single day the detention which, for sanitary objects, the law has imposed.

54. The officials who have the duty of carrying out these laws have no easy task to perform, but they do their duty with energy and fidelity, and I rarely have occasion to find the slightest fault, except perhaps with an occasional over-anxiety to carry out the law too rigorously, but as far as the community is concerned this is regarded as a merit, not a fault.

Population.

55. It will be seen by the Return and Appendix* that the population of the island was more than one third larger at the end of 1859 than it was in 1851 when the census was taken.

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* Not forwarded.

56. The general population of the island (exclusively of the Indian immigrants and aliens) is stated at - - - - - - - - 96,526

The immigrant population - - - -	201,979
The alien population (chiefly Chinese) - - -	6,541
Making an aggregate of -	305,046

57. The population of the Seychelles and the other dependencies of Mauritius are stated at 8,001.

Legislation.

58. During the year 1859 several important measures were matured for legislation, and drafts of ordinances embodying the views of the Council of government and its committees were presented to the board, and were still under consideration at the close of the year. The number of laws, however, which passed the Council was considerably smaller than in previous years, but several important laws have been, or will be, passed this year, upon materials provided and preliminaries settled in 1859.

59. Ordinances Nos. I., XVIII. and XIX., are for ordinary financial purposes, and do not require any special notice, beyond the observation that No. XVIII. (the Annual Direct Tax Law) contains some slight amendments on the corresponding laws of former years, for the purpose of giving increased facility and certainty in the recovery of that branch of the revenue.

60. Ordinance No. II. was passed for a temporary purpose, in consequence of Ordinance No. XXX. of 1858, which introduced the system of engagements of immigrants in India, not having come into operation as soon as the colonial government had expected. The temporary purpose of Ordinance No. II., in suspending the repeal of a previous law (No. XII. of 1855) on the same subject, ceased on the 22d of November, when the law No. XXX. of 1858 was put in force.

61. The continued delay in completing the arrangements for a new paper currency in the Colony necessitated the passing of Ordinance No. X. of 1859, for continuing the operation of Ordinance No. XIII. of 1855, under which the present government notes are in circulation.

62. No. XVI. of 1859 was passed on the recommendation of the Civil Commissioner of Seychelles, to encourage trade in these dependencies, and to make provision for pilotage of vessels frequenting them. Although the effect of this ordinance, as an isolated law, is not of much importance, yet, in conjunction with other efforts which are now being made to introduce a regular postal service, immigration, and commerce into the dependencies, the effect will be much enhanced. For the first of the objects of the law, the ordinance relieves the vessels frequenting the harbours in the Seychelles group from the burden of anchorage and port charges. The amount thus remitted was small, being only 21*l.* 9*s.* on an average of three years. The loss to the government revenue was, therefore, slight, compared with the advantage that was likely to arise from the trade of these dependencies being promoted by the measure. The remaining articles of the ordinance empower the government to appoint and suspend pilots for the Seychelles dependencies. These provisions will be advantageous to shipping, as they will enable masters of vessels to obtain qualified and responsible pilots, in place of the unauthorized persons who had previously acted in that capacity. The ordinance also provides a tariff for pilotage dues, and it subjects pilots who overcharge to forfeiture of double the amount demanded by them.

63. Ordinance No. XXII. of 1859 was passed for the convenience both of the public and of the internal revenue department in regard to the issuing of trading licences. Previous to the passing of the law, these licences used to be issued quarterly, on first dates; the consequence of which was, a great pressure on the internal revenue department at such times, with much delay and inconvenience to the licensed traders. By making the licences run from the date of issue, and changing them from quarterly to half-yearly or yearly, this branch of duties of the internal revenue department has been spread over the whole year, and dealers applying for their licences can obtain them at once, without inconvenience.

64. On the re-appearance of the cholera in 1859 it was found that the ordinances on boards of health (viz. Nos. XXXVII. of 1851 and XVI. of 1855) were ambiguous as to the power to levy rates. Pending the introduction of an amended sanitary law which was then under consideration, the government considered it advisable to remove all doubt by laying before the Council the explanatory Ordinance No. XVII. of 1859, which was passed at once. This ordinance enabled those local boards of health which desired to

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avail themselves of the power of rating to do so without risk of personal responsibility, and all excuse on the ground of inability to raise funds was taken away from some local boards which were ill-disposed to take with vigour and promptitude the measures necessary for preventing the spread of the epidemic. Before the termination of the year, the amended and consolidated sanitary law, containing full provisions on this subject, was read the first time, and was afterwards passed, during the early part of the present year, among the ordinances of which it will appear in next year's Blue Book.

65. The remaining ordinances of 1859 are No. XIV. for confirming the supplemental charter of the Mauritius Commercial Bank, and several ordinances of naturalization.

Civil Establishment.

66. In consequence of the representations I had made of the insufficiency of the staff of many of the departments of the civil service, and the inadequate salaries of the clerks, I received, in the early part of 1859, authority to allow large augmentations, upon condition of certain preliminary examinations of the clerks, in some respects analogous to those of the Civil Service Commissioners in England.

67. In due time, after receiving this authority, and after the arrival of the reports and instructions which were to be my guide, I appointed three carefully selected civil service commissioners to carry out such instructions, with as much modification as was necessary for meeting the more moderate attainments of the ordinary clerks of the civil Service of Mauritius, as contrasted with the superior training and qualifications which are to be found among the clerks of the parent service at home, and preparations were accordingly made for these preliminary examinations, the first series of which were afterwards held in the month of May.

68. The very imperfect knowledge of the English language which is possessed by most persons in this colony, where French is commonly spoken by the upper classes, and "creole" by the lower, has always made it a difficult matter to furnish the public offices with clerks whose knowledge of English was at all accurate or even passable; and the consequence has been, that whenever documents have been forwarded to the secretary's office for transmissal to England, the errors have been so numerous as to occasion a large amount of trouble in correcting and recopying them. In every other respect, also, the ignorance of English was felt to be a great blot on the imperfectly educated clerks by whom the inferior clerical seats of most of our public offices were occupied; and it is quite inconceivable to what an extent the evil was felt in all branches of the service.

69. In addition to the most ordinary elementary attainments which were to be decided by the commissioners, it became therefore necessary that some attention should be paid to the English qualifications of the junior clerks, and accordingly some simple exercises in orthography and in writing to dictation were given, as the test of sufficiency in that important but much neglected branch of clerical knowledge.

70. The consequence was, that very few of the junior clerks successfully submitted to the test, and the great mass of them declined the trial altogether, and even among those who submitted to the examination the numbers who reached mediocrity were so small as to make it hopeless to press such examinations on the clerks already in office, but to confine it to expectants only.

71. The nature of the examinations was then necessarily changed, but the effect of such change was almost as unsatisfactory; for, whether from nervousness, timidity, or ignorance of elementary knowledge, or from some other cause, the sequel proved, that if elementary English examinations such as those used for the most humble official civil servants in England were to be insisted on as tests of qualification, at least one half of the minor clerks in the Colony would have been rejected, either as being only half qualified or wholly disqualified for the service, and in such case there would have been no possibility of replacing them.

72. Still it was clear that in most cases they performed their duties with sufficient ability in the positions which most of them filled, and that there were many among them who were fit to rise to higher and more responsible posts. It therefore became expedient to resort to the inspection of their duties in their respective offices, and to examine there the style and method of their work, as well as to confer with the heads of their offices on the subject of the duties required of them, and their ability to perform them.

73. In this manner far more satisfactory results were attained, although the labour of acquiring them was so great as to make the duty a spreading one over the whole remaining months of the year, and probably it will continue to spread over the greater part of the present year also, for in the month of July, in which I am now writing, many of the examinations still remain to be completed.

74. The pressing and constant duties of the commissioners, in their own respective departments, have made it impossible for them to proceed with these examinations otherwise than by occasional and uncertain visitations; and I have felt myself under great obligation to them for the amount of labour and pains they have bestowed upon the duty, and for the satisfactory results which they have so far produced.

75. But the examination of the clerks, and their mode of performing their own duties, did not appear to me to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury, for in almost all the offices there was a question of augmentation of staff (as well as salary) to be determined; and my instructions prohibited me from granting any such augmentations, except in special cases, and upon being satisfied of the necessity of the addition.

76. Hence it became a duty, not only to inquire into the services of each department, and the mode of their performance, and the manner in which time and labour were economised, but to suggest such improvements as would render the present staff sufficient, or produce the largest amount of efficient service from the smallest number of intelligent clerks; and the labour of this inquiry was exceedingly great. But the insight into the working of existing systems which was produced, and the improvements that have resulted, and are still under consideration for adoption, have amply compensated for the time and labour which have been bestowed upon the inquiry.

77. The result of the examination of clerical qualifications has shown this; that while it is evident that the greater number of clerks in the public service cannot successfully submit to such examinations as are applicable to junior clerks in corresponding offices in England, for the reasons already given, yet, that when their work has been scrutinized, and their mode of performing it has been examined into at their own offices, and certain practical tests applied to the clerks in the presence of the heads of their departments, they have, in the great majority of cases in which they would have been rejected on examination, proved themselves quite equal to the work in which they are engaged.

78. The preliminary examinations, particularly in English language and composition, are therefore reserved for juniors on their first admission into the service, and are intended only to test their general educational qualifications for the first steps in the service, their future successes and promotions depending altogether on their own exertions and merits; and it is hoped that in course of time a better staff of clerks will be found in the service, and that the graduated increase of salary now established will assist in keeping the best of them in their places.

79. In accordance with the reports and recommendations of the commissioners resulting from the examination of the work in the departments, several of the offices were remodelled, or put into better working order, before the close of the year. Others were not examined and re-organized until after the commencement of the present year; while there are still several which remain to be reformed; and, indeed, when all have passed through the ordeal, the commissioners propose at a later period of the year to re-examine all the offices, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the improvements they have recommended, and of making any further changes that may be necessary.

80. These delays, unfortunately, prevented me from carrying out, as early as I desired, one of the earlier objects of the examinations, which was to give augmentations of salary to all those who showed themselves deserving of them; and, consequently, in these times of dearness and difficulty of living, much disappointment has been experienced. I have, however, in all cases (as the delay has arisen from causes over which the clerks have had no control) allowed most of the augmentations, according to circumstances, to take effect from the 1st of July last, at which time they would have commenced, had these new causes of delay not been interposed.

81. The work of the several departments of the public service has so greatly increased during the last few years, and so few additions have been made, until lately, to the staff of departments, while many curtailments and inconveniently accumulated duties have been thrown upon several of them, that the improvements and augmentations which have been rendered absolutely necessary appear almost to involve me in a charge of extravagance; and it is for this reason that I have taken the greater pains to show the positive necessity for every change and addition that has been made. Indeed, in considering the amount of work now done in those departments in which changes have already been effected, in contrast with that which was done under the former system, and the machinery employed in both cases, it has ceased to be a matter of surprise to me that large arrears had been allowed to accumulate under the old system, and that so much of the proper work of some of the offices had remained wholly neglected.

82. Even now there is much that still remains to be done, and in some of the departments which have been affected by the largely increased population of the country many

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augmentations still remain to be made. The large accumulation, for example, of litigation in the inferior courts, not only necessitates, in some of the crowded districts, additional aid to the magistrates, but prevents the district clerks from bestowing any portion of their time upon collateral or wholly foreign duties, which, as a matter of convenience, and for the want of some other person to perform them, have been thrown upon those hard-worked officials, to the detriment of their proper duties, and to the serious prejudice of the courts. I have it in contemplation to make in this respect some necessary alterations, which are at this moment under consideration of the Council.

Public Works.

83. The difficulty of meeting with contractors willing to undertake or capable of performing large public works, and the absolute want of skilled labour throughout the Colony, have greatly retarded the operations of the Surveyor-General's department during the past year, as far at least as the commencement of several important new works which had been sanctioned, and which would have been proceeded with but for these causes of delay.

84. Contractors are also reluctant to embark in government undertakings, in consequence of the extreme strictness which the treasury regulations and the audit exact; and in this country, in which all private persons who engage in buildings are ready to make large allowances to contractors for the failure of workmen, the indifference of work, the natural laxity in the performance of all engagements, which universally prevails here, allowances which the strict rules of the treasury prohibit to the local government, it is hopeless for the government to compete successfully with private persons for the time and labour of contractors and their workmen. When contractors have once passed through all the ordeal of difficulty which they have to undergo,—when their accounts are passed by the Surveyor-General through the audit, and have encountered all the delays that are imposed upon them before they can obtain their money, where any slight deviation from a contract or from an estimate has been detected, and required to be rectified,—and when this difficulty has been again and again opposed to his settlement, the Surveyor-General seldom finds such contractor tendering his services again for works which are likely to entail similar delays of payment; and as other contractors are not easily tempted into the field, and the few who offer are over-abundantly occupied, and have, besides, a most untractable set of workmen to contend with, the probability is that many minor works are necessarily thrown into a few hands, and that, for various causes which are beyond control, they are indifferently performed, while the large buildings (of which several are now required) remain uncommenced.

85. As it appears impossible to mould the creole contractor and his men to the model of the English standard of precision, and to expect from them the same rigid observance of conditions which in England is easy of enforcement, much relaxation of strictness is necessary, and until a new system can be established still greater relaxation must still in other respects be submitted to, otherwise government works must to a great extent continue suspended.

86. I have also in vain endeavoured to procure for the Surveyor-General's department some few skilled workmen from England; but my applications on the subject have hitherto not been successful. With a few good and steady men, placed under the orders of the Surveyor-General, and engaged to the government for a certain number of years, as I have already proposed, something like an apprenticeship system might be eventually established, as an adjunct to his working department, and thus many smaller works might be additionally undertaken by the department, the operation of repairs would be greatly accelerated, and the necessity of resorting to expensive and uncertain contracts upon every occasion would be obviated. In this last respect, however, I have latterly been obliged to sanction more frequent undertakings of minor works by the employed workmen of the Surveyor-General's department, whenever it has been practicable to obtain their services, and the practice has been beneficial to the service, although it has greatly increased the duty of direct superintendence, for which the staff is scarcely adequate. The construction of a complete set of workshops (of which some have already been erected) for the Surveyor-General's department, and the introduction of several skilled artizans from England to form the nucleus of a larger establishment for future operations, will greatly accelerate as well as cheapen the public works performed by the department.

87. In addition to the difficulties to which I have alluded, the enormous price of skilled and mechanical labour in the Colony, rendered still more exorbitant by the inferiority of the work, and the uncertainty, caprice, and undisciplined habits of the

workmen, makes it a question of prudence how far the commencement of large public works can be justified, without greater certainty of satisfactory results; and it is most unfortunate that at this time, at which so many public buildings are absolutely wanted, and cannot be hired or bought, but must be built, both in the town and in the country, all these disadvantages should be simultaneonsly presented.

88. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, a fair amount of work has been performed in the Surveyor-General's department during 1859, some new buildings having been advanced and others completed, and several alterations and repairs of old ones having been commenced or finished. One new bridge has likewise been completed, and three others commenced. But among all these works there are none which deserve to be particularized as conspicuous undertakings suited to the importance of the Colony, although they are all works of necessity and of immediate public utility.

89. In the road department about 317 miles of main road and 2½ of by-road have been repaired or remetalled; and three new roads, which had been previously commenced, have been completed, and a fourth is still in progress. These roads have all been made and repaired (except in some very few instances) by the permanent labourers attached to the department. During the early part of the year the number of labourers little exceeded one half the number provided by the estimates, but since immigration has become more abundant the numbers have been sufficiently recruited, and are now very nearly completed.

Grants of Land, &c.

90. These likewise pass through the Surveyor-General's department.

91. In the course of the year fourteen grants of land have been made to the occupants, upon payment of the estimated value under the Crown Land Regulations, realising the aggregate price of 725*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

92. Two leases have been granted under the same regulations, for improvements at the Tron Fanfaron Docks, and another has been disposed of at the Savanne by auction. The aggregate rental received is 266*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

93. Twenty-one lots of land have been sold by public auction for 2,541*l.*

EDUCATION.

The Royal College.

94. In consequence of the recent arrival in the Colony of the newly appointed rector of the Royal College when my last year's report was made, I was unable to furnish in that report any details of the improvements which had been so long contemplated in that institution. I stated then, that in the condition in which a disciplinarian would find that college he would have a hard task to perform in working out the radical changes which were demanded, and that, judging from the difficulties which at that time appeared to beset his path, he would have great opposition to encounter before that object could be gained.

95. I regret that this prognostic has been verified, and to an extent too far beyond all that I could possibly have anticipated. I have never known so long-continued and determined an opposition to any public servant, or to any new system, as that which has been shown towards the new rector, and the new system of education and discipline which he was entrusted with the duty of introducing into and enforcing at the Royal College. The rector has indeed had fearful odds to contend against; and I have not myself been unembarrassed by the difficulty and opposition in adhering to my determination of seeing fair justice done to the rector, and a full and fair trial afforded to the system.

96. No one doubts the sufficiency of general qualifications which the rector possesses as a scholar and as a mathematician. He has great power of imparting education, in the broad and true sense of the term, and of compelling his pupils thoroughly to know and understand all that he teaches them; but it is said that he has too anxious and impetuous a temper for the professors and the pupils with whom he has to deal; and this temper has been the pretext for all the warfare that has been waged against him by the professors, pupils, "pères de famille," and others, since his first arrival in the Colony. I believe the fact to be, so far as I can judge from frequent official and other communication with the rector himself, of whom I have seen a great deal in connexion with the duties of the college, that he is a man of most anxious and energetic mind, and most indomitable firmness of purpose when he sees a right course which it is his duty to pursue, and when engaged in improving public education at the college, and in bringing

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that institution (and its professors, as well as pupils,) into a proper state of discipline and subordination, and in enforcing morality there, he has shown himself resolute in his object, and has not perhaps exhibited so much tact, or so much deference to the peculiar susceptibilities of the creole community, as might have been the case had he in the first instance known as much of their character as he has since had an opportunity of learning. I think, also, that with the peculiarly active and energetic mind which he possesses, he may have expected the same activity and energy from others, and have frequently exhibited impatience when he found his coadjutors incapable of stepping in the march of improvement " pari passu " with himself.

97. When I speak of a non-exhibition of tact on the part of the rector, I do not refer to it in condemnation of the course which he pursued, for I think that course would have been an effective one in most other communities, in which respect had been habitually shown to the commanding influence which the head of a public school ought to possess ; but I rather refer to it as having been the alleged cause of unintentional offence to the pride and susceptibility of the Mauritius creole, which render much that necessary to prevent offence to their " amour propre."

98. It is said to be the characteristic of the creole of Mauritius, that he can " always " be led, but never driven," and perhaps the case of the Royal College furnishes an extreme instance of the truth of that adage. Where discipline was to be introduced into the college, and attempted perhaps at first to be so per force, i.e., by strict rule and regulation, and where such discipline was to be made applicable to professors as well as pupils, who never thoroughly understood or appreciated it before, the " amour propre " was touched, boys and professors both resisted, pères de famille listened to the tales of their children, and resented the supposed offence, anonymous scribblers filled the newspapers with their complaints, editors readily admitted them into their columns, and perhaps as readily belived them, and, at length, an angry feeling spread throughout the Colony, and the rector remained with little apparent support, beyond that which was given by the government to a well-intentioned and zealous public servant, and that which was afforded by a small minority of persons who had taken pains to make themselves acquainted with facts, by inquiry at the fountain head.

99. During all this opposition, great mischief resulted to the college and to the cause of true education ; and first in large numbers, then in smaller, pupils were removed, under some pretext or other, until at length the numbers that filled the lists at the end of 1858 became reduced to one-fifth or thereabouts at the end of 1859.

100. But if the cause of education is to be promoted through the medium of an improved system at the college, and through the instrumentality of a firm and resolute chief, it is probable that that fifth may yet become the nucleus of a large and important collegiate school, whose numbers will be trained under a better system of morality and discipline than has ever yet prevailed, and whose education is likely to be more solid and sound than that which the Royal College has ever yet afforded. Whereas if that improved system is to give place to another, so contrived as to introduce that laxity and insubordination which has lately prevailed at the college, the youth of Mauritius can never reap the advantage that is designed for them, and the responsibility must rest with those who frame and sanction the changes, and not with those who are to be instruments of their execution.

101. Upon this uncertainty the college rested at the close of 1859, when, in consequence of all that had taken place, I thought it right to refer the whole question to the Council, upon an official report from the rector, for which I had called, and which reached me (after many inevitable delays in its preparation) towards the end of the year. A preliminary report from the Council was afterwards made, and after a discussion upon some parts of its contents, and upon some final suggestions which I offered, certain alterations in the present college law have been directed to be the subject of an amending Ordinance, which is now before the Council for consideration.

102. The changes contemplated by this amendment are, however, very few, and chiefly relate to the extension and reformation of the council of education, and to a declaration of the visitatorial and other powers which they should possess ; while, at the same time, the whole ruling power and responsibility (subject to appeal in certain cases) will still rest with the rector, as is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of his proper authority and position.

103. My great wish is, that this college should become a sound, moral, and well-disciplined public school, at which the pupils whose parents cannot afford to send them to Europe for their education may derive sufficient instruction for all the ordinary pursuits in which they are likely to engage in the Colony, and at which the more advanced may still, as at present, compete for the liberal English scholarships with which

the government has endowed the college, and which will confer on the successful candidates the high advantage of receiving a perfect collegiate education upon English soil.

104. I do not know that there can be much difference of opinion as to this especial object of the institution ; the great want of unanimity is as to the mode of its attainment, and indeed the French and creole opinions of education, and the system and discipline which ought to be observed, differ so widely from the English that a complete concurrence of opinion on the subject is out of the question.

105. I regret that this report, which at the commencement of last year I hoped might have been of a more gratifying and satisfactory character, should present so disagreeable a picture ; but I should not have been justified in stating the remarkable diminution in the number of the pupils without assigning at the same time the causes of such reduction. When the opposition which has hitherto prevailed is once vanquished as I hope it will soon be, I feel no doubt of the successful results of the new system, and of the complete recovery of the college from the paralysis into which it has unhappily fallen.

106. Already, as I am informed, there is a great change in the minds and opinions of many who had been led away by the overwhelming clamour which has been raised, and I am anxiously watching the effect of this change, in the hope that it may speedily produce a greater. I do not, however, expect a complete restoration of the establishment, until the future course is satisfactorily settled, and the amending ordinance to which I have referred is brought into practical operation.

Government and other Schools.

107. The accompanying "Note on Popular Education in Mauritius during 1859," which is furnished by the Superintendent of Government Schools, and which forms Appendix B. to this Report, affords a brief summary of information on the subject, together with several observations worthy of consideration, on some sections of which I desire to make a few remarks.

108. The number of government schools is still 23, as was the case last year, but the number of schools assisted by the government has increased from 21 to 30.

109. (§ 3.) The school lately established by the "Christian Brothers" seems likely at present to be a successful experiment. It has been recommended and promoted by the Roman Catholic Bishop, and although supported to some extent, if not wholly, by voluntary contributions, professes to afford education gratuitously. This, apart from the educational reputation of the brothers, is one great attraction to the school ; but I am no advocate for an unnecessary extension of gratuitous education, among a population who are above all want, and who are fully able to afford payment for the instruction of their children.

110. (§ 4.) The Indian Government having insisted on the exemption of Indian children from the operation of the compulsory Education Ordinance chiefly on the ground that it was no part of the engagement of their parents when they migrated to Mauritius, that their children should be educated, it has been considered better to defer, for the present, the appointment of a collector of educational statistics under it, as the field of inquiry is very greatly reduced in consequence of this exemption, and it is hoped that at no distant time Indian children may have the advantage of the law, in an amended form equally with all other neglected children of the Colony.

111. The Superintendent has expressed a doubt, in a subsequent part of his note, § 3, a doubt in which I much incline to concur, that this law can ever be sufficiently worked out in this Colony. I am more disposed to rely, as does the Superintendent, upon the effect of extended missionary exertions, from whatever Christian source they may spring ; although my strong impression is, that the broadly conflicting Christian creeds which prevail in this island will always prove, in this as in every other educational field, a source of difficulty which, combined with the still greater difficulty of language, will always impede the progress of instruction in Mauritius.

112. My limited experience teaches me that there are no children in the world more quick in their perceptions, more anxious to learn, and more easily taught than the Indian ; and if a single example will prove this, I need only refer to the orphan asylum lately established at the "Powder Mills," in which are now collected upwards of 100 Indian orphans, who live upon the premises, under the able charge of a missionary and his wife, who are not subject to the capricious interference of parents or friends, who are disturbed by no conflicting Christian creeds, and who have already made such progress in their education, English education chiefly, as surprises and delights all visitors, while their industrial occupations (in which they are also instructed through the instrumentality of employed artizans) are actively prosecuted, and their whole appear-

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ance and demeanour indicate the care, comfort, and contentment which they enjoy. These boys are likely to turn out valuable members of our social community. They are instructed in the art of every trade or handicraft they may think proper to select, and are destined to be more fully instructed in the trades of their choice when the proper time arrives, while the girls are educated in needlework, and in all domestic and household occupations, and are destined in due time to become equally useful in their own sphere.

113. To show the beneficial effect of examples that are furnished by institutions of this sort, and to prove that it is not "compulsory" but "persuasive" education that should chiefly be relied on as the means of inducing Indian or other parents to give the benefit of education to their children, it may be stated that after a few Indian women who had been previously known to the superintendent missionary and his wife had been allowed to visit this institution, and to witness the care, comfort, and education bestowed upon the children, and the useful employments to which they are trained, applications on the part of Indian parents for admission of their children were numerous; but as it was foreign to the objects of the institution to receive any but orphans, these applications were refused, notwithstanding the desire expressed by the parents in many cases to give up their children altogether to the establishment for educational purposes.

114. I hope that this humble but useful institution will be the means of introducing others of an educational and industrial character for the benefit of Indian children; but so long as these children depend on the control of their parents, and are sent to or kept from ordinary day-schools as caprice or convenience may dictate, I entertain but little hope of accomplishing any steady march in the progress of education.

115. The following extract from a report I have lately received from the Protector of Immigrants shows what progress has taken place in this humble asylum since its formation, now only nine or ten months ago:—

"I have the honour to report that I visited the "Powder Mills" Orphan Asylum at "the end of last month" (April 1860), "with the view of ascertaining what progress had "been made by the pupils of that establishment, and with the further object of inquiring "into the present wants of that institution.

"I am happy to be able to say that I witnessed a remarkable advancement in the "reading and writing classes of both sexes, as well in English as in Tamul and "Hindostanee, and that the most advanced of the pupils answered questions set to them "in English on the addition table with great facility and accuracy.

"The industrial classes may also be considered to have made satisfactory progress, "allowances being made for the deficiencies in their organization, which have hitherto "been unavoidable.

"The present industrial training comprises the following branches:—

"1. Cart making,
"2. Carpenters' work,
"3. Basket making,
"4. Tailoring,
"5. Blacksmiths' work;

"A small spring cart, 24 bedsteads, the greater part of the school furniture, a large "quantity of rattan baskets, and the whole of the clothing worn by the pupils, have "been already made either by the pupils themselves or with their assistance.

"The results hold forth a promising prospect, not only of the work that may in "future be performed at the asylum, but of the *skilled labour* that may thence be issued, "when the institution will have attained a more advanced age."

116. (§. 10.) The Superintendent of Education recommends that the staff of trained European teachers in the government schools should be recruited, and that some should be procured who are qualified, not only to conduct a school, but to instruct pupil-teachers. In this I entirely concur. It was indeed one of my earliest recommendations on the subject of educational requirements, and I have always considered that the untrained or half-trained teachers whom the government is obliged to employ, and whom, notwithstanding, it is so difficult to obtain, do more harm than good to the system of education in this Colony. I had rather see two or three well-trained teachers engaged in conducting some of the principal schools, and at the same time training a number of pupil-teachers upon the same system for the service, than twenty or thirty untrained and undisciplined teachers pretending to conduct schools, but giving no impulse to education, attracting no interest in it, and labouring through the day, as many of them do, indifferent to the important objects of their duty, and murmuring at the trouble and inconvenience that their occupation entails upon them. No true education, in the proper signification of the term, can ever be expected from such persons; but much might be accomplished

by well-trained teachers, notwithstanding the complication of difficulties which are to be encountered in this Colony, arising from the varieties of language, creed, complexion, and "amour propre" of the inhabitants.

117. A compliance with the Superintendent's requisition has been announced, since his report was made, but not until great difficulties had been experienced in securing teachers with the peculiar qualifications required in this Colony; and as other similar requisitions are about to be made, I think it will be necessary to augment the salaries of the principal trained teachers who may be required, in order to tempt superior persons to embark in the service of this country, which, it must be confessed, presents many discouragements that can scarcely be anticipated or guarded against at home, too frequently leading to disappointment among newly introduced employées of the government, not only in the educational but in other branches of the administration.

118. (§ 11.) The Superintendent complains of the formalities required by "Colonial Regulations," as impeding very seriously the extension and efficient maintenance of schools, requiring, as they do, all the delays of inspections, estimates, references to the Council, and votes, and, finally, approvals by the Lords of the Treasury and confirmations by the Secretary of State before works can be advanced and arrangements completed. No doubt these are serious practical difficulties, and the framers of these "Regulations," who live in a country in which a well-understood system is observed and easily enforced in all matters concerning Government works, contracts, and general arrangements, can little comprehend the difficulties which these regulations impose on those who are to carry them out in this distant country, in which (notwithstanding all that may be attempted to enforce them) system, accuracy of estimate, steady performance of engagements, and fidelity of execution, can rarely, if ever, be relied on, and hence the difficulties complained of, which are experienced not only in the department of schools, but in all other departments which are controlled in their financial arrangements by the "Colonial Regulations," and which equally complain of the same difficulties.

119. I fear, however, that I am unable to cure the evil, except by such modifications as I may from time to time direct in particular cases upon my own responsibility. The system is a radical one, and belongs to the constitution of all Crown colonies, and, although the inconveniences are sometimes exceedingly great, yet the general rule, subject to judicious relaxations, must still, I apprehend, prevail.

120. Nevertheless, as an improved system is likely to be introduced into the Royal College (the principal educational establishment of the Colony), and as the same relaxation of rule is solicited there, it may become advisable shortly to adopt a more liberal and popular scheme of management for all our educational institutions; and, when I am sufficiently supplied with materials, I shall probably place the newly recommended scheme before the Secretary of State for consideration.

121. (§ 13.) In the concluding paragraph of the Superintendent's remarks on the subject of Indian education I am much disposed to concur, and I believe he places in a true light some of the difficulties of spreading education, through the instrumentality of Protestant missionaries and schools, among the Indian populations of sugar estates, although I have understood from two of the missionaries that they have only on rare occasions felt that impediments of the nature alluded to have been opposed to their mission. The voluntary system of education must, I fear, continue a failure, for these as well as other reasons; and as the Indian Government has decided that the compulsory system must not be applied to the Indian children, so also I apprehend will that Government equally object to any other forced system, such as that recommended by the Superintendent of Education.

122. It may, nevertheless, be a matter of doubt how far any colonial government is justified in keeping in the island any large population of children, to whatsoever other country they may belong, upon whom they are prohibited from forcing some sort of education, rather than allow them to grow up in ignorance and a reproach on the government of the country, for since, as a general rule, they are said to refuse to accept the invitation of education when offered without pressure, and since pressure is prohibited, that result (of their becoming a reproach to the government) is very likely to ensue when these children assume a more prominent position among the labouring population of the country.

123. If the objection that the immigrant's contract is silent on the subject of his child's education be the only tenable objection, it may easily be removed for the future by introducing into every contract a stipulation that the child shall (in default of other voluntary education supplied by the parent) be allowed to submit to such instruction as the government may think proper to provide.

124. The other recommendations of the Superintendent will be carried out when the proper time arrives for doing so.

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Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.

125. In order to furnish a more detailed account of the state of crime, as well as of the administration of the prisons, and the changes in the prison system during the past year, I have obtained from the Procureur-General, who is the president of the prison committee of Port Louis (the principal prison in the island), a report of that prison, and of the state of crime as shown by committals and sentences executed there during the year 1859, which I annex as Appendix C. to this Report.

126. As in all the changes in prison arrangements which have been made upon the suggestion of the committee or of myself I have conferred with that officer, and have relied on his instrumentality in working out such changes, and have myself observed the results, I am able to concur in the views and opinions he has expressed, and I may say, that, so far as I am able to judge, and the plan and accommodation of the prison will admit, the discipline and arrangements are as satisfactory as can reasonbly be expected.

127. The opinion I have expressed in previous reports in favour of a "penitentiary," to be conducted on a larger and more convenient scale, and with sufficient space for carrying out prison discipline and operations within the walls of the institution, are entertained by others as well as myself, and I hope that at no distant day an institution of that character will be erected on the "Camp Lawzun," for which I have already directed a suitable spot to be reserved as a future site.

128. In such case, the present prison, which is in the very heart of the town, and situated between the court-houses and the police establishment, may be devoted to far more appropriate uses, part of it being reserved for prisoners under commitment or imprisoned for short sentences, part being used as a stronghold for the archives of the courts, for which secure places are now wanted, and the remainder for additional police accommodation, and for the temporary security of "night charges," and persons in custody of the police.

129. The employment of prisoners in large parties, and under a supervision which is gradually improving in its security, upon the larger works, in which the public, the military, and the municipality are engaged, has proved of great service to those three departments of the government; indeed, without their aid many of the larger operations would have been occasionally suspended.

District Prisons.

130. The aggregate number of district prisoners in confinement at the end of the year, and the aggregate number of those prisoners on any one day of the year, are about double the number of those in the Port Louis Prison on those two periods of calculation. Their employments (whenever they can advantageously be so employed for the public service) are for the most part in large mumbers out of their prison, and either on the public roads or other public works in the districts; and the new system of control, while so employed, is similar to that in use in the town of Port Louis.

131. The prisoners of the districts are for the most part of the agricultural class, and in all cases their imprisonments by the district magistrates are for short periods and for minor offences.

132. As the prison of Port Louis is adopted as the model of the country prisons, and the discipline and arrangements are as nearly as possible the same, I have thought it unnecessary to encumber this Report with any more detailed particulars of the system and operation of these district prisons during the past year, and I need only say, in general terms, that they have been managed as judiciously and as satisfactorily as I had any right or reason to expect.

The Dependencies.

133. I annex in Appendix D. the Acting Civil Commissioner's report on the state of the Seychelles during the year 1859.

134. The remarks which were applied to the dependencies last year are equally applicable to them during the present year. There is still experienced the same want of labour, and the same difficulty of communication, which were then the subject of observation; but I incline to hope that changes which are in progress will relieve to some extent both these wants, and bring prosperity to the dependencies, as well as an increase of revenue, which is still unequal to their expenditure, and of which the deficiency is made up from the treasury of Mauritius.

135. The postal service, which prevented last year all communication with Seychelles by that medium, has again been suddenly altered, and the direct communication with Aden, which is about to be resumed under the contract of 1858, includes in the terms

of its contract a service to Seychelles in the outward and homeward passages, although latterly there has been an attempt to disregard that stipulation in the engagement. If, however, it be faithfully carried out, and regularity of communication be established, the greater part of the difficulty will be at once removed; and the want of labour will then, in all probability, be supplied, for although immigration is much demanded, capitalists are reluctant to make requisition for labour, or to accept the aid of government in facilitating its introduction, so long as the Seychelles, which lie in the direct path between Mauritius and Aden, continue to be as isolated as the most distant dependencies, by reason of the continuing exclusion from intercourse by the direct packets which ply between those two termini without affording the intermediate islands the advantage of their service.

136. In the concluding paragraph of my last year's Report I mentioned that I had sent Her Majesty's steamer "Lynx" with a special commission to visit and inquire into the condition of the more distant dependencies which are beyond the reach of the ordinary magistracy of the Seychelles, and I expressed a hope that the result of that visit would afford a favourable view of the state and condition of those remote dependencies.

137. That expectation has been fully realized by the report of the commissioners, and the account which is given of the good understanding which prevails there between the employers and employed, and among the inhabitants generally, is altogether very satisfactory.

138. I annex in Appendix E. a copy of the report of the commissioners; and I need only add, that the representations which are made in paragraphs 38 and 41 have been the subject of correspondence between the government and the agent of "Solomon Islands," and of "Six Islands," and that the result has been productive of satisfactory assurances that the causes of complaint there stated shall not again be suffered to arise.

139. The Bishop of Mauritius took the opportunity of making a visitation tour to the Seychelles, as well as to the more distant islands of the "Chagos Archipelago," which were visited by the "Lynx." And his lordship's report of that visitation, which has been published, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, was as satisfactory as could be expected.

140. It is my intention, whenever an opportunity is afforded me, to have these official visits to our distant dependencies repeated, in order that their progress and interests may be watched, and that every assurance may be given to the inhabitants of the continuing interest and protection of the government.

General Remarks.

141. The greater part of last year was employed in working, out as opportunities were afforded, many of the inquiries and reports connected with the general improvements of the Colony and of the public institutions of the town and of the districts, and in preparing laws and regulations which were required to carry all contemplated improvements into effect. But it has been necessary to suspend for a time very many of the changes and improvements which have been reported on as beneficial, simply because the whole work of execution is in this island so completely thrown upon the government, and because the government is not sufficiently provided with the means and machinery for carrying out, except by slow degrees, the various projects which are in prospect, the greater part of which are so nearly equal in importance as to make it a matter of difficulty to determine which should take precedence in the order of time.

142. One great object, however, of making all these preliminary inquiries, and of collecting all these reports, is to show precisely and from authentic data the various wants and requirements of the Colony, and to leave only the duty of supplying those wants as and where opportunities of so doing are afforded. A fault hitherto committed in executive arrangements has been that of attempting to work out single objects, or to accomplish single changes, without much regard to the manner in which other arrangements which at the same time remain unchanged or uncompleted were likely to be affected; and the consequence has been, that the perfection sought to be attained by any individual change has often been in some degree neutralized by the want of that correspondence and harmony which ought to have pervaded the whole system.

143. The succession of reports now in progress of completion, not only with regard to all public works and undertakings, but with regard to the organization of all the departments of the service, and several of the public institutions of the Colony, will present a fair picture of all that is required to be done in order to place existing institutions and arrangements in better working order; and these improvements must be

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gradually worked out, according to their relative exigencies, as means are afforded of so doing.

144. At the best, however, the general system must still be an imperfect one, in consequence of the want of harmony between the original constitution of the country and the various foreign improvements which have from time to time been engrafted on it. English and French systems are so wholly different from each other, that no attempt at association and assimilation can ever be perfectly accomplished. The English system prompts the government to rely greatly on the energy, enterprise, co-operation, and responsibility of the people; the French system prompts the people to rest altogether on the undertakings of the government. In the former case, the people, knowing the value of their participation in all movements in advance, are proud to display their powers in aiding the efforts of the state. In the latter, the people, equally reliant upon the government, make but little effort to assist, either by voluntary combinations or by individual exertions, in advancing general public improvements.

145. Hence it is that attempts at engrafting free institutions, to a limited extent, upon a constitution founded upon the strict and arbitrary rule of the old régime, have proved in some respects a failure; so also the graft of English laws upon the old French codes; so also the popular influence and criticism of the press over institutions which are not of popular form, and where the true principles of the "liberty of the press" are not always very clearly comprehended; so also all attempts at inducing voluntary associations of persons, where pecuniary contributions are to be relied on for charitable, commercial, scientific, or practicable objects. All these fail, because they are foreign to the original constitution of the country, and to the habits and customs of the people, and because they are attempts at piecemeal associations and assimilations of antagonistic principles.

146. But if the energy and enterprise which are promptly and liberally shown for private and personal advantage, individual aggrandisement, or commercial or agricultural speculation, could be brought to the aid of the government in carrying out objects of importance for the common benefit of the Colony, and in the foundation and improvement of public institutions, schools, colleges, and eleemosynary establishments, and if reliance could be placed in individual and personal devotion to public objects, similar to that which is the characteristic of purely English society, living under a purely English constitution, there is nothing that the talents, wealth, and energy of the people of Mauritius would not readily accomplish for the benefit of the Colony.

147. But, unfortunately, this is not to be expected, at all events from the present generation of Mauritians, among whom a wide difference of opinion prevails on the subject of government institutions and free institutions. One party advocates a continuance of the long accustomed reliance on the government for all the public, and indeed, for many of the private wants and improvements of the Colony. Another desires at once to plunge into the depths of a free and liberal government, before the ripeness of time is come, and before the great mass of what may be called the intelligent portion of the community are prepared for so great and responsible a change.

148. Such a change as this in the constitution of the government, could only be safely accomplished by a corresponding change in the habits and inclinations of society; a change which, if it can be ever introduced at all, can only arise from a gradual introduction of free institutions, and from a conviction that the privileges conceded thereby are likely to be beneficially used, and not likely to be prejudicially abused.

149. This latter probability will for some time to come present itself to the great majority of the intelligent population, and prevent any cordial concurrence in the opinions and views of the minority. The community, in its English, French, Creole, African, and Asiatic varieties, is too mixed, and the Creole population have been too long accustomed to the old régime of dependence on government, to render any such great change at all advisable at present; and their tastes, habits, and predilections are not sufficiently English to enable them thoroughly to understand and appreciate what English people know and admire as "free institutions" and "free constitutions;" and, whatever opinions certain sections of the community may express to the contrary, I am satisfied that a sudden introduction of a free constitution into this country would jeopardize all the institutions, and render them open to great, although perhaps unintended abuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX B. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

Note on Popular Education in Mauritius during the year 1859.
(Directed by his Excellency the Governor.)

General Summary.

The schools, which had increased from 27 in 1857 to 44 in 1858, increased during 1859 to 53, but 47 of which, however, will be referred to in the notice on attendance further on; the grants in aid of six, though taking effect from different dates in 1859, not having been approved of until very recently, prior to which the quarterly reports of attendance and instructions could not be called for.

2. Of the 53 schools, 23 are Government schools, and 30 assisted by grants in aid under Ordinance VI. of 1856. The number of government schools is the same as in 1858, but the schools assisted by grants have increased by nine. With reference to these latter. it may be observed that of the 21 in operation in 1858, eight were schools for Indians; and out of the 30 at present existing there is but the same number eight, and four of the Indian schools assisted in 1858 having been discontinued, and their places supplied by as many more in 1859.

3. Of the number of schools not in connexion with government, I have no means of judging exactly, but I believe they have increased, an opinion chiefly founded on inquiries made of many teachers of elementary schools in different parts of the Colony. The Christian Brothers have lately opened a school in Port Louis, supported by voluntary subscriptions, which is attended already, it is stated, by between 100 and 200 boys in the day, and by a greater number of adults in the eveniug. It remains to see how far this success is to be attributed to the well-known efficiency of the Christian Brothers as teachers, and how far to the attraction of novelty.

4. Though there are no general statistics of education in this Colony, there are means provided for their collection, a collector of statistics (educational), under Ord. XXI. of 1857, being armed by that law with the necessary powers for enforcing the furnishing of information on the subject, and funds applicable to the payment of such an officer being borne in the estimate for the present year, on the "establishment of the schools department"

5. The following table exhibits the number of pupils in 1858 and 1859 :—

	Number on the Roll from 1st January to 31st December		Number on the Roll in December	
	1858.	1858.	1858.	1859.
Government schools* - -	3,054	3,766	2,368	2,288
Schools assisted by grants in aid†	1,300	1,800	879	1,103
	4,354	5,566	3,247	3,391

* Twenty-three government schools each year.

† Twenty-one grant in aid schools in 1858, and thirty in 1859; but of the latter but 24 are included in the above return, as explained before.

6. The falling off in the pupils of the government schools in December 1859 is more than accounted for by the change of one of them from Côte D'or Street to Champ Delort, a great number of the pupils having discontinued attendance after the transfer took place, and but few of the children, dwelling more immediately in the vicinity of Champ Delort, having as yet presented themselves. The attendance at most of the schools increased, and would have far counterbalanced the falling off just noticed, had not some others of the schools suffered from the sickness and rumours of sickness, cholera in particular, that prevailed in the last quarter of the year (in several localities), the last quarter of the year, it may be added, being that in which usually the attendance is greatest.

7. In a table annexed is given the distribution of schools connected with government throughout the island. Taking into account not only these, but also the presence or absence of other elementary schools, the districts of Flacq, Savanne, and Black River may be pronounced the most unfavourably circumstanced as regards the means of education. There is a large tract comprising Flacq to the sonth of the village where the district court is held, and a good portion of Moka, the population of which is considerable, and the means of affording education very limited. The opening of a school in the Quartier Militaire, Moka, (arrangements for which have been made,) will afford a great improvement, so far as that district is concerned. Appendix I.

Government Schools.

8. The state of progress in the government schools, and the impediments to be encountered, offer in general nothing worthy of remark, as distinguished from what is noticed in certain paragraphs (4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.) of the report on schools for 1858, hereto annexed. The progress of the first classes, however, has been advantageously stimulated by the pecuniary prizes of 10*l.* each offered by his Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Stevenson to the best pupil in the boys' and girls' schools Appendix II.

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respectively, and by the pecuniary prizes offered by members of the education committee to the best pupils in the several subjects of examination, exclusive of the pupils obtaining the 10*l.* prizes. 14 of the 23 government schools proposed competing, but four of them ultimately withdrew. To the fourteen, however, the direct influence of the prizes in stimulating the progress of the first classes may be considered as having extended. Indirectly others have been influenced, the prospect of similar prizes for future years holding out a stimulus to them to prepare for competition at a later period.

Appendix III.

9. A table is annexed showing the result of the general examination. In connexion with a subject to be noticed farther on, the great success of the pupils of the Mahebourg School may be noticed, the master of which is one of the only two teachers trained in Europe who remained at the time of the examination, out of the comparatively many there had been in the government schools about fifteen years before. None of the present mistresses have been trained in Europe, but the girl who obtained the first prize was taught by a mistress who for many years had the benefit of the direction or assistance of teachers who had enjoyed that advantage.

10. It is very desirable that the staff of teachers trained in Europe should be recruited, and some procured, qualified not only to conduct a school but also to instruct pupil-teachers. A master and mistresses have already been recommended for the new school premises at Champ Delort, and I understand applied for. The master and mistress of Pamplemousses School being likely soon to leave their situations, the master (Mr. Anderson) of Pucelles Street School having actually resigned his, and the new school house at Terre Rouge being likely soon to be without its master, whom it may be necessary to transfer to Port Louis, room is afforded for further appointments of teachers from Europe, the schools in the meanwhile, according as vacated, to be placed under the charge of acting masters. For these it is probable that permanent appointments to schools of less importance than those before referred to will be ultimately available, as the inefficiency of at least two of the present masters renders it unlikely that their services can be continued much longer.

11. The formalities rendered necessary, I am informed, by Colonial Regulations, throw a serious obstacle in the way of the extension and efficient maintenance of schools. To purchase land or buildings is a work of great time, as it is (and I believe must be) conducted by government. To build or repair buildings is beset with an analagous difficulty. And even the comparatively easy task of providing school furniture is not without its troubles and delays. To remedy this, I would suggest, that a corporation be formed for the conduct of the fiscal business of the schools department, apart from salaries, both in offices and schools, and the other expenses connected with the former; that the present school buildings and other property, real and personal, vest in it; and that it be empowered to hold such lands and buildings as it may afterwards be found desirable to purchase; that the sums voted annually for the schools department, except salaries and office expenses, which, as before suggested, might be dealt with apart, be voted in bulk, and not under separate items, and transferred to the corporation, the unexpended residue of the funds in any one year to be available for future years, and the accounts to be audited as directed by the Governor, and published in the Government Gazette, the duties of the auditor to be limited to seeing that the expenditure has been duly vouched for. The control of the executive government over the corporation might be provided for fully in its constitution, and the proceedings might be made subject to the approval of the Governor, like those of the education committee. More detailed suggestions for carrying out this plan can be furnished, if the general idea be approved of. The same corporation might act for the Royal College and government schools; its functions to be fiscal merely. Were this to be adopted, the same exemption of salaries and office expenses from the purview of the corporation is recommended in the case of the college as in that of the government schools. It would be desirable that separate votes be made of the funds transferred to the corporation for the college and those for the schools, and also that the accounts for each department by the corporation be kept separate.

Schools under Ordinance VI. *of* 1856.

12. It is gratifying to observe, that the extension of the schools assisted by grants has not been in number alone, but has also been such as to bring within the reach of their beneficial influence a greater variety of the sections with which the population of the island may be divided, regard being had to difference of race, religion, or other circumstances. In 1857 the seven schools reported on were under the direction of one manager; in 1858 the schools rose to 21, and the number of managers to nine; and in 1859 the number of schools was 30, and that of the managers 15. The seven schools in 1857 were in connexion with the Anglican Church. In 1858 there were three schools in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, and 18* in connexion with the Anglican Church, eight† of these latter being Indian schools. Of the 30 schools assisted in 1859, 11 are Roman Catholic and 19 Protestant, the number of Indian schools being eight, as before. With respect to the state of instruction in the schools, other than Indian schools, assisted by grants, the account in the note‡ taken from the report of 1858, section 46, affords a tolerably correct idea. One

* One of these, that at Grand River, is under the management of Dissenters.

† Some, or all of these, might more correctly be termed schools under the management of Protestants, than Protestant schools, religious instruction being generally left optional to the Indians.

‡ The programme of literary instruction in the creole schools usually includes English, French, writing, arithmetic, with, not unfrequently, vocal music and geography. As a general rule, the progress of the pupils in any of these branches, the last three especially, is not great, nor indeed could much be expected, taking into account the inferior order of teachers with which managers, with limited funds, must in most instances content themselves, in a place like Mauritius, where a person possessed of even the rudiments of a fair education can earn so much (comparatively) in other pursuits, and likewise looking to the condition of the pupils who attend the schools, in the country parts of the island especially, acquainted as they are but with a dialect so scanty as to throw serious, for a time insurmountable, difficulties in the way of intercommunication between pupils and teachers,—difficulties, too, which make themselves seriously felt even with teachers much more advanced than are usually to be found in the schools assisted by grants in aid.

The industrial instruction is limited to needlework.

In the Indian schools little is attempted besides instruction in the vernacular of each.

cause of the backward state of these schools is the want of school requisites generally, especially a uniform set of text books. The present very common practice of each child having a different book renders it impossible to make a suitable division into classes, the want of which renders it out of the question to give efficient instruction to any but a very small number of children. To remedy this I shall venture to submit a detailed application for devoting a portion of the sums provided for grants in aid in the estimate of this year to the purchase of elementary English and French books and other requisites, supplies of which, to a pecuniary amount not exceeding a limit to be fixed for each school, to be given gratuitously as soon as received from England. And when the staff of government teachers has been recruited from Europe, it would be of advantage to apply a portion of the funds provided for grants in aid as gratuities to such of the teachers of the schools assisted as would be willing to receive instruction in school management at one of the government schools, under the care of a master able to train pupil-teachers; no person, however, to be sent up for instruction unless with the consent of the manager of the school he taught in, and the recommendation of the inspector.

13. The state of education among the Indians offers no subject for congratulation. The ordinance for compulsory education has not been allowed as regards them; nor is it by any means probable that, had it been otherwise, it could have been made to work successfully. A law more in the nature of that for the education of factory children in England is essential, when, as is the case of the Indians of Mauritius, both parents and employers are, as the general rule, opposed to the educational interest of the children under their care or influence. The voluntary system hitherto has proved a failure, nor is it likely to prove otherwise, unless indeed some religious body, such as the Christian Brothers (whose schools, however, are for boys only), should attempt it. Hitherto I am not aware of any efforts having been made on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church for the instruction of the Indians. None of their clergy in Mauritius, I am informed, are acquainted with any of the Indian languages, and even if they were the demands upon their time by their numerous congregations would prevent them from attending to other matters. This is to be regretted, as there would be a greater likelihood that efforts on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church would meet with cordial support on the part of the planters than those in connexion with any other religion, the planters, as the general rule, being Roman Catholics, at least in name. But though their adhesion to that religion may be nominal, their opposition to any other Christian form may be strong, for they are apt to look upon such as an emblem of the dominant nation, and visit it accordingly with the feelings of ill-will they entertain towards the latter. This may help to account for the slender support which the Indian schools in connexion with the Church of England have met with, and may be expected to meet with. Few pupils attend them; and those who do come so irregularly that it is not possible they can make anything like satisfactory progress. But on this subject it is unnecessary to dwell at greater length in a note on education intended to be brief. The question of the moral position of the Indian population here is so important, and so much beset with difficulties, that any attempt to discuss it with advantage would swell the note to the dimensions of an ample report.

(Signed) R. HUSSEY WALSH,
Superintendent of Schools.

APPENDIX I.—DISTRIBUTION of SCHOOLS connected with Government.

	Government Schools.	Grant-in-aid Schools (Ord. VI. of 1856.)	Total.	Remarks.
Port Louis - Town	7	6	13	
Port Louis - Country	2	3	5	
Pamplemousses	5	3	8	
Rivière du Rempart	2	2	4	
Flacq	1	—	1	
Grand Port	2	—	2	
Savanne	1	—	1	
Black River	—	3	3	
Plaines Wilhelms	1	10	11	
Moka	2	1	3	
Seychelles	—	2	2	
Total	23	30	53	

Note.—Two of the government schools, and eight of those assisted by grants in aid, are for the education of Indian children.

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APPENDIX II.—STATE OF INSTRUCTION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Report on Schools supported by Government during the Year 1858.

4. In general there has been progress made in the different subjects taught in the government schools, but the average state of advancement of the pupils is not high. Most in the upper classes, seldom over a small proportion of the entire number of pupils, can read and translate English and French tolerably; but they are usually deficient in writing either language from dictation, and are imperfectly acquainted with grammar. In the Port Louis schools, and about a third of those in the country, they have some knowledge of the compound rules of arithmetic and fractions, and occasionally evolution. In the other schools, little is known beyond the simple rules; and even these are pretty often not known with accuracy. The pupils generally are less backward in writing than in most other branches; and both in writing and several subjects besides the pupils are far more expert in those schools where they have the practice of writing out clean at home their dictation and grammatical exercises, and other written lessons, than in those in which little or nothing of the kind is attempted. In geography, and in object lessons (in such schools these latter are taught), the knowledge of the pupils, though not so imperfect as might be expected, is sometimes little more than the result of names and terms learned by rote, without such method or connexion as might render the information useful or interesting.

5. In addition to the ordinary branches of instruction, the pupils of the Port Louis town schools receive lessons in practical geometry and vocal music. In the former, their knowledge of arithmetic is usefully tested and developed. Their acquaintance with vocal music affords the occasion of an interesting exhibition at the distribution of prizes at the close of the year, when the singing classes of all the Port Louis schools unite together, and sing in public, under the direction of their teacher.

6. Among the causes of the imperfect state of the primary schools in Mauritius, an important place must be assigned to the creole dialect. Unlike as in most other countries, children here come to school with little knowledge of the language or languages in which they are to be taught; and the dialect they speak is so scanty as to be but very unserviceable as a medium of explanation. Thus the pupils may be long at school,—as long, perhaps, as the entire period usually devoted to elementary instruction,—before there is any ready means of intercommunication between them and their teachers, of any but the very simplest ideas.

7. Irregular attendance forms another impediment to the success of the schools; and another may be found in the circumstance that the previous education and association of some of the teachers fit them rather for the instruction of a few pupils than the management of a large school. Where this is the case, there may be noticed a very imperfect adoption of the various methods used by experienced masters to impart instruction, and correct the exercises of their pupils in such a manner as that several may be taught with no greater or but little greater time and exertion than a less practised person would devote to but one; and to see that their assistants and monitors do the same. Teachers unconscious or regardless of this turn to little account the facilities and appliances to be met with in any well-appointed school. Thus in teaching writing they set a model on each copy or slate, and thereby waste much time, instead of arranging and distributing models ready made, or setting some on a black board which would at once serve an entire class. So also in arithmetic, an analogous system (or rather want of system) is adopted, separate sums being set for each pupil, and the use of the blackboard for economizing time neglected. And in every other department something similar may be observed, the result being that each pupil on an average gets through but very little work, and benefits all the less by his attendance at school. The untrained teacher, or teacher with too little inclination or energy to turn any training he may have received to account, passes most of his time sitting at a table, instructing a few pupils turn about, or in small numbers together, while he exercises little control over the rest of the pupils, most of whom, in consequence, are often disorderly, and still more frequently idle. The teacher of energy and experience, on the contrary, less constantly sits down; and may generally be seen making use of the blackboard, giving gallery lessons, or moving from one class or draft to another, to superintend and improve the instruction given by his assistants and monitors.

8. As a cause of improvement in the government schools may be mentioned a better supply of school requisites, such as black boards, desks, and benches, writing models, and the like. More suitable French reading books (from the want of which the schools had long suffered) have lately been obtained. But here there is still a deficiency, as the most advanced part of the "Lectures Graduées" used in the primary schools of France, and lately introduced here, is so very easy as to be quite unsuited to a first or even a tolerably forward second class; and the transition, both in difficulty and price, to works of a higher order is very considerable.

APPENDIX III.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Boys' Department.

COMPETITION for Prize of 10*l.* offered by his Excellency the Governor, and for Prizes offered by Members of the Education Committee.

Pupil and School.*	Subject.	Prizes. £	s.	d.
Idoménée Caetau (Mahebourg School; Master Mr. Clark)	English (exclusive of Conversation.)	1	10	0
Idoménée Caetau	English Conversation.	1	10	0
François Boullincau (Terre Rouge School; Master Mr. Kane)	French†	1	10	0
Darius Hubert (Champ de Lort School; late Master Mr. Jenkins)	Arithmetic†	1	5	0
Darius Hubert	Geography and Object Lessons.	1	5	0
Louis Montgallon (Moka Street School; Master, Mr. Gordon)	Writing†	1	0	0
E. Rosidor (Mahebourg School ; Master Mr. Clark)	Superiority	10	0	0

Girls' Department.

COMPETITION for Prize of 10*l.* offered by Mrs. Stevenson, and for Prizes offered by Members of the Education Committee.

Pupil and School.*	Subject.	Prizes. £	s.	d.
Lilias Michand (Mahebourg School; Master Mr. Clark)	English	1	5	0
Thérése Maléppa (Eastern Suburb School; Mistress Mrs. Jones)	French†	1	5	0
Marie Rima (Western Suburb School; Master Mr. Leal)	Arithmetic†	1	0	0
Marie Rima	Writing†	1	0	0
Elise Mark (Champ de Lort; Mistress Mrs. Jenklns)	Needlework	1	10	0
Amiée Nicholas (Pucelles Street School; Mistress Miss Rosalia)	Superiority	10	0	0

* In case of a mixed school, the master is named, in other cases the mistress.
Those marked so † are superior in their particular branch to the pupil with the general prize of superiority.

APPENDIX (C.) to Blue Book Report of 1859.

Gaols, Prisons, and Crime during 1859.

Port Louis Prison.

First, as to the number of prisoners:—

1. The number of prisoners on the roll of the prison in 1859 was 7,160, composed of 454 remaining at the end of 1858, and 6,703 admitted during 1859.

2. These numbers indicate an increase of 763, or 7·78 per cent., in the number of committals in 1859 over those of 1858. As compared with 1857 there is a decrease of 60.

3. The daily average of prisoners in 1859 was 467, being 41 over the average (426) in 1858.

4. The ratio which the daily averages of prisoners bear to the committals in 1859, viz., 15·119 per cent., is a little greater than in 1859, when it was 14·93 per cent., the inference from which is that there was a slight increase in the gravity of the cases during 1859.

5. There is a greater increase in this respect as compared with 1857.

6. Whether these figures indicate any increase in crime may be doubted; the difference probably arises from the increased vigilance of the police, which, again, may partly be attributed to their time not being so much engrossed with apprehending supposed deserters from private service.

7. The following points of comparison deserve special notice.

8. The committals for vagrancy and desertion from service were:—

In 1857	4,546
In 1858	2,687
In 1859	2,444

9. This progressive decrease is to be attributed to the measures reported in last year's Blue Book, by which the police were only to apprehend Indian labourers complained of as deserters, or who

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were believed to be new immigrants defrauding government by not being engaged on stamps, in place of apprehending as maroons all Indians who could not show that their papers were *en regle.*

10. Experience has shown that the change is beneficial both to the labouring population and the public, while there is no reason to believe that it has encouraged or increased "maroonage."

11. The committals for police offences (chiefly drunkenness and disorder) were 992 in 1858, and 1,497 in 1859, being an increase of 505 cases.

12. It must be observed, however, that the number of committals for these police offences in 1858 is not a good test of their prevalence, any more than was the number of similar committals, only 84, in 1857 any evidence that the lower classes were quite orderly during that year. The difference arises from the fact that till some time after the commencement of 1858 the general police had left to the municipal authorities the duty of suppressing these vices, whereas the police exerted themselves to suppress them during the whole of 1859.

13. The number of the committals even in 1859 is small compared with the population, being only about four cases daily.

15. The increase in the committals for other offences in 1859 is partly attributable to a difference of 52 in the cases of larceny, the numbers being for 1858 8,862, and in 1859 8,914.

16. There have been other increases, namely, 175 for slight assaults; for bribery, 31; combination for refusing to work, 68; contravention of licence laws, 106; and imprisonment for debt, 30.

17. The numbers thus stand as follow:—

Increase of committals - - - - -		763
Add decrease in the committals for vagrancy - - -		243
Total increase of committals for other offences -		1,006

Accounted for as follows:—

For drunkenness and disorder - - - -	505	
Larceny - - - - - -	52	
Petty assaults - - - - -	175	
Licence contraventions - - - -	106	
Bribery - - - - - -	31	
Debtors - - - - - -	30	
Combination - - - - - -	68	
		967
Fluctuation not specially accounted for - - -		39
		1,006

18. As to cases of more serious crime (the felonies of English law), the year 1859 exhibits a slight improvement on the average of former years.

19. As compared with 1857 and 1858 the numbers are:—

	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total charged.
1857 -	44	49	93
1858 -	29	33	67
1859 -	36	39	76

20. As the large proportion of acquittals is attributable to the inexperience and timidity of jurors in a country where jury trial is comparatively a new institution, and as every case before being tried passes the double ordeal of the district magistrate and the Procureur General, the number of cases prosecuted is a much more trustworthy indication of the amount of crime than is the number of convictions.

21. The administration of the prison was conducted in 1859 on the same system as in former years, with the advantage, however, of the amendments introduced in Ordinance No. XXXI. of 1858, and relative regulations.

22. The discipline of the prison was enforced by a few trifling punishments (12 in number) imposed by the chairman of the committee.

23. The proportion of these to the number of prisoners must appear surprisingly small to one acquainted with the statistics of European prisons. Their rarity is attributable chiefly to the submissiveness of the Asiatics and Africans composing the large majority of the prisoners. It is also due in some measure to the discipline of the prison being lax compared with that of a penitentiary.

24. A measure to which the attention of the Government has been directed, namely, the erection of a penitentiary for felons, to be conducted on strict principles of reformatory discipline, must be carried out before the prisons of the Colony can be put on a proper footing. It is impossible to

attain the end for which imprisonment is designed so long as the central prison contains its heterogeneous inmates, committed for every gradation of crime, misdemeanour and trifling police offence, or so long as criminals are congregated in a building surprisingly ill adapted for classification, discipline, or supervision.

25. In dealing with the subject, however, the peculiarities of a tropical climate must be borne in mind, and it must be admitted that the severe disciplinary measures which are successful with the vigorous European criminals would be worse than useless with most of the prisoners in this Colony.

26. The sanitary condition of the prisons in the year 1859 was not so satisfactory as in former years. In the earlier months a disease, almost epidemic in its character, prevailed, notwithstanding all the efforts of the intelligent and jealous medical officer of the establishment. Its seat was chiefly in the bowels, but it was accompanied by marked symptoms of prostration and low fever, which distinguished it from ordinary bowel complaints. One of its peculiarities was the difficulty in rallying the strength of those whom it affected, although they were removed to the civil hospital, and placed under constant medical attendance. It is almost exclusively to the prevalence of this malady that the deaths in 1859 amounted to 32, an unusual number compared with the 7 and 13 of the two previous years.

27. The victims of the disease were chiefly prisoners on long sentences, and who had been a considerable time in confinement.

28. That the malady did not arise from unhealthy situation or mal-construction in the prisons is evident, as their high sanitary condition has been proved by the experience of many years. Nor is it attributable to want of cleanliness in the prison or its inmates, for that important matter is always scrupulously cared for, and the cholera when visiting Port Louis towards the end of the year did not find a footing in the prisons.*

29. The malady had therefore to be explained on grounds peculiar to the prison, as affecting those who had been for some time its inmates, and on some pecularity in the more recent treatment of these persons.

30. From these data the medical attendant of the prison, and, afterwards, the chief medical officer, concluded that the prisoners had been too exclusively employed at labour within the prison walls instead of labouring occasionally at public works outside the prison. They thought that the latter kind of labour, besides giving the advantage of change of air and the exercise of a brisk walk to and from the day's task, produced greater cheerfulness and nervous energy, all of which advantages were lost under a system of employment exclusively within the prison walls.

31. The prison committee adopted the same view, and the government could not doubt its accuracy, supported as it was by the facts.

32. The preference which the committee had lately given the in-door labour on account of its greater irksomeness, of its facilitating surveillance and discipline, and preventing escape, had therefore to be applied with greater modifications than considerations of prison discipline, apart from regard to the health of the prisoners, would have dictated.

33. An opportunity happily arose for useful employment out of doors with less risk than usual of evil consequences. The military authorities having made a requisition for labourers for the new works at Fort George, a hundred men were at once drafted off for the purpose, the out-door and in-door labour being shared in a kind of rotation among the prisoners.

34. By these measures, and an improvement in the dietary scale, the sanitary condition of the prison was completely restored, and has continued at its former high standard. In regard to prison discipline, the change was for the worse, but less so than in former years, as the prisoners were kept to their tasks and watched by overseers attached to the prison department under the Ordinance No. 31. of 1858, instead of being merely guarded by police constables as formerly.

35. At the same time the restrictions on out-door labour of other kinds were removed with equal advantage.

36. As might have been expected, there were several escapes from the working parties. But as the esaped prisoners were ere long recaptured and made to work for some weeks in irons, either in or out of the prison, the evils from that quarter were trifling compared with the advantages on the opposite side.

37. At first the prisoners were made to work a certain number of hours daily, the consequence was an average per man of about one half the work of an ordinary labourer; still the labour was proportional to some extent to the strength of the prisoner, whereas task-work usually has the disadvantage of the same tale of labour being exacted from the strong and the weak, the sickly and the healthy prisoner.

38. To remedy the latter disadvantage the prisoners were arranged in bands, and the tasks were assigned, not to each individual, but to each party, no prisoner being allowed to be free until the task assigned to his band had been completed. By thus making it the interest of each prisoner to see that his fellow prisoners worked to the full of their powers, idleness and shirking of work were checked, and the proportion of work per man became more than doubled.

39. The experiment proved the advantages of taskwork when carried on under such a system.

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* Only one case of cholera was suspected, and both the chief medical officer and the medical attendant at the civil hospital thought it a doubtful one at the time. The fact that no other case occurred proved that it was not a case of Asiatic cholera.

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40. A disadvantage, however, arose of an opposite character, from what might have been anticipated. In their eagerness to finish their day's labour, and secure some hours of idleness, the prisoners sometimes overworked, and disabled themselves from labour for one or two days.

41. This evil, however, was checked by keeping for some time at labour within the prison those who acted in this manner.

42. I should have liked to be able to report precisely the expense which each prisoner caused to government during the year, after deducting the value of the prison labour. But hitherto the accounts for prison labour between the prison and the Surveyor General's department have not been kept so as to enable me to report the exact value of labour at public works. This matter has now, however, been placed on a proper footing.

43. The in-door labour of the prisoners does not pay the cost of maintaining those engaged in it. The reason is that the labour is chiefly stonebreaking for the roads within the corporation of Port Louis, for which only a small price can be charged, on account of the expense of carting the stones to and from the prison.

44. The following rough estimate will approximate to the cost of each prisoner to government.

Expenditure.

	£		
(1.) The rations, clothes, &c. for 467 prisoners daily, at 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per day	4,261	7	6
(2.) Cost of prison establishment during the year	1,100	12	2
(3.) Value of labour of prisoners employed as servants to the keepers and turnkeys	82	11	6
(4.) Do. do. of prisoners employed in keeping the prison clean, and cooking for prisoners	331	6	0
(5.) Estimated expense of keeping up the buildings	100	0	0
Total expense of the prison, exclusive of interest on cost of buildings	5,855	17	2

Receipts.

	£		
(1.) For work executed for private individuals, and for the municipal corporation	722	14	11½*
(2.) Receipts from military authorities for labour of 100 prisoners during two months, deducting expense of prison guards	82	0	0
(3.) Estimated value of labour of prisoners at public works belonging to the civil government (after deducting expense of prison guards and police), estimated at 9*d.* per day per head	871	17	6
	1,676	12	5½
Excess of expenditure over revenue	£ 4,179	4	8½

Being at the rate of 8*l.* 18*s.* 11¾*d.* for each prisoner during the year, or about 4½*d.* daily.

45. The true value, however, to government of prison labour is much greater than these figures would indicate.

46. It is a great advantage to the department of public works to be able to have on a day's notice any number of labourers required, and to have the number kept up daily without the defalcations from desertion and sickness, real and pretended, which cause so much fluctuation in the work of free labourers. Each month's work of a hundred prisoners may thus be estimated as in point of regularity at least equal to five weeks of the same number of ordinary labourers; and it may thus equalize the difference in favour of the latter arising from training at the particular kind of work.

47. A still greater advantage has been enjoyed by the government in having prison labour for the quarantine stations, as the work had often to be stopped at a few hours' notice on the stations being required for quarantine purposes, and it had to be resumed immediately on the conclusion of quarantine.

48. Free labourers could not have been hired to work on such terms without considerable difficulty, and at great expense.

49. The advantage to the military authorities of having had one hundred prisoners daily engaged continuously on the fortifications will, I am sure, be acknowledged by the Major-General Commanding.

50. It will be seen from the foregoing report that the chief prison establishment of the Colony was upon an average footing during the year 1859, apart from the existence of the epidemic already noticed.

51. Keeping in view that it is not capable of being organized as a reformatory institution, that it is occupied by prisoners of every class of crime, of every kind of creed and no creed, and of many

* Part of this amount was paid in 1860.

nationalities; that it has not been built upon any uniform plan; that the area which it occupies is small and deficient in airing and exercise grounds; and that the staff of prison officers, although respectable and zealous, cannot be compared with the governors, overseers, and guards in European penitentiaries, I take leave to express the opinion that the administration of the central prison in 1859 has been as efficient as could be expected. MAURITIUS.

52. The erection of a penitentiary has already been recommended for the proper disciplinary treatment of prisoners undergoing long sentences. I would add, that the reformatory system of the Colony will not be complete until there shall also be an institution for the education of juvenile offenders, and until the law shall be modified so as to admit of young persons being sent to such an institution, instead of being subjected to the contamination of a common gaol. It is hoped that arrangements for securing both these important objects will be made before long.

(Signed) W. G. DICKSON,
Proc. and Adv. General,
and Chairman of Prison Committee.

4th July 1860.

APPENDIX D. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

Annual Report on the Seychelles Islands.

SIR, Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles, 16th April 1860.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I transmit by the present opportunity, to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the "Blue Book Returns" of this dependency for the past year.

2. The revenue collected during that period, as shown in Return No. 1., derived principally from general licences, duty on spirits, fines, and fees of court, and a licence duty on two stills, amounted to (2,396*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*) two thousand three hundred and ninety-six pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence sterling, exclusive of the sum of (151*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*) one hundred and fifty-one pounds five shillings and eightpence, which has been classed as a deposit, being recoverable from government when the parties to whom it belongs think proper to substantiate their claims to the same. This return exhibits an increase in revenue of (570*l.* 14*s.* 9¾*d.*) five hundred and seventy pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence three farthings on that of the preceding year, and is about equal to the revenue collected in 1857, though it falls short of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the establishments, including the civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, medical, leper, police, and gaols; the annual aggregate cost of which, with minor expenses for repairs to government buildings, bridges, and public works, is not less than (4,000*l.*) four thousand pounds, the deficiency, about (1,600*l.*) sixteen hundred pounds, being provided for by remittances from the Mauritius treasury. Return No. 1.

3. The approximate value of last year's exports, as exhibited by Return No. 2, is stated at (11,756*l.*) eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, and tends to prove what might be accomplished with capital, cheap labour, and enterprise. I observe, however, with regret, that there is a falling off in the quantity of cocoa-nut oil produced, a circumstance which is accounted for by a deficiency of labour. Return No. 2.

4. I find by Return No. 3, that one hundred and thirty-seven engagements were contracted before the stipendiary magistrate; of this number, one hundred and two were classed as "servants" and thirty-five as "hawkers." It is worthy of remark in the magistrate's return, that not one person was engaged in the capacity of a "labourer." Return No. 3.

5. The total number of civil actions tried before the district court amounted to one hundred and ten, one half of which were for claims not exceeding (10*l.*) ten pounds sterling. Return No. 4.

6. Of two hundred and thirty-four criminal actions brought before the same court, there were thirty-one cases of recognizances to keep the peace, and in sixty-eight others judgments of acquittal were entered. There were fifty-two condemnations for inebriation, a vice which is on the increase, and is the bane of this dependency. Return No. 5.

7. Of prisoners detained in the gaol, the number has at no time exceeded twenty. They have been occupied, as usual, at hard labour, on works of public utility.

8. During last year, Ordinance No. XVI. for abolishing port charges, and providing for pilotage of vessels frequenting the Seychelles Islands, was enacted at Mauritius, and came into operation here on the 1st January last. I entertain a hope that it will promote an increase of shipping at this port.

9. There is so little matter of a satisfactory nature to relate, that it is with pleasure I record the sincere gratification experienced by the inhabitants in May last at the pastoral visit of the excellent Bishop of Mauritius. His lordship consecrated on this occasion the new church, St. Paul's, at Mahé that also at Praslin, performed Divine Service in the chapel at the island of "La Digue," and turned his leisure moments to account in visiting the sick and afflicted at their dwellings, ministering to their spiritual and bodily wants with his characteristic benevolence.

10. It is also gratifying to me to be enabled to state that the new school for boys and girls in this town, referred to in last year's report, was opened a few days before the bishop's arrival. The attendance of the children is regular, their progress in the several branches taught is satisfactory, particularly in the English language, many of them being able to read their English Bible in a creditable manner. This elementary school is maintained by voluntary contributions, and a grant in aid of an equivalent amount. Through the indefatigable exertions of Bishop Ryan, a school was

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opened last year in the district called "Belle ombre," about four miles from this town, and will prove of inestimable benefit to the children of parents residing in the neighbourhood. The building also serves as a chapel.

11. Towards the end of the year, epidemics of measles, hooping cough, and dysentery appeared simultaneously, and were prevalent throughout the islands; prison labour, the only kind available, had to be afforded to dig graves, to convey the dead to the cemetery and attend upon the sick. The distress of the aged, idle, and improvident amongst the lower classes was made very painfully manifest, and the want of an enactment to provide for the relief of the poor and destitute was severely felt on this trying occasion, when the youth of Mahe and the adjacent islands having migrated, as they annually do, to the Amirantes, in pursuit of turtle and in quest of tortoise-shell, leaving their families and relations behind them, the burning of the schooner "Voyager" with a stock of rice, the cultivation of provision grounds abandoned by the owners of the soil, who are unable to command any description of continuous labour at any price, there was a dearth of Indian corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, and other wholesome edible roots of every description, and the small quantity of rice on hand was retailed by the pound at famine prices. Many deaths, I am told, occurred during this period from the use of improper food, such as half-ripe bread fruit, unripe pine apples, and the roots of the via and songe, which in ordinary times form the common food for swine, and on which many persons, impelled by hunger, tried to subsist. Happily the arrival of the brig "Clifford" from Madagascar with a full cargo of rice alleviated in some degree the distress which was becoming general; a calamity occasioned by the isolated position of this dependency, cut off from any regular communication with the Mauritius since the postal line to Aden touching at Seychelles was abandoned, due also to our almost entire dependence on the Mauritius for our supplies of the necessaries of life.

12. From the preceding remarks it would appear almost unneecessary for me to add, that the condition of these interesting islands remains in the same unsatisfactory state that it has done for years past; and I fear it would be in vain to hope for improvement in commercial and agricultural prospects, before the long looked for boon of immigration is accorded; a measure which I feel convinced would be followed by an introduction of capital, and a revival of the spirit of enterprise for which the inhabitants of this dependency were at a former period justly celebrated; a qualification which has long been dormant, for let the incentive to action be ever so great, the means and appliances, the manual labour required to carry out any project for their well-being or that of others, are wanting. Let us trust that when the time arrives the provisions of Ordinance No. XXIII. of 1857, judiciously observed and enforced, will aid in the regeneration of this dependency, confer on it a portion at least of its ancient prosperity, and be productive of lasting benefits to all concerned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. TELFAIR,
Acting Civil Commissioner.

Return No. 1.—STATEMENT of all Monies received at Seychelles during the year 1859.

Particulars.	£ s. d.	Amount. £ s. d.
Anchorage dues		25 4 9½
Customs dues		5 16 2
District clerk's collections		230 16 0
Dog tax		95 10 0
General licences	655 15 10	
Duty on sale of spirits	1,006 15 0	
Tax on stills	200 0 0	
		1,862 10 10
Papers and registers	35 18 0	
Fine on papers not duly stamped	13 4 0	
		49 2 0
Registration of deeds		56 8 2
Rent of land		32 5 11½
Ship postage		4 3 1
Sale of government property: cocoa nuts		22 8 0
Shipping master's collections		6 17 0
Stipendiary magistrate's collections		5 13 6
		2,396 15 6
Deposits:		
From district clerk	53 10 1	
Proceeds of sale of the late "Voyager"	97 15 7¼	
		151 5 8¼
Total	£	2,548 1 2¼

RETURN No. 2.—LIST OF ARTICLES, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Seychelles and Amirantes Islands, exported to Mauritius during the year 1859, together with their approximate value.

Articles exported.	Quantities.	Approximate Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Bags, empty vacoa	125,298 in No.	2,006	0	0
Beeswax	25 lbs.	1	0	0
Brushes and brooms	12,500 in No.	12	0	0
Corn, grain, meal, and flour maize	32,000 lbs.	64	0	0
Fish, dried and salted	100 lbs.	1	0	0
Fruits, dried, cocoa-nuts	121,846 in No.	244	0	0
„ cocos de mer	3,310 „	331	0	0
„ cocos de mer cups	11,800 „	590	0	0
Hats, straw	7,123 „	713	0	0
Juice of lemons and limes	120 gallons.	12	0	9
Oil, cocoa-nut	42,770 „	4,277	0	0
„ sperm	1,856 „	232	0	0
Spices, cloves	10,620 lbs.	170	0	0
Shell of green turtle	1,562 lbs.	235	0	0
Tobacco (manufactured)	1,341 carrottes.	135	0	0
Tortoise shell	1,290 lbs.	1,290	0	0
„ onglons	100 lbs.	20	0	0
Wood, boards and planks	7,408 run. feet.	297	0	0
„ shingles	446,080 in No.	714	0	0
„ spokes	25,637 „	412	0	0
Total		11,756	0	0

(Signed) C. TELFAIR,
Acting Civil Commissioner.

Mahé, Seychelles, 31st December 1859.

District of Seychelles.

No. 3.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Engagements, Men engaged before the Stipendiary Magistrate together with Periods of Engagements and Rates of Wages, as well as the Number and Description of Cases tried by the Stipendiary Magistrate.

Dates.	Employers.	Men engaged.	Period of Engagement.					Rate of Wages.									General Servants.	Labourers.	Traders.	Complaints by		Cases dismissed.	Employers condemned.	Servants condemned.			Total of Cases tried.
			3 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.	36 Months.	$1.	$2.	$3.	$4.	$5.	$6.	$7.	$8.	$10. and above.				Masters.	Servants.			7 Days.	14 Days.	28 Days.	
1859	101	137	13	54	19	42	9	3	2	22	57	11	20	16	—	2	102	—	35	57	9	21	8	19	15	3	66

No. 4.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Cases (Civil) tried before the District Court of Seychelles during the Year 1859.

Date.	Cases where the Amount does not exceed					Exceeding	Licitation.	Total.	Remarks.
	1*l.*	5*l.*	10*l.*	20*l.*	50*l.*	50*l.*			
1859	20	51	6	13	8	10	2	110	No appeal.

No. 5.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases tried before the District Court of Seychelles during the Year 1859.

Date.	arceny.			Trespass.			Abusive Language.			Assault and Battery.			Contraventions.			Drunkenness and light Offences.			Arson.			Vagrancy.			Perjury.			Offences against Morality.			Recognizances to keep the Peace.	Total.
	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.	10 Days' Imprisonment. 5*l.* Fine.	Above.	Acquitted.		
1859	26	16	21	2	2	6	8	1	14	3	8	19	10	—	—	52	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	31	234

Seychelles, Mahé,
16th January 1860.

(Signed) E. DUPUY,
District Magistrate.

APPENDIX E. to the Blue Book Report of 1859.

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the GOVERNOR to visit the smaller Dependencies of MAURITIUS, and to inquire into the condition of the labourers employed therein.

1. In compliance with the directions of his Excellency, as conveyed in the Honourable Colonial Secretary's letter of 28th April last, and accompanying instructions, we have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In each island and establishment we visited we first of all applied to the manager for information as to the number of labourers under his direction, the general population, production, &c., and visited his stores of food, and examined the quality of the rice, &c. We also visited the establishment in general, the camp, the mills, and oil stores, and examined the books. Finally, we mustered the labourers, explained his Excellency's proclamation to them in creole, and expressed ourselves ready to hear anything they had to say, and to receive any complaints they had to make.

3. His Excellency's instructions contemplate three classes of complaints which might be brought before us by labourers or other servants against their employers, the first of which is—

" Of having been brought into the dependency unlawfully and against their will."

4. We are happy to be able to state that, although this point was clearly brought before the labourers, no complaint of the kind was preferred to us; and we have reason to believe that, except in the case of a few old men, some of them remaining from the time of slavery, there appears to be no reason for believing that the labourers at present in these dependencies have been introduced there otherwise than legally, and from Mauritius.

5. The second class of complaints would include such as relate to "having been unlawfully " detained there against their will after their engagements had terminated."

6. We have not had any instance of illegal detention brought to our notice.

7. In point of fact from what we gathered from both masters and labourers, no written engagements are ever made, nor are any engagements made as to time, the usual way being that the owners or their agents in Port Louis arrange with the labourers there to go and work in their islands, and see if they like the work, offering them a return passage if they are not satisfied to remain. It is true, and frankly avowed by almost all the managers, that they try by every lawful means to induce the men to remain in the islands, but that they are not retained against their will; and their assertion is indirectly corroborated by the circumstance, that although several men requested in our hearing to have passages by the next ships, yet, when we asked them "had a passage been refused to them?" we received a negative answer in each case.

8. The third class of complaints would embrace all charges " of having been treated with cruelty " or oppression, or illegally imprisoned against their will."

9. This category may again be divided into two; firstly, cruelty or personal chastisement, and, secondly, illegal imprisonment.

10. Amongst various cases of blows brought to our notice, we found only one instance in which a blow had been inflicted by any one in authority, and then not by a master, but a subordinate. In every other case it turned out upon inquiry that the blows had been dealt to one labourer by another, irrespective of their work, and always in the nature of quarrels in the camp. These we of course dismissed with an admonition to both parties. The particular case we refer to will be found in our Report upon East Point Estate, Diego Garcia.

11. With respect to the other category, namely, imprisonment, we shall notice it at length under the heads of Peros Banhos and Boddam Estate, Solomon Islands. We may remark, however, in passing, that we have met with only one case (which occured at Peros Banhos) where such imprisonment or rather sequestration has been resorted to to enforce labour, and that all the information we have been able to collect tends to bear out the assertion of those managers who have on any occasion confined a man in his hut or their store-room, that it has been in the case of a drunken or angry man threatening his comrades with a knife, billhook, or deadly weapon, and only continued until he became sober, or his reason returned.

12. His Excellency having directed our particular attention to " Moresby Island," and the alleged imprisonment exercised there, we have appended at full length extracts from the Journal of Peros Banhos Estate, referring to every case that has occurred since the 1st April 1857, the date at which the journal commenced. We also notice the matter in our detailed report on that estate.

13. We have received no complaints as to any nonpayment of wages or withholding of rations, except in the case of the Six Islands, to which we shall have to call his Excellency's notice. There, from the gross negligence of the owners or agent at Port Louis, the labourers were left without rations for a considerable time. We have found that the rations are not withheld or diminished even where men have indulged in one or more days' idleness, and that although the day's pay has in such instances been deducted, there is no instance in which the system permitted in Mauritius of cutting two days' pay for one day's unlicensed absence has been put in force.

14. We have not had occasion in any case to make written engagements between masters and servants. Although we mentioned that we were ready and empowered to make such engagements, the labourers declined in every instance, though in some the masters were desirous of doing so.

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15. The frivolous nature of the charges brought before us, as above related, has not appeared to us to require that we should put in force his Excellency's directions to take down evidence in writing on the several charges made to us.

16. In conclusion, we have endeavoured to carry out his Excellency's directions to act as conciliators between employers and employed, and to urge upon them mutual kindness and goodwill, and we trust with success.

17. We shall now proceed to lay before his Excellency a detailed report of our proceedings in the case of each island visited, and we shall respectfully venture to offer on occasion a few remarks that it appears to us may be useful hereafter should another visit to these islands take place.

Departure. Agalega.

18. We left Port Louis on the morning of the 3d May (Tuesday), and arrived off the south end of Agalega on the morning of Friday the 6th. We ran along the western or leeward side, along which a tremendous surf was breaking, vainly seeking an anchorage, and though we fired several guns we got no response or signal from shore. When we had reached the northern end of the southernmost island, the whaler under Mr. Cooke, second master, and the captain's galley under the gunner Mr. Hart, were sent into sound, the ship standing off and on. For a long time we had no news of the boats, but at length it was discovered that signals of distress were being made, upon which the cutter was despatched to their assistance. On the return of the boats it was found that the whaler had capsized and filled, and that her crew had been rescued by the galley. It being too late to venture in again that evening the ship stood out to sea.

19. Next day the vessel again stood in, and at noon got up steam, under which she ran from her station on the previous day to the northern end of the northernmost island. As we passed along we saw some men on the shore near a large whale boat, but they paid no attention to the guns fired or the signals made. It was also reported from the mast head that the sea on the eastern or windward side could be seen over the land, and that the surf was breaking still more violently there than where we were. A boat having been again sent in to sound, an anchorage, though a very unsafe one, was found near the north-westernmost point, and unwilling to let slip a chance of landing, the same boat was again despatched, under Mr. Medlycott's orders, with Mr. Caldwell, which endeavoured in vain to approach the shore near enough to communicate with an old negro who was seen on the beach watching us. On returning to the vessel at night fall it was found that it would be dangerous to remain at anchor during the night, and as there was little chance of the surf subsiding for some days we bore away unwillingly for Agalega.

20. As it may be desirable for vessels calling hereafter at Agalega to be furnished with the information we subsequently obtained respecting it at Mahé and elsewhere, we subjoin it. Agalega consists of two islands, in the whole about fifteen miles long, and very narrow, and separated by a channel that dries at low water. The northern island is uninhabited, except by some guardians, which may account for the inattention our guns and appearance met with. There is no safe anchorage anywhere off the island, and it is rare that the surf does not break with great violence. The establishment is near the south-eastern end of the southern island, and vessels should therefore go to the eastern or windward side, and fire a gun. Upon this, boats built expressly for the purpose come out, and send to the vessel a hawser attached to moorings laid down by the proprietors near the establishment. The same boats also convey goods and passengers in and out through the surf.

Coëtivy.

21. We anchored of the north-western end of Coëtivy on the evening of Monday the 9th. Next morning, as we were about to start for the shore, a canoe came off, to shew us the way to the establishment, which we reached after rowing four or five miles, and which is situated about half way down the western side, with good anchorage off it.

22. Coëtivy is the property of Mr. Plasson at Mauritius, and produces about 3,600 velts of oil a year. Mr. Osughrue, his manager, received us with much politeness and attention. His men being all out at work some miles off, he sent for and recalled them. Meantime we inspected his stores, which were well supplied with rice of excellent quality, the camp, the oil mills and store houses, and found everything in excellent order, with a fair supply of simple medicines such as leroy, camphorated oil, salts, chloride of sodium, &c., &c. In the afternoon we mustered the men, and had no complaints whatever preferred to us, a good and friendly spirit appearing to exist between master and men.

23. We found at Coëtivy 25 male and two female labourers, old and young. The total population being 25 adult males, seven adult females, three male and five female children. There are no Indians. Wages vary from $7 for a cooper to $4 and $3 for men and women, with 10½lb. rice, per week, 1½lb. salt per month. There is fish and turtle in abundance. There are no punishments nor cutting of wages. There are 37 donkeys employed at the oil mills. There is regular communication every four months with Mauritius. The water is only tolerable.

24. In answer to our inquiries, Mr. Osughrue informed us that the greater part of the island that was susceptible of improvement was already planted in cocoa-nut trees, and that out of 110,000 planted by the present proprietors very few had succeeded. He said it was very difficult to raise bananas and sweet potatoes, though maize came tolerably well. The position of the establishment does not appear to be very healthy, as there is a stagnant salt marsh behind it, and new-born infants are very liable to tetanos in the first week of their birth. In the case of a recent delivery, Mr. Osughrue had had a hut erected for the woman in another part of the island, to which he sent her during her confinement and convalescence, and mother and child were quite healthy when we saw them.

Seychelles.

25. From Coëtivy we sailed the same evening and proceeded to the Seychelles, arriving at Mahé on the afternoon of Friday the 12th. During the time the lord bishop was engaged in his episcopal duties we had an opportunity of visiting, with him, the

islands of Mahé, Curieuse (Leper Establishment), La Digue and Praslin. During our stay the anniversaryof Her Majesty's birth day occurred, and was duly celebrated by a levee held by the Civil Commissioner, and a salute from the "Lynx."

26. As the Seychelles Islands were not included in our commission, we have merely to express our regret at seeing such fine and fertile islands unable to assume the rank they might hold among the eastern colonies of Great Britain, for want of an adequate supply of labour. They now produce in limited quantity very fine timber, coffee, cinnamon, cloves, pepper, cocoa-nut oil, rum, cotton, tobacco, all of the finest quality, and we found a vessel building there of colonial timber of about 150 or 200 tons burden. As a matter of curiosity we may note that the Zanzibar clove plantations, finer than which do not exist, were made with seed taken by Mr. Cauvin in 1823 from Mahé to Zanzibar.

27. This group of islands has two fine anchorages, Port Victoria at Mahé, and Curieuse Bay. They are eminently fitted for the cultivation of all tropical productions, though sugar cane can only be largely produced in certain favoured lands where the slope is not too rapid. The women of the island work largely at making hats of a superior description from the leaves of the celebrated *coco-de-mer*, found only at Praslin and Curieuse.

28. At Mahé we found a French vessel from Réunion called the *Helvétie*, with passengers escaping from the cholera, and placed in quarantine by the acting Civil Commissioner. During
Providence Island. our stay there also, a small coaster arrived from Providence Island, with the two surviving (out of three) fishermen, British subjects, who were on the island at the period that the *Mascareignes* steamer landed her sick *engagés*. Mr. Caldwell, acting alone in consequence of Lieutenant Berkeley's illness, sent for these men, and took down their declarations (enclosed) for his Excellency's information. We venture to bespeak his Excellency's favourable notice of these two poor men, who had the presence of mind and courage to oppose the proposition made to throw the dead bodies into the sea, and who assisted in burying them, as set forth in their declaration.

29. We started from Mahé for Peros Banhos on Tuesday the 31st May, and anchored
Peros Banhos. off Ile du Coin, Peros Banhos, in the afternoon of Thursday the 9th of June. Next morning we proceeded to our official duties.

30. We found the manager, Mr. Houdet, who had only been there 38 days, dangerously ill of dysentery, and consequently all but unable to give us any assistance. His overseer, Mr. Jean Faure, however, ably supplied his place.

31. Peros Banhos consists of a ring of about 27 islands and islets enclosing a spacious expanse of water about ten miles in diameter everywhere. It belongs to Messrs. Levieux & Co. of Port Louis, and produces about 20,000 velts of oil per annum. We found a good store of excellent rice, the camp, the mills, all in good order, and the oil store peculiarly well fitted up, but the estate perhaps somewhat short of an adequate supply of simple medicines, which the manager informed us he had not been able to attend to in consequence of his illness coming on a few days after his landing. On mustering the men we received no complaints, and found everything satisfactory, with the exception of one man who was then "in punishment" at Moresby Island.

32. We found at Peros Banhos 60 male and 17 female labourers; the total population being 67 male and 21 female adults; 8 male and 8 female children. There are no Indians on these islands. Wages vary from $12 for coopers and smiths to $2 for children, with 10½ lb of rice, per week, 1 lb of salt, and ¾ lb of tobacco per month. Calou or soora 1 bottle per day, and 1 bottle of oil per month. Nursing women are allowed one bottle of oil per week, and fish is abundant along shore. There is no cutting of wages or rations as punishment. The mills are worked by about 100 donkeys. There is regular communication with Mauritius every four months. The water is somewhat brackish.

33. We embarked at one o'clock, and ran under steam to Moresby Island, to visit
Moresby Island. the man who had been sent there for refusing to work. In the extracts from the journal of the estate his Excellency will find that which relates to this man, under date 27th May 1859. At 5 o'clock P.M. we went on shore at Moresby Island or "Ile de la Passe" (which are united by a spit of sand), and found the man, a Mozambique named Carouga, near a hut with ten or twelve other men, who were employed in collecting and stripping cocoa nuts, cooking a good meal of rice and fish. The water on this island is better than at the establishment of Ile du Coin. On asking the man why he was sent there, he told us it was for not doing the work he was ordered to do; and he asked us to intercede with his master, and he would return to his work. We had previously arranged with Mr. Houdet that he should return by the first boat, and therefore let the matter drop.

To understand properly this matter of Moresby Island, it may be necessary to enter into some detail. Moresby and La Passe Islands together are upwards of a mile and a quarter long, with good water, plenty of cocoa nuts and fish, and only separated by the passage into the Bay from Diamond Island, where the main establishment was situated until within the last five years, when it was removed to Ile du Coin by Mr. Dumat. From the journal, we also found that it is regularly and constantly visited every week by a party who remain there for some days at a time to collect and strip cocoa nuts. In this point of view, a man sent there is not worse situated than are some guardians on other islands, and we found it to be well established that his rations are regularly supplied, and no labour exacted whilst on the island. This was the only case that had happened since Mr. Houdet's administration commenced, and we recommended that in such cases as refusal of labour it should not in future be resorted to. In the three cases that occurred under the previous administration of Mr. Ruaud, entered in the journal under the respective dates of 21st August 1857, 4th July 1858, and 13th April 1859, the parties sent there were dangerous characters, and

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only kept there until there was an opportunity of despatching them by the first ship to Mauritius.

Solomon Islands. Ile Fouquet.

35. From Peros Banhos we proceed to Solomon Islands, where we anchored next morning, Saturday the 11th. We found there the brigantine Sans Pareil, from Mauritius, 2d May, loading with timber. This group is likewise composed of a ring of eleven islands, three of which (Ile Boddam, Ile Anglaise, and Ile la Passe) form one estate, the rest forming the estate Ile Fouquet.

36. Ile Fouquet belongs to Mr. Sampsois of Port Louis, and is under the management of Mr. Onézime Allard. We found there only 16 labourers employed in making about 800 pieces of timber (Faux-Gayac), and about 600 velts of oil a year, with communication every four or five months with Mauritius. Here everything appeared very quiet, though on a small scale. There was a good supply of provisions, and no complaints from the men, the manager informing us he had no trouble with them. The rations are 10½ lb. of rice per week, and salt when asked for, rum and tobacco being given when loading the ship, or after any very hardwork. The mill occupies eight donkeys. The total population is 17 men and three women with one infant girl. The water is pretty good. Among the men is one Indian from Pondicherry via Mauritius.

Solomon Islands. Ile Boddam.

37. We proeeeded about noon to Ile Boddam Estate, belonging to Messrs. Louys, Lemière, and Plasson, and under the management of Mr. Gustave Hugon, brother of the person murdered at Six Islands. It produces about 7,000 velts of oil, 12,000 cubic feet and 70,000 shingles of Faux-Gayac per year. The rations are rice, salt, and oil in the usual quantities; wages as elsewhere. Communications three times a year with Mauritius. About 29 donkeys are employed.

38. We found the whole number of labourers to be 39 men and 7 women. The total population being 40 men, 8 women, 3 boys, and 5 girls. Mr. Caldwell visited the store of rice, and mustered the men at Boddam Island, finding all correct and satisfactory, whilst Lieutenant Berkeley went to assemble the other labourers, a number of whom we found working that day at Ile Anglaise. Mr. Hugon had informed us he punished his men when necessary by fines, or sending them away from the Island; but we regret to have to state that Mr. Hugon did not think proper to state to the commissioners when together at Ile Boddam, nor to Lieutenant Berkeley, when embarking for Ile Anglaise, that he had a man then in punishment upon that island; and we can only regard this omission as a wilful attempt to conceal the fact from the commissioners. Lieutenant Berkeley, on discovering it at the island, tested the man's statement by reference to the "commandeur," who admitted the correctness of it; it was to the following effect: He was punished for having knocked down and killed a wild fowl, not at the principal establishment, but at Ile Anglais, where there are no residents. Lieutenant Berkeley directed the man to be removed to the main island the same evening, and saw him put into the boat. With this exception, he found all the men satisfied. Not having had a subsequent opportunity of communicating with Mr. Hugon, we respectfully suggest that his Excellency will direct that the agent in Port Louis, Mr. Plasson, be apprized of Mr. Hugon's want of good faith in the matter.

Eagle Islands and Trois Frères.

39. We left Solomon Islands after divine service next day, 12th June, and arrived off Eagle Island on the morning of Monday the 13th, where we landed without accident through a heavy surf. On this island, the cocoa nuts produced at the Three Brothers (Trois Frères) and Danger Island are manipulated. It belongs to Messrs. Louys, Lemière, and Plasson, and is administered by Mr. Réné Bernard. It produces 8,000 velts of oil per annum. We found a good store of provisions and good management. All the men happening to be in the yard, we were enabled to finish our work early, and got clear of a very uncertain anchorage. The rations are 10½ lb. of rice per week, 1 lb. salt, and 17 lb. poonac (oil cake) per month to feed their animals. Wages $4 and $5, and $7 for the commander. The only punishment is sending a man back to Mauritius. The population of Eagle Island is 18 men and 2 women, 3 male and 3 female children of whom 17 men and 1 woman are labourers. There are no residents on the other islands of the group. There are 30 donkeys on the establishment.

Six Islands.

40. We sighted Six Islands the same evening, but as there is no anchorage we stood off under sail for the night. Next morning early the 14th, we rowed in about five miles to the establishment. These islands belong to the Duperrel family, whose agent is Mr. Laporte, of Port Louis, and are under the direction of Mr. Theodore Raibaud.

41. The labourers found on the estate were 34 men and 4 women; the whole population being 36 men, 5 women, 1 male and 2 female children. The wages vary from $5 to $3, and were paid up to the end of May. Although the rations due to the labourers are 10½lb. rice per week, 2 lb. salt a month, a glass of rum daily, and some tobacco on Sundays, we regret to have to state that within the last 14 months the labourers have been, on one occasion, one month and a half without rice or any other rations whatever, and that on our arrival there was only ten days rice in store, a little salt, and they had had no rum for six weeks. No vessel had called since the 1st January last. The rice we saw was little, if at all, superior to that generally sold in Port Louis as sweepings or damaged rice.

42. It would be but natural under such circumstances to expect that we should have found a dissatisfied and turbulent body of men, refusing all labour, and living in idleness. To the credit of both manager and labourers, all were at work, doing their full task, and the best possible understanding existed between them and their masters. When we mustered the men their only request was that his Excellency should be informed how the "Armateur" or agent in Mauritius treated

them, and 14 of them having expressed their desire to leave by the first ship that came, we entered their names in the journal, with a memorandum to that effect, as well as those of two others who desire to leave a little later. Several others declared they would remain so long as the present manager remained, but no longer. We took upon ourselves to inform these poor men of the satisfaction his Excellency would feel at hearing of their peaceable and orderly behaviour, and assured them of his protection. Had even the whole of them expressed a desire to leave we should have felt ourselves bound to direct a passage to be given them by the next vessel, but as many were willing to remain we did not, of course, interfere. We respectfully recommend both manager and labourers to his Excellency's notice. In this place we found a poor Malgache who had built by himself a very neat chapel, with some assistance from the manager.

43. It will not be surprising after this detail if we state that we found these islands, which are capable of being made equal to most we have visited, in a state of dilapidation from want of necessary supplies of all kinds. We found the manager's nephew dangerously ill of rheumatic fever, without a single comfort; and Lieutenant Berkeley, at the earnest request of the manager, took him on board. By the same occasion, the manager also sent away his lady and child with three labourers (one with a wound in the hand), one woman and two children. We regret to state that the nephew, Mr. Louis Derusse, gradually sank notwithstanding every care on board, and expired on Sunday morning, the 19th June, after we had left Diego Garcia. The amount of oil produced here is 7,000 velts a year, but might be raised to 11,000 or 12,000. There are 45 donkeys on the estate.

Diego Garcia. Minny Minny.

44. We left same evening, and anchored the following morning in the spacious bay of Diego Garcia off Minny Minny Estate, the property of Mr. Louis Mazery of Mauritius, under the direction of Mr. Alexandre Minguy, who came off to the ship as we came in. The labourers are in number 34 men and 5 women; the population 35 men, 8 women, 9 boys, and 9 girls. Rations, rice, 10½ lb. per week, salt when asked for; rum and tobacco, though not due by engagement, are given as gratuities every night. There is communication between Mauritius and the estate at least three times a year. No punishments are inflicted. The production is 10,000 velts a year, but with more labour might be augmented 25 per cent. Wages are from $15 down to $5 and $4 for men, and $3 for women and $2 for children. There are 100 donkeys on the estate. The water is very good.

45. This fine estate is in excellent order, with an abundant supply of food of first-rate quality. On mustering the men, the only complaint preferred to us had reference to their task. The man who complained acknowledged that it was the same as on all other estates, but he appeared to be under the impression we had a right to order it to be reduced. He is stripping 500 cocoa nuts per day, or making 10 velts of oil at the mill. We declined to fix a task different from that we had found prevailing on every other estate we had seen. We have been informed (and the statement can doubtless be tested from official documents), that when Mr. George Harrison, Assistant Protector of Slaves, made the tour of these to proclaim the emancipation, he fixed the task at 15 velts of oil, or 600 cocoa nuts, which the owners have voluntarily reduced to tho quantities noted above.

Diego Garcia. East Point.

46. The next day we proceeded to East Point Estate, belonging to Messrs. Lienard of Port Louis, manager Mr. Emile Regnaud. This estate now includes the three marked on Captain Moresby's chart, as East Point, Anse David and Widows Estate. The labourers are in number 113 men, 14 women, 1 boy; the whole population being 154 men, 18 women, 7 boys, and 3 girls, of whom 35 men and 2 women are Indians regularly introduced from Mauritius, and understanding creole perfectly. Rations are 10½ lb. rice per week, and 1 lb. of salt per month, rum and tobacco not due, but given as gratuities. Communication with Mauritius three times a year. Punishments, cutting the grog. The production amounts to 25,000 velts of oil a year, and more labour is desirable to increase and improve the plantations. Wages are from $10 to $3 for men and women, and $2 for children. There are 140 donkeys on the estate.

47. This is the largest estate we have visited, and is in very fine order. Provisions and supplies of all kinds in abundance, and a garden, where we saw the tamarind, bois noir, bitter orange, lemon, sugar cane, and vanilla growing.

48. Upon mustering the men, we received a complaint from an Indian named Tamby, who stated that he was twelve years of age, and that he had received a box on the ear. Upon inquiry, we found that it was inflicted by the under-manager, not the master, and that the boy had used foul and filthy language to him. This the complainant acknowledged to be the case, and attempted to justify himself by stating that the overseer had sworn at him. Considering the age of the complainant, and all the circumstances, we admonished him to keep a civil tongue in future, and afterwards expressed our hope to the party complained of that he would in future avoid such punishment.

Diego Garcia. Pointe Marianne.

49. On the following day we visited Pointe Marianne Estate, the property of Messrs. Levieux and Co. of Port Louis, under the management of Mr. Emile Barry. It employs 73 men and boys, and 14 women and girls. Population 69 men and 13 women, nine boys and four girls, of whom 10 men are Indians regularly introduced and speaking creole. Rations as on the previous estates. Communication with Mauritius three times a year. Punishments, cutting grog and tobacco. Wages are $11, $5, and $4, women $3, children $2. Production 16,000 velts a year. There are 103 donkeys.

50. Like the other estates in Diego Garcia, this establishment is very abundantly supplied with every requisite, and with an abundant supply of food of excellent quality, and the oil store is as well

MAURITIUS.

fitted up as at Peros Banhos, belonging to the same owners. The people when mustered had no complaint against the management, but brought up instances of quarrels among themselves, accompanied with blows; we dismissed these with a reprimand to both parties.

51. Having thus finished the task allotted to us, we set sail from Diego Garcia on our return to Port Louis the following day, Saturday the 18th June.

52. In concluding our report, we feel it to be due to the managers of every estate we visited, except Boddam Island, to acknowledge their open and frank demeanour, and the readiness with which every request we made was complied with. We were at once invited to inspect the stores of food, the camp, the mills and the oil stores, and their books were put into our hands. Personally, also, we feel it due to them to acknowledge their courteous attentions to the lord bishop, to the officers of Her Majesty's ship, and to ourselves. In every case but the one referred to, they expressed their desire that such visits would be periodically renewed, and their anticipation that it would be attended with the happiest results. Mr. Hugon was the only one who had asked whether it was necessary for us to take any information or muster his men, as the establishment had already been visited by Her Majesty's ship *Frolic* some years ago, although, when informed that our duty was imperative, and that we intended to inspect also his stores and books, he at once gave way.

53. We beg to conclude our report by the following suggestions on points that have occurred to us during our inspection, some of which are not touched upon in the preceding report.

54. Firstly, we would draw his Excellency's attention to the great disproportion of sexes in the various islands, as will appear from the tables of population. The managers have themselves in general originated this delicate question, and we believe both managers and owners sincerely desire to amend it.

55. We also conceive it would be much more satisfactory to both managers and future visitors were it possible to have a written agreement made in Mauritius with the labourers, a duplicate of which might be sent to the islands. It would save much time, and prevent many disputes, to be able to ascertain by such a document all the conditions of an engagement. It would also be some check upon the due return or voluntary extension of engagements of the labourers when their original term was expired.

56. The managers in every case where rum is given informed us that they insisted upon its being drunk "at the tub," as in Her Majesty's navy. They applied to us to direct them in presence of their men not to issue any otherwise, and we did so in every case, in order that none might be taken into the camp, and give occasion to drunkenness.

57. The chief demand for more labour in these islands is not to increase the present plantations, but to clean and thin them, by which the production would be much increased.

58. We consider, on a careful review of all we have seen, that the labour in these islands is far less severe than the labour imposed upon similar persons in Mauritius, and the abundance of fish along all their coasts is such that they can, literally, walk into the water, and in a few minutes get such a supply as would be a banquet to many of a far superior class in Mauritius. As a general rule, as the islands are all healthy, and abound in all the necessaries of life (except rice, with which they are amply supplied), the inhabitants have nothing to desire. Fowls and hogs come for the trouble of rearing them. The only thing, therefore, that can, in our humble opinion, be done for them is a renewal of these visits of inspection, which will foster a kindly feeling between men already looking up to the Governor for justice and protection, and induce them to labour still more cheerfully than they do at present.

All which is respectfully submitted for his Excellency's consideration.

H. BERKELEY,
Lieutenant Commanding "Lynx,"
J. CALDWELL,
} Commissioners visiting Dependencies.

Port Louis, 28th June 1859.

EXTRACTS from the Journal of Peros Banhos Estate, commencing 1st April 1857, including all entries therein referring to Moresby Island as a place of punishment.

ADMINISTRATION OF MR. RUAUD.

Translation.

No. 1.

21st August 1857.—At eleven o'clock we perceived a canoe, manned by five men, coming through Elizabeth Passage, and steering for Poule Island. At one o'clock it was here, coming up to the door of the oil store, where I was waiting for it with one of the men. Michel, carpenter, (who worked with me here during a year,) landed, and said to me, "Mr. Heroux, a Frenchman, manager of Mr. Sampsois' "establishment at Salomon Islands, makes us miserable." I did not allow him to proceed further. I made him re-embark immediately in his canoe, and a quarter of an hour afterwards they were under sail on board the "Girondin"*, on their way to Ile-la-Passe, where I have had them landed until the departure of the vessel.† I have given them rice for ten days. On the return of the boat I shall learn their story as related by themselves.

22d August.—*Story of the Deserters from Salomon Islands.*—They told the chief boatman that they had left Salomon Islands because one of them had been made to pay a fine of five dollars for having broken some young cocoa nuts; that they were made to work at cocoa nuts after they had completed their task in the woods; and, finally, they are not paid.

The boatman says that from their appearance it is easy to see they are not speaking the truth. They seem very restless, which makes him suppose it is a serious affair that induced them to fly. They left Salomon on the 16th in the night of Sunday and Monday. They intended to go to Diégo.

The canoe in which they came belongs to Six Islands; it is the same as was picked up by a whaler, with the deserters from that establishment. Amongst the five men that I have here is an Indian from Six Islands.

This circumstance grieves me. Is this canoe to bring trouble wherever it goes? The people here have named it *Mofine.*

10th September.—At 3 o'clock this morning I despatched the "Girondin" to take away the deserters of Salomon Islands from Ile-la-Passe.....It returned at 1 o'clock at night, having placed these five men on board the "Australia."

12th September.—At 10 o'clock the "Australia" was under way, steering to pass through Elizabeth Passage.

No. 2.

4th July 1858.—In the afternoon Espérance struck Louis three blows with a bill-hook, one in the neck, one on the shoulder, and one on the left side. Had not several men been attracted by the noise, he was about to throw a harpoon at him. These wounds present no danger, because the bill-hook was blunt.

The culpable was handcuffed in order to be taken to-morrow to Ile-la-Passe.

5th July.—The *Alix*‡ went to-day to Ile-la-Passe to land Espérance there.

13th April 1859.—Thomy was sent to Ile-la-Passe for having struck Jean Charles with a knife.

No. 4.

ADMINISTRATION OF MR. HOUDET (PRESENT MANAGER).

28th May 1857.—At 8 o'clock the "Alix" leaves for Ile-la-Passe to land there Carouga, who has refused to make calou. Since a long time this man has not given the quantity of calou he ought to give, and moreover he puts water in it.

True copies, extracted by me from the Journal of Perhos Banhos Estate, on the 10th June 1859.

J. CALDWELL.

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* The "Girondin" is about belonging to Peros Banhos, employed in carrying cocoa nuts from the different islets to Ile du Coin.
† The vessel "Australia" trading between Port Louis and Peros Banhos and Pointe-Marianne, Diégo Garcia.
‡ The "Alix" is a small boat used like the "Girondin" to carry cocoa nuts.

POPULATION OF DEPENDENCIES VISITED, 1859.

	Coetivy.				Peros Banhos.				Eagle Island.				Solomon Islands. Ile Fouquet.				Solomon Islands. Boddam.				Solomon Islands. Total.				Six Islands.				Diego Garcia. Minny Minny.				Diego Garcia. East Point.				Diego Garcia. Pt. Mariana.				Diego Garcia. Total.			
	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.	M.	W.	B.	G.
Managers' Families	1	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	3	4	4
Europeans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Indians	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	46	2	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	20	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	1	–	–	7	2	–	–	35	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	22	3	–	–
Malgache	2	2	–	–	19	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	24	1	–	–	27	1	–	–	14	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	13	1	–	–	29	1	–	–
Mauritians	25	5	–	–	15	6	–	–	7	–	2	1	11	1	–	–	9	3	2	4	20	4	2	4	13	1	–	–	11	2	–	–	84	8	3	1	36	9	7	1	131	19	10	2
Johanna	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	–	–
Diego Garcia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	2	8	7	5	2	1	–	2	3	2	3	12	7	11	10
Agalega	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Six Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Bourbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peros Banhos	–	–	–	–	4	7	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coetivy	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28	8	3	5	67	21	8	8	18	2	3	3	17	3	–	1	40	8	3	5	57	11	3	6	36	5	1	2	35	8	9	9	154	18	7	3	69	13	9	4	258	39	25	16
	44				104				26				21				56				77				44				61				182				95				338			
Proportion of Women to Men excluding Manager's Family	26 in 100.				30 in 100.				$5\frac{9}{10}$ in 100.				$6\frac{1}{4}$ in 100.				$17\frac{1}{2}$ in 100.								$11\frac{7}{10}$ in 100.				20 in 100.				$10\frac{1}{2}$ in 100.				Nearly 20 in 100.							

PROVIDENCE ISLAND.

Declaration of Theodore Libanotis, fisherman, late of Providence Island, who arrived at Seychelles (Mahé) on the 15th May 1859, on board the *Uranie*, François Savy master, and was released from quarantine on the 18th May 1859,

The *Mascareignes* steamer, D'Agnel master, arrived at Providence at 7 o'clock P.M. on the 25th February last. The commander, Mr. Menon, and Mr. Guillaume, landed same night, and asked us who was on the island. We replied there were three of us left there to fish by Captain Berlonis, lately commanding the *Uranie*. We asked them for provisions, as we were short; and they said they would give us some in a couple of days, but they had some sick to land first. We told him the island was let to Mr. Rochery of Mauritius, and we could not consent to or oppose his landing sick people, as we were only put there to fish, and we said we feared the owner might be displeased at sick men being landed. Menon then said it was not our affair, and did not regard us; that as soon as he got to Mauritius he would arrange with Mr. Rochery, whom he knew. He said he must land the men, as they would all die on board if he did not. They returned on board to sleep. Next morning, at seven in the morning, they came in two boats, one with the dead body of a white man who had died (so Menon said), and which they buried near the sea shore in the *veloutiers*. In the second boat were a number of sick *engagés*, of whom forty-eight in all were landed. Along with them was sent biscuit, millet (petit mille), ambrevates, salt, medicines, and some butter, oil, and drinkables for Mr. Guillaume, who was to remain. A large sail was landed, and set upon the beach, after the *Mascareignes* left, for the sick. Mr. Guillaume came and lived in our hut along with an Arab interpreter. Until the sail was put up by us the sick were under the cocoa nut-trees. We were supplied with provisions by Mr. Guillaume.

The *Mascareignes* left on the 27th February. At mid-day on the 28th 3 men died. There died in all 28 *engagés*, and one Léon, one of us three, who died on the 3d March. The last death occurred on the 2d April. Both I and Désiré fell ill a week after Léon's death. We were well tended by Mr. Guillaume, who was equally kind to the *engages*. By the death of Leon we were unable to fish, as the boat was too large for two to manage, and he assisted Mr. Guillaume, who recompensed us at his departure by giving us all the remaining stores, viz., two bags Bengal rice, 400 lbs. Malgache rice, half a barrel and a gunny bag of biscuit, six bags of millet, and some vermouth and absinthe (16 bottles in all), butter, &c. We had already received $6.00 from Mr. Menon, for carrying all the provisions to our hut, when they were landed. In the beginning, when the men died, Mr. Guillaume wanted to throw the bodies into the sea, as he had only the interpreter to bury them; but we objected, they would be washed up on our beach or some other island, and poison (*empester*) us, and we assisted in burying them. All the bodies were decently interred near the shore some distance from the hut.

On the 18th April, a French barque, the *Nadir*, Lefevre master, came to the island, and removed all the men who remained, namely, 20 *engagés*, and Mr. Guillaume, with the interpreter, in all 22. He brought linen and provisions for them. All were healthy when removed.

The disease resembled dysentery, violent pains in the limbs, purging and passing of blood and glaires, with headache, but no fever. They generally died in three and four days, but many who recovered of the disease died from weakness. The last death was that of an aged man who lingered on with the disease till the last.

On the 23d the *Uranie* arrived to take us off the island; and on the 24th arrived the French government schooner "Eglé." The captain and chaplain landed, and the former asked us for information in the name of the French government. We made the same declaration as I now make. The *Uranie* left with us on the 30th April, calling at Alphonse Island, and arrived at Mahé on the . . . .

THEODORE LIBANOTIS.

The foregoing declaration was made to and taken down by me at Government House, Mahé, Seychelles, and signed by the declarant, after I had read it over to him in French creole, on Thursday the 26th day of May 1859.

J. CALDWELL,
Commissioner visiting Dependencies.

Declaration of Desiré Bistoquet, fisherman, late of Providence Island, who arrived at Mahé, Seychelles, in the same vessel (the *Uranie*) as the previous declarant.

In the month of October last Theodore Libanotis, Leon Suzette, now deceased, and I went to Providence Island, to fish. We were landed there by the *Uranie*, Berlonis master. The *Uranie* returned again in January, and took away our turtle and fish.

On the 25th February the *Mascareignes*, Dagnel master, arrived at 7 o'clock in the evening. He lighted a fire in answer to the lights shown on board, and soon after Dagnel, Menon, and Guillaume landed. They told us they had Mozambique labourers on board, and wished to land some of them, as there was sickness on board.

We told them they could not disembark their *engagés* on the island, as Mr. Lamy, the owner, was not there, but had gone to Mahé, and was soon expected back; but Menon said he knew Mr. Rochery at Mauritius, who was also a proprietor. It was not our affair, and he would arrange with Rochery about it. We asked for provisions. They said they could not sell us any, but would give us some. They returned on board that night. Next morning at seven they brought the body of a white man on shore for interment, and they also landed a number of *engagés*. I do not remember the numbers that landed or that died. Théodore can speak to that, as he can read and write. A

MAURITIUS.

number died. We have some times buried three and four in a day. Léon, one of us, died on the 3d March. We both fell sick some days after, and were well tended by Mr. Guillaume.

Towards the end of April a French vessel, whose name I do not know, came, and took away Mr. Guillaume, the interpreter, and took away the surviving *engagés*. Soon after the *Uranie* came for us, and I saw a French war vessel there also before we left, called the "Eglé."

his
RENE × BISTOQUET.
mark.

The foregoing declaration was made to and taken down by me, at Government House, Mahé, Seychelles, and the declarant affixed his mark thereto, after I had read it over to him in French creole, on Friday the 27th day of May 1859.

J. CALDWELL,
Commissioner visiting Dependencies.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1859 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1859.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
EASTERN COLONIES;
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1861.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1861.

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Head, Bart. to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(No. 93.)

Government House, Quebec,
July 26, 1860.

Sir,

Since my report of last year, accompanying the Blue Book, the state of the colony has been such as to call for no special observation. Gradually and slowly, Canada has been recovering from the monetary crisis and the pressure of the preceding year. It pleased God to bless us last autumn with a harvest of more than usual abundance; and the farmers now enjoy the means of getting their produce to market at all seasons with a facility formerly unknown. The result has been that our revenue has increased, and our general prosperity has improved.

2. The value of imports and exports, and the amount of duty collected in 1858 and 1859 respectively, are given in the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
1858 -	$23,472,609	$29,078,527	$3,381,389 51
1859 -	$24,766,981	$33,555,161	$4,437,846 12

The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports as follows:—

The quantities of land sold and of money paid up in 1859:—

	Acres sold, 1859.	Collections, 1859.
Clergy lands, Upper Canada -	75,698	$211,080 38
Clergy lands, Lower Canada -	15,031	15,319 04
Crown lands, Upper Canada -	167,196¼	136,557 16
Crown lands, Lower Canada -	132,422	33,493 52
Common school lands - -	5,852	50,167 45
Grammar school lands - -	5,247½	13,185 62
	401,446¾	$459,803 17

It must be understood too that the emigration of 1859 was unusually small, the number shown by the report of the Emigration Officer being only 8,787.

On the other hand, as compared with the preceding year, a saving has been made in the outlay of the Board of Works of not less than $137,886 93.

3. I am bound to admit that notwithstanding the improvement in our financial position, and the more prosperous condition of our people in 1859, still the recovery from the distress of 1857 and 1858 has been very gradual, and the process is yet far from being complete; nor is it easy to know by what standard to judge of its completeness. I neither expect nor desire to see the nominal price of land inflated to the same extent as in 1855 and 1856. Just as the credits given by banks and monied men were then based on an unsound estimate of the means of those to whom they made advances, so the subsequent effect of the collapse of those apparent means has restricted the power and the disposition of capitalists to meet the real wants of bonâ fide borrowers. The stream overflowed its banks, and it has sunk below them now; it will yet take some time to recover its true and normal condition.

4. In connexion with these fluctuations, I am clearly of opinion that the present system of an issue of paper money by the banks of deposit is a source of great and increasing danger to this country. A measure, having for its object the separation of the control of the issue of notes from the business of discount and deposit, was introduced this last session by the Minister of Finance, but, owing to the opposition which was threatened, and the want of time for complete explanation of the subject, it was considered imprudent to press it too hastily on the legislature. In its general principles I am satisfied that the measure was sound; a difference of opinion may exist as to some of the details, such, for instance, as the exact proportions of bullion and securities, or the

best means of securing the issue of notes from undue influence on the part of the Government of the day. At all events I sincerely hope that the measure may not be lost sight of.

5. I have already informed his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in separate despatches of three important steps towards greater freedom of trade which have been taken by the Provincial Parliament in their last Session, and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

These measures are—

1st. The establishment of a free port with a district attached to it on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the Sault Ste. Marie.

2d. The opening of the whole line of canal free of all but nominal toll to all vessels, American and British, proceeding to a Canadian port, or proceeding out to sea by the St. Lawrence.

3d. The reduction of the duties on wines, brandies, and dried fruits. I may mention too that the objectionable duty on books imposed by the tariff of 1859 has been virtually repealed.

6. The reports made to me by the heads of the several departments which accompany the manuscript portion of the Blue Book will give complete information on the details of each branch.

7. The Provincial Parliament has this year made a liberal vote for the support and encouragement of the Militia, which I shall endeavour to apply in such a manner as to produce the most extensive and lasting benefit to the force.

8. I rejoice to say that at the moment at which I write there is every reason to believe that the crops in Upper Canada are the finest and most luxuriant which have been seen for years. This prospect may be partially affected by blight or unfavourable weather, but should the harvest correspond with our anticipations the result to the country will be most important.

I need hardly add, at this moment our whole population are anticipating with impatience the moment when they may welcome His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and thus prove their loyalty and their gratitude for the favour of such a visit.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
EDMUND HEAD.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the EARL OF MULGRAVE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 7.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
January 23, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 42.) Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, December 31, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book in duplicate for the year 1859, together with copies of departmental reports, and of other statistical returns according to the enclosed list.

At the commencement of that year the financial crisis of 1857–58 had ceased to affect injuriously the trade and commerce of the province, and I have the satisfaction of being able to state that nothing has occurred since that time to prevent or even to retard the steady although gradual progress of prosperity.

A general description of the natural resources of New Brunswick and of the industrial pursuits of the people has been frequently given in former Blue Book despatches, and it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Grace with a repetition of any such description. That the province does possess great natural resources is an unquestionable fact; and although the development of these resources has hitherto been slow, a reference to the returns of exports will show that in the last few years increased attention has been devoted both to the fisheries and to the minerals, (especially to minerals,) and that the result has been a large addition to the value of the exports of fish, and the establishment of a valuable and important export trade in coal and in oil, the produce of the coal.

Taking the returns of the year 1854, which was one of remarkable commercial activity and success, it will be found that in that year fish was exported of the value of 55,309*l.* sterling, while the value of the coal exported was only 565*l.* sterling In 1859 the value of the fish exported was 81,106*l.* sterling, and that of the coal 33,598*l.* sterling. To this latter item should be added, as a mineral production, the oil extracted from coal. This process was unknown in 1854, but in 1859 it superseded to a great extent the "fluid" previously imported into the province, and 78,610 gallons were exported, of the value of 10,396*l.* sterling. I may add that although the returns of exports for 1860 have not as yet been completed, and I am therefore unable to state the figures, I have every reason to believe that the exports during that year (1860) of fish, of coal, and of oil, the produce of coal, were largely in excess of those of the preceding year (1859).

I have requested your Grace's attention to these facts, because they afford a gratifying proof that the natural resources of the province are in course of development.

Greater progress would undoubtedly have been made in this direction but for the scanty supply of labour. Of late years very few (speaking comparatively) immigrants have arrived in this province for the purpose of settling here; and, notwithstanding the advantages which the value of labour (especially agricultural labour), the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapness of and facilities of acquiring land, present to intending emigrants from the mother country, New Brunswick has failed to attract any considerable number of those who annually leave Great Britain, and seek a new home on this side of the Atlantic.

There is I hope and believe some reason to anticipate a favourable change in this respect, and should these anticipations be realized I am confident that the advance hitherto made by New Brunswick in prosperity will afford no criterion of her future progress.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

Schedule of Documents transmitted with Blue Book (for 1859) Despatch No 42, December 31, 1860.

1. Auditor General's Report.
2. Custom House Returns.
3. Crown Land Returns.
4. Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
5. „ „ Commissioners of Railways.
6. „ Postmaster-General.
7. „ Chief Superintendent of Education.
8. „ Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
9. „ Marine Hospital.
10. „ Board of Health at St. John.
11. „ Emigration Commissioner.
12. „ Lighthouse Commissioners.
13. Return of Banks and Incorporated Companies.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 1.

(No. 41.)

Copy of DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Dundas to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

My Lord Duke, Government House, May 13, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. An unusual delay has occurred in its preparation, and consequently the interest of its contents is, from lapse of time, much diminished.

3. I shall, therefore, only direct your Grace's attention to the principal points of difference between the statistics recorded in this Blue Book and those of the preceding year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. There was an increase of revenue in 1859, as compared with 1858, of 5,209*l.* This increase is chiefly derived from the increased imports as compared with 1858. The increase of expenditure in 1859, as compared with 1858, was 958*l.*

Public Debt.

5. On the 31st January 1860 the public debt of the colony was 28,965*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase in 1859, over the year 1858, of 2,400*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* This has arisen principally from the increased amount applied to education, and the balance of purchase money and interest paid on public lands.

The assets that may be placed as an offset to the debts of the Colony, are as follows:

42,274 acres of crown and public lands and a balance of 10,527*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* due on instalments on account of purchase bearing interest at five per cent. But on taking the yearly receipts and expenditure in connection with the crown and public lands, since the operation of the Land Purchase Act, there has been on average only the sum of 281*l.* to the credit of the colony, and this is chiefly derived from the crown lands.

Military Posts and Works.

6. The Colony received a supply of 1000 stand of Minié rifles, and accoutrements and a quantity of ball cartridge.

A volunteer artillery and a rifle company were formed this year.

Political Franchise.

7. A meeting of the Legislature was called in February, being the first call of the representatives elected under the Act passed in 19 Vict., entitled "An Act to increase the Number of Representatives," &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The House, after being three days in session, were unable to decide on the choice of a speaker; whereupon the Lieut. Governor, Sir D. Daly, dissolved the House, and writs were immediately issued for a general election, which was held on the 19th March. This election resulted in the defeat of the Government, which resigned a few days prior to the meeting of the new House on the 12th April.

Civil Establishment.

8. The new Government changed the departmental system as adopted by their predecessors, when responsible government was introduced in 1851, by excluding office holders from the Legislature.

Security in most cases is taken from officers of the Government who receive or disburse any part of the revenue.

Imports and Exports.

9. The imports, as compared with those of 1858, show an increase of 48,469*l.*, which has arisen principally from the increased trade with Great Britain and the United States.

Shipping.

10. There is a slight decrease in the tonnage of shipping entered at the different ports as compared with the previous year, but an increase of the tonnage of vessels cleared at those ports of 5,200 tons.

11. All amounts of money in this Statement are in sterling.

I am, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieut. Governor.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 6.)

Government House, Newfoundland,
January 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. I have deferred sending it until now, with the hope that I should have had information to communicate to your Grace relative to the important question of the Newfoundland fisheries, and the results of the arrangements which, I understand, have been agreed to by the British and French Governments relative to the existing treaties between the two nations; but I have as yet received no official report on the subject, and I have only to state that matters have been going on very quietly between the English and French fishermen in the years 1859 and 1860. I am sorry to say that both seal and cod fishery have been very unsuccessful in the latter year, that considerable distress among the population has been the natural consequence, and that I considered it to be my duty to summon the Colonial Legislature to meet at a much earlier period than usual, to take into consideration the distress and other matters of considerable public importance; and I beg to refer your Grace to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, for the observations which I considered it necessary to make on that occasion.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

(No. 43.)

Extract from a Despatch from Governor FREEMAN MURRAY to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.; dated Bermuda, April 26, 1860.

The general state of these islands, I am happy to say, exhibits a steady and sustained improvement; and some of the changes which have occurred, as they now extend over a series of years, and embrace nearly the period during which I have had the honour to administer the government, admit of being characterized conclusively.

It appears that for the year 1859 there is a slight improvement in the proceeds of the colonial taxes, without resort having been had to any increase in the rate of colonial taxation; but, in the department of imports and exports the progress obtained covers a much greater period. The imports of Bermuda in the year 1854 amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and eighty-nine pounds, and last year they had grown to one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and fourteen pounds. Again, the excess of 1859 over the preceding year 1858 in imports was nearly twenty-six thousand pounds, or close upon thirty per cent. It was ten thousand pounds more than this sum over those of 1857, being an increase for the twelvemonth of thirty thousand pounds in comparison with the previous amount, and it was about the same in comparison with that of 1856, which is equivalent to more than forty per cent. As most of these imports are from England, it will be perceived that Bermuda, in proportion to its extent, and considering its limited means, is one of the best customers which the parent country possess in any part of the world.

120,389*l.*

160,914*l.*

26,000*l.*

With respect to exports, when I first arrived in the colony I applied myself to the encouragement of agriculture, and in little more than a twelvemonth an impulse had been given to cultivation, and so much additional land had been cleared of cedar trees that the exports from twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds, which they had amounted to in the year 1854, sprang to the sum of forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty pounds, an immense increase, which failed to maintain itself after the epidemic of 1856, but the exports have since steadily rallied. Thus, upon the whole, they do not exhibit the same extensive advance as the imports, but there is an increase in 1859 of seven thousand pounds over the exports of 1858 immediately preceding, being an improvement at the rate of about fourteen per cent.; there is at the same time a decline of rather beyond two per cent. from the exports of 1857, but an excess of more than thirty per cent. upon those of 1856. Within this range of fluctuation, however, the exports of Bermuda seem to have been confined for several years, discovering no very great progress at the last. One of the causes of this inertness is pointed out in the course of the present Blue Book, in connexion with several of the facts and returns which it presents. It is the same course which has retarded the progress and limited still further the naturally restricted resources of this community for more than a generation; not so much a deficiency of labourers, although a deficiency at last there would still be, as the disinclination to work, the prevalent contempt for industry, and the almost invincible supineness of the coloured population; an increase of wages would not tempt them to an increase of energy, but would probably cause them to relax in the inadequate exertions which they are accustomed to make. It is even supposed, and with much apparent reason, that it is on account of the very high wages which they now command that they pass several days in each week unemployed, even at the times when the best employment offers.

25,563*l.*

41,420*l.*

7,000*l.*

Impressed by the facts before them, the legislature of the colony have set apart money and advantages in various forms to promote the importation of labourers suited to the climate. Portuguese families and individuals have been thus imported from time to time with success, both to their employers and to themselves. Some Germans have also come here, and have been more valuable settlers, from their industry, and from being skilled in different trades. The Portuguese generally are mere labourers.

About two years ago a vessel, "The Pearl," was fitted out here expressly, and being well built, well found, and well manned, was sent to Madeira to continue this experiment on a larger scale. In pursuance of the policy of which I approved, and which former experience had sanctioned by generally satisfactorily results, the legislature appropriated a considerable sum of money to compensate and reward this expedition upon its return, but unhappily no tidings of the vessel have ever since been received, and the sum

BERMUDA.

reserved as a reward for the sharers of the enterprise could never be claimed. The pecuniary loss is severe, but more than the loss the gloom of such an event naturally fell heavily upon so small a community, in every part of which those who composed the expedition had personal ties.

The industrial condition which these facts disclose has no doubt suggested the strong remarks which the new Colonial Secretary expresses in pages 234 and 235 of the present Blue Book, and at the same time gives to the view of the case thus presented a basis of substantial or general truth. Nevertheless, I think that longer experience would have moderated the too sanguine terms in which the results to be expected from more labour and better labour are depicted, and I cannot let these calculations pass without some deduction and qualification.

It will be seen that the criminal statistics continue, in comparison with those of any community equally numerous, to be extraordinarily light, and, with the exception of one fatal event in the convict establishment, the year has been unstained by delinquencies of the gravest class. Indeed among the native and resident society of all ranks serious crime is almost unknown, and respect for the law is a universal and permanent characteristic.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HILL to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 155.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 21, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate Blue Book of this Colony for the year ended the 31st December 1859.

I should have forwarded these Statistical Tables by the last steamer had not Mr. Fitz James expressed a wish to be afforded t me to make his remarks on the progress of the colony. Not having received any such communication from the Acting Governor up to the present date, and being unwilling to delay forwarding the Blue Book, I am compelled to send it unaccompanied by the usual report of the officer administering the government, at the close of the year, but I may venture to state that the revenue is steadily increasing, and the general progress of the colony is highly satisfactory.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
STEPHEN J. HILL.

GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 30.)

Government House, Bathurst,
Gambia, May 24, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1859.

Revenue.

2. From a despatch I found it incumbent on me to address your Grace early in the year, you are already aware of a falling off in last year's revenue to the amount of 1,321*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; it is, however, necessary briefly to recapitulate the causes of this deficiency.

3. The failure of the ground nut crop of 1859 shows a serious deficiency of 7,973 tons. This vacuum threw the goods imported in 1858 on the merchants' hands in 1859, compelling vessels to return empty which were chartered in the full year of 1858; the duties of the goods imported in this good year increasing the revenue, but glutting the market, preventing orders from being sent home for 1859. Then, again, the river trade, which is carried on with the natives on the credit system, received in 1859 several shocks, owing to the lamentable epidemic which prevailed in the colony during the months of August and September, coming as it did so soon after the monetary crisis of 1857–58.

4. The agents of home capitalists dying suddenly at Bathurst left their affairs in the confusion which naturally would ensue from the fact that the native agents up the river, void of all honour in meeting their engagements, considering the death of their creditors at the British seaport 200 miles off as a Dieu-donné, decamped into the interior with the deceased creditors' goods, without even acknowledging the debt, thus throwing the books of the firms into inextricable confusion.

5. After such a sad wind-up of affairs, the home capitalist is chary how he again advances money to European agents in a country so fatal to life, and in which, sad it is for me to write it, notwithstanding all the exertions of the devoted missionary, the

integrity of the half-educated creole is not yet sufficiently developed to be trusted and employed.

6. Here let me pause a moment, and bring to your Grace's mind the position of the colony last September, with but six Europeans alive; some of those convalescent; one military officer fit for duty; he, the Commandant, Captain Anton, and a weak garrison of 100 worn-out black soldiers. The reflection is ennobling to the mind, proving how great is the moral command of the white man.

7. The laws were peacefully obeyed, the magistrates held their courts as usual, at a time when to use the words, of our departed historian, "if every native was to cast a "handful of dust on the dominant race they would be buried alive in their possessions." An illustrious soldier gave it as his opinion before a committee of the House of Commons that service in the West Indies and West Coast of Africa, where epidemics fatal to the European were so rife, deserved the same reward as gallantry in the field. Guided by no mean authority, and elevated by the knowledge that these words will be read by the legislature of the country, I venture to speak in praise of the two military medical men, Assistant Surgeons Morphew and Beale, who stood in the breach, resisting the invisible attacks of death. By their skill and devoted attention, they saved, under Providence, many valuable lives, soothing where they could not save. Nor would it be just to omit the name of the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Sherwood. This gentleman's efforts were highly praiseworthy; although one of the first attacked, yet he manfully bore up, and was of great assistance to his brave colleagues.

8. Before I leave this subject I may add that it is greatly the hope of the colonist of Gambia that the late commercial treaty with France has a wide margin left for the British shipping interest, hereafter to be dovetailed into the code. The fact is isolated in colonial history; but while I write I count thirty tricolours, six stars and stripes, and but one union jack flying in the Port of Bathurst.

9. This anomaly is easily explained. Our staple product, the ground nut, finds a large market in France, a small sale in America, but no market to speak of in Great Britain. The English merchant of Bathurst hires foreign vessels, to avoid the prohibitory duty of twenty-five francs per ton charged on English bottoms on their entry into a French port. Now, according to our laws French and American ships are treated in our ports in all respects as if they were English; but English ships have not the same favours in French and American ports. This gives foreign ships an undue advantage. Supposing a cargo is sent from America, and it is uncertain whether a better price can be obtained for it in France or in England, a French bottom is naturally preferred by the merchant to an English one for carrying it, because a French ship can land it in England as well as an English one, but an English ship cannot land it in France as well as a French one. The days are gone by for advocating protection for our shipping, yet the present time is, happily, open for urging upon the imperial legislature to obtain by treaty French privileges for English ships, thus placing our merchant marine upon an equality with the foreigner. And last, but not least, the competition of the French merchant since the Albreda Treaty is very active, seriously affecting the revenue in this wise:—He trades chiefly with ready money, where the Englishman traded with goods; the specie is preferred by the native to work up into bracelets for his wife. To compete with the foreigner our merchant is compelled also to trade with the dollar, consequently he does not now send home for goods, but specie, which pays no revenue.

Public Works.

10. The importance of two public necessaries for the town of Bathurst was felt by my predecessor in Council, and a sum of 160*l.* was voted in the estimates of last year for these civilized desirable buildings. The population of the island of Saint Mary's during the greater part of the year has of late risen to 9,000. It consists for the greater part of nomade tribes of men who come down the river for work without their families. I strongly felt the necessity of at once putting this work in hand, from sanitary and other motives of order and decency, determining to commence directly after the cessation of the rains. Unfortunately the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, a gentleman of forty years' experience in the colony, was absent in England on sick leave. Time was vital. I was fearful of another visitation of the epidemic then raging in the form of a relapse at Sierra Leone, which compelled me to authorize the Clerk of Her Majesty's Works to undertake the duty at half salary. This officer commenced the work very zealously, but unfortunately he did not calculate upon the shifting nature of the beach, always more or less a quicksand, the reflux of the highest tide that has been known on the coast for thirty-three years caused the sea wall of the half finished building to fall on the very day that the Colonial Engineer arrived from England. With the materials and money left I

GAMBIA.

directed the Colonial Engineer, Mr. Finden, to construct a building a little below high-water mark. This I have great pleasure in reporting has been effected, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Finden for his determination in bringing to a successful termination that which had presented so many difficulties to his brother engineer.

11. At the east end of the town and island I hope to convert an old wreck into another convenience, for the small sum of 20*l*. This will purify a large tract of swampy bushy ground, at present used as a necessary, which is unhappily to windward of the town during the tornado season.

12. For a long time I laboured under the disadvantages complained of by my able predecessor, that of being "hunted" for allotments of ground. I considered the claims of the Newcastle Pensioners primary. They respectfully urged that in the event of another war at Combo (by no means an improbable event), they had nothing to fall back upon as a base of operations; they were willing, as before, in 1855, to leave half their number dead on the field, but they wished for ground in Bathurst to send their wives and children on the first alarm being sounded. Perceiving the justice of their case, I divided two vacant squares in the town into 120 lots; these are already fenced in, presenting a neat appearance. There still remain some hundred applications from well-to-do natives and good subjects for land in the island, but no vacant ground was left to meet this demand attendant on the increased population. It, however, occured to me, from having seen much land reclaimed in Bombay and Demerara, that a vast acreage might be reclaimed at the east end of the town before alluded to, as the foul swamp might be converted into habitable ground. Labour being dear and precarious, I placed the convicts upon this work, under my personal supervision. Already a sea wall of some width and length is formed. I hope soon to be able to report that this good work is a fait-accompli, and that the river is forced back from this part of the island, where land is so valuable, being so contiguous to the harbour. It is then my intention, with your Grace's permission, to put these allotments of ground up to public auction for the purpose of realizing means for other local improvements.

13. We have only to observe the noble roads about Sidney to see what convict labour will effect if properly directed, and not frittered away. On arrival I took immediate control of this body, diverting them to clear the old burying ground (the last resting place of three governors and numerous Europeans) from bush of an obstinate character.

14. This pious work completed, I turned their attention to a junction road from the Clifton Road to the noble beach we are blessed with. Under the indefatigable exertions of the native gaoler, Mr. Campbell, a liberated African, this drive is now finished, and forms a new and complete lung to the town.

15. The advantages of the convicts working en masse on a work of utility are very obvious. Ask a military prisoner what punishment he most dislikes, and his answer invariably is "shot drill," because it is useless; but let even the convicted felon see his work grow under his hands, and the dignity of labour flashes on his soul, he feels that even felon as he is his daily toil will be appreciated hereafter. I have known instances in the army when the compulsory habits of regularity and temperance in the prisoner have lasted the lifetime of the soldier, especially when the sentence was sufficiently long to develop habits of industry and sobriety.

16. The powder magazine of the merchants is in a most unsafe position, presenting a favourable target for the shell of an enemy's ship coming up the river. I hope to be able to build a magazine in a safer spot at the back of the island, purchasing the present building from the shareholders, which can be converted to some government purpose. The water front of the town would be laid in ruins were an accident to happen as it at present stands. It is very full of bonded powder, stored previous to its being reshipped into country craft for the river trade.

17. On visiting the port, officers of the Royal Navy are surprised at the absence of a government wharf. Such a work would produce, as the market does, good interest for the capital expended. This necessity may be, however, met by purchasing Apsley House and wharf, the property of Mr. Brown, thus saving the rent which the colonial government pays for a court-house, secretariat, custom-house, and other public offices. This measure I am inclined to recommend for the consideration of the Council, to carry out the desideratum it will be necessary to pass an ordinance to borrow some 5,000*l*. At present the colony has no public debt.

18. The indirect taxation of the colony being principally derived from the shipping, I have deemed it my duty strongly to agitate the necessity of establishing a light vessel at the mouth of the river. This good work, I am happy to say, is in the course of consideration, your Grace being in possession of all the details of a plan so conducive to

the interests of the shipping, of the foreigner, and bearing at the same time favourably on suffering humanity.

Upper Combo.

19. On this lately acquired territory I have devoted considerable time and attention, the more so because I perceived, after a careful perusal of my predecessor's reports, how valuable he considers this acquisition. It is incumbent on us to do something for a country which in one item alone, the palm wine duty, increases the colonial revenue in no less a sum than 700*l.* the year. As yet it remains as we found it in 1853, the war in 1855 throwing back this part of the settlement many years. From the 1st of January 1861 I propose slightly to tax each ground nut farm, to enable the government to reconstruct the bridge at Cottoo, destroyed during the war, and to form a rural police, to keep down a tendency which the settlers at present indulge in, that of taking the law in their own hands; but this is not to be wondered at; thieving is on the increase in Combo, owing to the delay and mild character of our laws, forming a marked contrast to the prompt and terrible punishment which is awarded to a defaulter under the native governments.

20. It is a matter of regret that the Cape was not fixed upon in 1815 as the site for the colony. It presents many striking advantages over Bathurst, where the sudden removal from this world's cares has prevented the settlement from retaining to any extent the energetical vitality of European blood and capital. The roadstead at the Cape has good holding ground, a safe landing at low tide, and the shipping ride to leeward of the prevailing winds and tornados from the land. I have the honour to annex to this report a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Cotton Association, and this gentleman's answer, feeling convinced that a wide field is here open to the introduction of this gold mine.

21. After much persuasion, I managed to get a very tolerable road made by the natives, sufficiently wide for two horsemen to ride abreast from Cape House to the dismantled town of Sabbagee. Along this route the low bush has been cut down at least 100 yards on each side of the road. This underwood formed save cover for matchlock men. The importance of this road is very material in the event of its being necessary to defend the colony, as it leads to the fanatical town of Goonjour, a nest of Marabouts, liable any day to attack our out-lying pension villages.

22. The site of Sabbagee itself I have enclosed with a light fence, to prevent our squatters from planting over the graves of the Mahomedan warriors killed in the last war. I purpose after the rains erecting a Persian wheel, or sakia, as it is called in Egypt, as a model for the natives to adopt in time, irrigation being quite unknown in these parts, although nature has been bountiful in her supply of water for the purpose, the country abounding in streams and wells.

23. The difference between the low, swampy, unhealthy island of Saint Mary's and this rich healthy table-land is very striking to the traveller; a cool temperate breeze from the Atlantic seems always to blow over this table land. During the last fatal sickness at Bathurst the officer and his wife stationed at the Cape remained in excellent health, when not a single European escaped at Bathurst, Saint Mary's.

24. The Mahomedan element being so rampant in this district, I have requested the Governor of Sierra Leone to place at my disposal, for location in the country adjacent to the Cottoo stream, 200 liberated Africans. By their industry I hope to supply the Bathurst market with cotton, corn, rice, and vegetables, at the same time strengthening the small Christian native population of the district, which at present only bears in the proportion of one to ten. I hope to persuade these young African settlers to use the Persian wheel; the contrivance is of patriarchial date, and very simple, to be seen at the present day along the banks of the Ganges, Indus, and Nile. It is a rude contrivance of two perpendicular wheels turned by a horizontal cog, the outer wheel is girdled with a string of wide mouthed earthen jars, which descend with every revolution into the pit, open to the river, in which the wheel turns; as the jars ascend they empty themselves into a trough, which leads into a little canal of hard earth, and thence to a square banked in patch of earth made ready for the water. It is generally worked by an ox blinded, a boy sits on the crank which the animal turns, and hastens his movements. In Egypt these sakias are considered so productive to the owner as to be taxed heavily 17 $ the year.

25. The pension village of Newcastle, established by the colonel after his victorious campaign in 1855, is one presenting very interesting features, often described, and I believed named after your Grace by its gallant founder. Here played about in the sand

some thirty children of these old soldiers, speaking the English language only; but otherwise nude, ignorant, little savages. By the assistance of the good Wesleyan minister, Mr. Peet, I established a school, which has been now for some months in working order. This subject brings me to education.

Education.

26. I have already strongly pointed out to your Grace how much the colony requires a government school in the town. The estimates are so finely drawn on the average revenue, that I dare not recommend any extended scheme for the education of the aborigines. All I can do at the present time is to propose to the Council to vote 100*l.* a year to extend the establishment of the Garrison School, so long and ably conducted by the Reverend Mr. Monsarrat. This can be easily arranged, I am happy to say. The colonial building now used as a church and schoolhouse fortunately has a vaulted basement floor, which might easily be converted at a very small expense into an additional schoolroom. I trust that the Secretary of State for War will have no objection to this provisional scholastic arrangement.

27. It may be remarked here that for the last 12 years the colony has placed 100*l.* at the disposal of the Wesleyan Mission Schools. I am anxious at once to extend a similar donation to the Church of England and Garrison School, and hereafter to the schools of the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy, who were indeed visiting angels to the sick during the last epidemic. It is but just to bear in mind that one third of the population of the town are members of the Catholic Church.

Military.

28. I can only recapitulate under this head the urgent necessity of increasing the force so often pointed out by Colonel O Connor. To avoid war at least 500 bayonets ought to be at the disposal of the officer commanding the troops, when it is remembered that the distant part of M'Carthy's Island has to be garrisoned. The "Dover" I value at 300 men. Her long and continued absence urged me to use every exertion to raise an artillery militia force; fortunately the means had all been provided by my thoughtful predecessor.

29. I succeeded beyond my expectations. At this present time the colony can boast of 100 young men, who work their guns with great precision, forming a powerful adjunct to the garrison. I am still anxious to form a kind of arrière-ban of the pensioners scattered, to the number of 130, over the colony. Already I have embodied them on each quarter day; and I hope the Secretary of State for War will receive with favour my application for clothing these veterans. I have ventured to make this application, perceiving that in 1858 this minister presented the sister colony of Sierra Leone with 800 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

30. Having commanded a West India regiment so long, and necessarily studied the system of coast relief, I may be allowed here to suggest, with diffidence, the plan of simplifying the coast relief, by dividing one entire regiment between the Gambia and Sierra Leone. The present difficulty of finding officers for the coast duty will then be removed, and the Government saved from the great expense of officers' passage to and from the West Indies, the band at Sierra Leone in itself being a great inducement to the enlistment of a race notoriously susceptible to the delights of harmony.

31. All these precautionary measures for the safety of the settlement are not too many, interlaced as our position is by tribes who delight in war and plunder, regarding treaties as so much waste paper.

General Observations.

32. The absence of the "Dover" has prevented my following the laudable example of my predecessor, whose interesting journies are so graphically described in the numerous copies of despatches before me. The officer administering the government of these waters cannot travel too much in them. With the African, "come and do it" and "go and do it" are very different orders. He likes to see, converse, and live, if possible, with his superior, the white man. Ten years' experience amongst them tells me that the African is under-rated in intelligence, fidelity, and bravery, and devotion to the cross of St. Andrew and St. George. It was a negro who fought by Nelson's side at Trafalgar; it was a negro who saved an English lady from that tiger, Nana Sahib; and it was a negro regiment in 1809 which took by storm the bridge at Martinique.

33. It will take, perhaps, two generations before Great Britain will reap its reward for the one great act of disinterested policy, perfectly unique in the history of the world.

The reward is but slowly reaching us, it is true over a hecatomb of ruined West India interests. Here in Africa this painful self-sacrifice is not apparent; we only see a great principle working to the manifest advantage of mankind. The wars which supported the traffic have in a great measure ceased, and legitimate trade, the great missionary, springing up to lead the African kings away from their agency in ministering to the horrors of the middle passage.

34. But to return to my subject. Apologizing for my digression, I do not agree with the almost universal opinion here expressed, that the prospects of this colony are for ever clouded; we may reasonably, I venture to predict, hope for better times.

35. Such an epidemic as that of last year has not been known for 22 years. The price of ground nut oil has lately risen in the markets of France. If the policy is continued, of prompt and zealous mediation in preventing the river kings from continuing their useless wars,—cultivating the soil for the treasure which lies but one foot beneath the surface, and conveying it to the seaport by the noble highway Providence has placed at their disposal,—we may yet be sanguine enough to hope "that the day is not far distant when the Gambia will rank as the most valuable possession of the British in commercial importance on the West Coast of Africa."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—In reference to paragraph 17, Mr. Brown has consented within the last few days to receive the amount by instalments over a series of years. This liberal arrangement will prevent the alternative of borrowing money.

I feel now in a better position to come before the Council and your Grace for permission to borrow 2,000*l.*, to enable me to complete that great work, so often alluded to,—the large sluice-gate in the deadly marsh to windward of the town, so wisely begun by one of my predecessors many years ago.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Encl. 1. in No. 8.

No 19.

Government House, Bathurst, St. Mary's.
April 18, 1860.

SIR,

FEELING assured that any information on the subject of the growth of cotton in the British Possessions will be of interest to your readers must be my apology for addressing you.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to intrust to my care the Government of the British Settlements on the river Gambia, I have taken especial interest in our newly acquired territory in Combo, have paid frequent visits to it, and from all the information I have been able to gather, both on the spot and here, I am quite satisfied that cotton could be cultivated in large quantities in Combo.

2. It is a well-known fact that cotton is indigenous to Africa. I find that so long ago as 1834, and up to 1839, cotton used to be exported from this colony to Great Britain. It may be asked then why is it that it has since ceased to be an article of export from here? The reply is, that cotton at that period was at a very low price in England, and the staple of the description grown here being short it did not fetch more than 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and at that rate it did not pay the merchants, who therefore ceased to buy, and the natives, finding no encouraging market, only grew sufficient for their own requirements; another reason is, that there were then no gins forcleaning the cotton from the seed.

3. The growth of an article like cotton having been thus once discouraged, the natives will be slow in again cultivating it, unless some encouragement is held out to them of a ready market at remunerating prices.

4. The recent high prices of cotton in the English market appears to me to hold out such a prospect, especially as one of the merchants here nearly four years ago made a trial to improve the quality of the cotton by the importation of Pernambuco seed, which succeeded admirably, the cotton produced being of fine long staple, and sold in Manchester at 10*d.* per lb. Unfortunately the rebellion in Combo broke out the succeeding year, and compelled the merchant to give up all idea of the cultivation of cotton.

5. Peace has now been established on, I hope, a firmer basis, and I trust many of the natives are beginning to see the advantages of being under the protection of the British flag, for a very large tract of country, Upper Combo, has been cleared, on which the natives are located, cultivating the soil, and producing very large quantities of ground nuts.

6. Unfortunately the Mandingoes, who are the aborigines of the place, are mostly Mahometans, and these are always the most idle and indolent of the African race; the men will only cultivate the corn, leaving to the women and children the cultivation of rice, ground nuts, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The large profits derived by the growth of ground nuts has induced the Serrawoollies, who are the farmers of Africa, to migrate from the interior to the borders of the river and to our

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newly acquired territory to cultivate the soil. If these people could be induced to cultivate cotton it might be produced in very large quantities.

7. The policy of my two able predecessors in office has been, not only to encourage these Serrawoollies to settle on our new territory, but to give allotments of land to discharged soldiers and also to liberated Africans, who to the number of about 300 now inhabit the village of Baccou Konko in Upper Combo. Having obtained the permission of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to obtain 200 more liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, I propose to settle then also in the new territory, and to initiate them into the growth of cotton.

8. Native cotton is grown in considerable quantities up the river Gambia. It is chiefly cultivated by the Foulahs, and is consumed in the manufacture of native cloths. It only requires an increasing demand at remunerative prices to increase the growth of it.

9. May I request that your association will give me that help usually extended to colonists interested like myself in the culture of this great agent of civilization. Messrs. Laird and Fletcher of Liverpool will take charge of any parcel of seeds, &c. your committee may be pleased to favour me with.

I have, &c.,
G. D'ARCY,
Governor.

To G. R. Haywood, Esquire,
Secretary to the Cotton Supply Association,
Manchester.

Encl. 2. in No. 8.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

Offices, No. 1, Newall's Buildings,
Manchester, May 23, 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE received, and laid before the committee of this association, your valuable communication of the 18th April ultimo, and am desired to state that by the mail of June it is intended to forward to your address a supply of cotton seed, which will probably be accompanied by one or two cleaning gins adapted to hand labour, and some of the publications of this Association, one or two of which I forward by this mail.

Can you inform the committee whether any respectable merchant at Bathurst would be prepared to take up cotton as an article of export. If a business relation could be established between some respectable firm at Bathurst and purchasers here, there would be a tolerable certainty, with your powerful influence, of giving a permanence to some negotiation of this kind; and I shall be glad if you can favour me with this information, when I will do all in my power to effect the necessary arrangement, either through the committee or otherwise, as they may deem advisable.

It is intended to publish your letter in the Cotton Supply Reporter, copies of which shall be duly forwarded to the Government House.

I have, &c.
G. R. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(Separate.)

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,
April 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of these Settlements for last year.

2. Having reported from time to time the different occurrences that have taken place here, I have no further remark to make than to state for your Grace's information that I have been obliged, in consequence of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the finance matters of the Eastern District were hitherto conducted, to do away with the independent chest at Accra, and remove the finance to head quarters, which arrangement has proved most satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BIRD,
Acting-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

No. 10.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hay to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 24.)

My Lord Duke, St. Helena, April 26, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit the St. Helena Blue Book for 1859, with the comparative statements of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year.

2. The revenue has exceeded the estimate for the year, and bears a favourable comparison with that of 1858.

3. With some diminution of the shipping calling at the port, the total amount of tonnage having been in—

1858	- - - -	618,314 Tons.
1859	- - - -	587,547 „
Decrease in 1859	-	30,767 „

there has been a considerable increase of local imports, and consequently of the revenue.

4. After making comparatively large remittances to the credit of the island treasury with the Agent-General in England, I have availed myself of the surplus revenue in carrying on the public works in improvement of the drainage of Jamestown.

5. The progress made in this undertaking is satisfactory, though all operations requiring skilled labour are seriously retarded by the deficiency in that necessary ingredient, and by the high price of inferior work here.

6. On this subject I have called on the civil engineer for information, and shall have occasion to address your Grace in a future communication.

7. There has been a falling off in agricultural produce, owing to unfavourable seasons; more land, however, is opening for the growth of wheat during the present year; and the steam flour mill, introduced at the cost of the local government, with a view to encourage the cultivation of grain, has so far answered its object that it has been purchased by the growers.

8. The event of most importance to the island during the period comprehended in the present returns, in which no other salient point offers itself for notice, is the advent of the first Bishop of St. Helena, which I had the honour at the time to report to your Grace, to whom it will be interesting to learn that among the other duties of his sacred office, on which his Lordship has not been slow to enter, he has baptized since his arrival no less than five hundred liberated Africans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the ISLAND of SAINT HELENA for the Year 1859, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts	Reference to Remark.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CUSTOMS:					
Imports	6,500 0 0	7,494 2 4	—	994 2 4	
Wharfage	2,500 0 0	3,982 2 5	—	1,482 2 5	
Tonnage	2,500 0 0	2,300 6 2	199 13 10	—	
Fees	600 0 0	570 5 0	29 15 0	—	
Warehouse rent	150 0 0	322 12 8	—	172 12 8	
Permits	60 0 0	74 14 0	—	14 14 0	
Water	1,200 0 0	1,222 1 11	—	22 1 11	
Cranage	100 0 0	95 12 0	4 8 0	—	
Overpaid by collector	—	0 10 0	—	0 10 0	
	13,610 0 0	16,062 6 6	233 16 10	2,686 3 4	1
LAND SALES:					
Sale of Government lands	—	95 0 0	—	95 0 0	
LAND REVENUE:					
Rents of houses and lands	1,200 0 0	1,045 16 0	154 4 0	—	
AUCTION DUTIES:					
Per-centage on sales by auction	210 0 0	488 11 10	—	278 11 10	
LICENCES:					
Wine and spirit	650 0 0	675 0 0	—	25 0 0	
Coffee and ginger-beer	65 0 0	51 0 0	14 0 0	—	
Game	35 0 0	55 0 0	—	20 0 0	
Boats	300 0 0	302 10 0	—	2 10 0	
Attorneys	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	
Auctioneers	10 0 0	25 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Billiards	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	
Notaries	5 0 0	10 0 0	—	5 0 0	
	1,100 0 0	1,133 10 0	34 0 0	67 10 0	
ASSESSED TAXES:					
Carriages, carts, horses, &c.	339 0 0	319 0 0	20 0 0	—	
POSTAGE:					
Postage	300 0 0	379 17 9	—	79 17 9	
FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:					
Judicial	40 0 0	38 1 6	1 18 6	—	
Police	37 0 0	42 16 0	—	5 16 0	
Militia	8 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	—	
FEES OF OFFICE:					
Fees	18 0 0	18 15 0	—	0 15 0	
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:					
Medicines	10 0 0	100 10 5	—	90 10 5	
Unserviceable stores	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	
Prize hull	—	142 1 0	—	142 1 0	
School books	—	19 14 7	—	19 14 7	
	15 0 0	262 6 0	5 0 0	252 6 0	

Remark.—1. Customs—Increased Imports.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses:					
Ration stoppage—soldiers in gaol -	15 0 0	22 0 6	—	7 0 6	
Work done in gaol - - -	25 0 0	20 14 0	4 6 0	—	
Hospital stoppages - -	110 0 0	151 12 3	—	41 12 3	
	150 0 0	194 6 9	4 6 0	48 12 9	
Special Receipts:					
War Department on account of drainage - - - - -	—	118 0 0	—	118 0 0	
Amount refunded by Mr. H. Doveton	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Advances on account of Board of Trade, repaid - - -	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	
	17,027 0 0	20,252 7 4	454 5 4	3,677 12 8	
			Deduct Decrease - -	454 5 4	
			Net Increase - - -	3,223 7 4	

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 20, 1860.

Comparative Statement of the Estimated Expenditure of the Island of Saint Helena for the Year 1859, and the actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts, made up from 1st January to 31st December 1859.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Decrease Expenditure.	Increase Expenditure.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Governor - - - -	2,078 0 0	2,138 5 2	—	60 5 2	1
Colonial Secretary and Auditor - -	1,269 0 0	1,077 14 5½	191 5 6½	—	2
Colonial Treasurer - - -	565 0 0	504 1 8	60 18 4	—	3
Surveyor and engineer - -	1,189 14 2	1,006 15 7	182 18 7	—	4
Collector of customs - - -	1,547 4 2	1,528 15 6	18 8 8	—	
Postmaster - - - -	180 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	
Supreme court - - -	1,295 0 0	1,190 0 0	105 0 0	—	5
Summary court - - - -	1,244 10 0	1,155 13 4	88 16 8	—	6
Ecclesiastical establishment - -	715 1 0	604 7 2	110 13 10	—	7
Education do. - -	680 0 0	481 13 4	198 6 8	—	8
Medical do. - -	971 10 0	919 2 0	52 8 0	—	9
Gaols do. - -	223 18 0	383 16 0	—	154 18 0	10
Militia do. - -	465 0 7	470 5 7½	—	5 5 0½	
Pensions - - - - -	718 17 1	246 7 6	472 9 7	—	11
Revenue services, exclusive of establishments - - - -	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Administration of justice, exclusive of establishments - - -	80 0 0	45 15 6	34 4 6	—	
Hospitals, exclusive of establishments -	830 0 0	766 19 2	63 0 10	—	9
Police and gaols do. - -	435 0 0	487 15 8½	—	52 15 8½	
Rent - - - -	49 10 9	49 10 9	—	—	
Conveyance of mails - - -	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	
Works and buildings - - -	1,135 15 0	2,023 3 10	—	887 8 10	12
Roads, streets, and bridges - -	600 0 0	635 14 2	—	35 14 2	
Drawbacks and refund of duties -	5 0 0	1 1 0	3 19 0	—	
Special disbursements - - -	140 0 0	3,723 19 5	—	3,583 19 5	13
	16,441 10 9	19,633 16 10½	1,588 0 2½	4,780 6 4	
(Not including Widows' Fund).			Deduct Decrease - -	1,588 0 2½	
			Net Increase - -	3,192 6 1½	

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 20, 1860.

ST. HELENA.

REMARKS.

1. Furniture purchased for Government House.
2. £150 drawn by Colonial Secretary in England.
3. £105 drawn by Colonial Treasurer in England.
4. Surveyor absent on leave. Half-pay drawn in England.
5. Salary of marshal and keeper of gaol transferred to gaol establishment.
6. Salary of summary judge at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
7. Salary of colonial chaplain at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, drawn in England.
8. Mistress of girls' school at 100*l.* a year, vacant. Temporary assistant master receives 30*l.* a year in lieu of 70*l.* Acting master of African school on half salary, viz. 15*l.* per annum, and stationery paid for in England.
9. Reduction of establishment of one orderly and matron.
10. Marshal's salary (100*l.*) transferred from Supreme Court, and an additional overseer at 54*l.* 18*s.*
11. Pensions paid in England.
12. An additional amount of 860*l.* for drainage and 111*l.* for plantation house, less 100*l.* for boundary wall of civil hospital not expended.
13. Remittances to Agent-General.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 37.)

MY LORD DUKE, Cape Town, September 24, 1860.

IN compliance with the standing instructions of your Grace's Department, I have the honour to enclose the Blue Book of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the year 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

NATAL.

NATAL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 48.)

Government House, Natal,

MY LORD DUKE, August 2, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book of this colony for the year 1859.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, (Signed) W. WILLIAMSON.
&c. &c. &c.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

No. 13.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 101.)

Government House, Sydney,
October 16, 1860.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1859.

The report of the Registrar General, which forms the preface of the volume, furnishes an analysis of the tables, and is so full and comprehensive as to render any comment on my part unnecessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Statistical Register, 1859.

Registrar General's Report to the Honourable Charles Cowper, Esquire, Colonial Secretary, &c.

Registrar General's Office,
Sydney, August 31, 1860.

Sir,

For the information of the general public, who are not very well disposed to wade through the mass of Tabular Statements of which the Statistical Register is composed, it seems to be considered desirable that the compiler should enter upon a sort of analysis of the returns, point out the more striking features, and show, with the aid of as few figures as possible, the comparative progress of the year passed with others that have gone before it,—in fact, that the Government Statist should do that which is more properly the business of individual inquirers, and of the people themselves.

I have no objection, however, if it in any way satisfies the public desire for knowledge as to their social and material progress, to undertake the labour of an analytical review of the Tables, and to preface the volume with the results.

2. I regret that with every effort on my part to expedite the completion of the work at a much earlier period of the year, it has been found impossible to proceed with the printing, and, in some few instances, even up to this time, to get in some of the returns necessary to complete the Tables.

Great improvement upon the last year, however, is noticeable in the latter respect; and I have little doubt that, with unremitting perseverance, greater regularity may be obtained, although, until special means are afforded by the Legislature for the collection of the Statistics, we can never hope to attain such perfection as has been arrived at in the sister Colony of Victoria with regard both to punctuality and reliability.

3. The returns would seem naturally to resolve themselves under four distinct heads, which relate to the political, social, industrial, and financial condition of the country, and I have endeavoured to arrange the tables to coincide with these divisions.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

The tables of fees, taxes, duties, etc., which precede the nominal return of the civil establishments need only this passing comment,—that in one or two minor instances only is there any alteration in the rates of the previous year; the General Tariff remains in all respects the same as it was in 1858.

Political.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Electoral Returns.

4. The only novel feature in the returns which have reference to political affairs is the introduction of a table showing the number of electors, resident and non-resident, under the Electoral Law of 1858, and the numbers who exercised the franchise.

The returns are imperfect;—the returning officers, in some cases, had retained no copies of the Electoral Lists, nor had they kept any record of the numbers who had voted. The balloting papers are kept under seal by the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and it has been found impossible to supply the deficiencies through any official channel.

It will be seen that, exclusive of the Gold fields, the names of 69,776 persons have been placed on the Electoral Lists. This number forms 21·47 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the estimated total population of the Colony at the middle of the year.

Thirteen districts* were uncontested, numbering 11,776 registered electors.

From official sources it appears that 27,448 persons recorded their votes, to which number, from unofficial sources, may be added 2,700, together 30,148. It thus appears, that out of 58,000 registered voters in the districts where the seats were contested, 30,148, or 52·00 per cent., exercised the privilege of the franchise.

The returns from the gold fields are excluded, as being incomplete; but it appears by the return from the gold fields north, that whereas there were not less than 2,400 persons who, by the possession of miner's rights, or business licence, were qualified to vote, there were only 222 who availed themselves of the privilege.

It may be presumed that the greater number of those entitled to vote by virtue of a miner's right, or business licence, were entitled to vote, and did vote, by virtue of the residentiary suffrage for the electoral district in which the gold field was situated.

Municipalities.

5. Amongst the Statistical Returns will be found a table of Municipalities brought into existence under the Act of 1858 (22 Vict., No. 13.)

It seems that Municipal Institutions were established in 13† districts during the year 1859. Of these institutions ten only seem to have arrived at a stage of maturity, so advanced as to have completed the valuation of the rateable property in their districts.

244,705*l.*

The estimated value upon which the rates have been struck in the districts named is 244,705*l.*, and the rates vary from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound, two only being under 1*s.*, viz.,—Goulburn 6*d.*, and Shellharbor 10*d.*

The Return of Electors who voted at the election of officers is too incomplete, and the operation of the law too recent, to enable us to draw any just inference as to the appreciation in which this first attempt at introducing local self-government is held by the people generally. Further experience is necessary to afford us the data upon which we may judge of the local interest exhibited in the working of these institutions.

Social.

Population.

6. The Population Tables for 1859 afford less satisfactory indications of progress than those of former years.

This is owing to two causes, namely, the separation of the Colony of Queensland, and the falling off in immigration. From the former cause we have to write off an estimated population of 23,450, whilst the net immigration, after deducting the departures from the Colony, amounted only to 9,187 persons.

So that the estimated total population on the 31st December, 1859, inclusive of the natural increase of the population by excess of Births over Deaths (8,773), was 336,572 against 342,062 at the end of the previous year, or a decrease of 5,490 persons.

Immigration

7. The number of immigrants brought out at the public expense, and at their own expense, was as follows, viz.:—

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
At the public expense - - -	6,916	5,114	1,802
At private expense (exclusive of Chinese)	17,823	7,360	10,463
Totals -	24,739	12,474	12,265

The total outlay for Immigration purposes was less than in any year since 1849. Compared with the year 1858 the expenditure of 1859 shows a decrease of 8,854*l.*, viz:—1858, 90,459*l.*; 1859, 81,605*l.*

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* Carcoar, The Gwydir, The Hawkesbury, The Lachlan, West Macquarie, West Maitland, The Murray, The Murrumbidgee, The Nepean, Northumberland, Queanbeyan, Wollombi, and Yass Plains.

† Grafton, Waverley, Newcastle, Albury, Goulburn, Redfern, Shellharbour, The Glebe, Kiama, Central Illawarra, Shoalhaven, Wollongong, Randwick.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education. Schools.

8. The Return of Educational Establishments shows an increase in the number Schools in the Colony of no less 86.

The increase appears to be distributed as follows, viz. :—

On 31st December, 1858		653
	Increase.	
Denominational	6	
National	25	
Private Schools	55	
	—	86
On 31st December, 1859		739

It is not improbable that the increase in the number of Private Schools is attributable to short Returns in the previous year.

Scholars.

9 Whilst an increase is observable in the number of Schools, as has just been shown, a slight decrease appears in the total number of Scholars. In 1858 the number was 33,236; in 1859, 32,840; decrease, 396.

This is to be accounted for by the omission from the Returns for 1859 of the Schools in the Colony of Queensland.

The Denominational Schools show a decrease of 2,492 Scholars, viz. ;—1858, 16,082; 1859, 13,590; whilst the National Schools exhibit an increase of 633, viz :—1858, 7,814; 1859, 8,447.

The Private Schools also show an increase of 1,427 scholars, viz.;—1858, 8,571; 1859, 9,998.

Expenditure.

10. The Government Expenditure towards the support of the Denominational Schools was 19,964*l.* 7*s.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head; and towards the National Schools, 20,868*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per head, whilst the amount of Voluntary Contributions towards the former was 12,585*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, or 18*s.* 6*d.* per head; and towards the latter, 9,587*l.* 6*s* 1*d.*, or 22*s.* 9*d.* per head.*

Sunday Schools.

11. An attempt has been made to obtain accurate Returns of Sunday Schools, and with greater success than on the last occasion, although the absence of information from many sources where it was sought for has to be noticed with regret. The Return shows an aggregate number of 313 Sunday Schools, and of 16,590 children who attend them, viz. :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Church of England	124	6,073
Roman Catholic	65	3,566
Presbyterian	37	1,363
Wesleyan	65	4,107
Primitive Methodist	12	592
Independent	7	546
Baptist	2	300
Unitarian	1	43
	313	16,590

The boys number 7,870; the girls 8,720.

It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the little trouble it may occasion, ministers of religion will not withhold the information necessary to enable the Government Statist to compile accurate Returns with regard to this most interesting subject of inquiry.

Crime.

12. The Criminal Returns are prepared in a more comprehensive form than they have hitherto been. They embrace not only the commitments for trial and convictions in the Supreme and District Courts, but they include returns of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with at the several Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the Colony.

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* In last year's report, an error occurred in the printing; the amount of Voluntary Contributions per head was stated to be about 4*s.* under the Denominational; and about 6*s.* under the National. The figures should have been 14*s.* and 16*s.*

The commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts show a decrease on the Returns of the previous year,* viz. :— NEW SOUTH WALES. Supreme Court. Commitments.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - - -	179	156
Misdemeanors - -	48	48
Capital Offences -	29	20
	256	224

A decrease of 32.

The Convictions were as follows, viz. :— Convictions.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	95	105
Misdemeanors -	29	25
Capital Offences -	9	10
	133	140

By the foregoing statement, it appears that out of 256 commitments in 1858, 133, or 52·00 per cent., were convicted, and 48·00 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, out of 224 commitments 140, or 62·50 per cent., were convicted, and 37·50 per cent. discharged.

13. In the Courts of Quarter Sessions the commitments for trial show a considerable increase upon the Return of the previous year, resulting no doubt from the extended operation of the Law through the instrumentality of the District Courts Act of 1858, viz. :— Quarter Sessions. Commitments.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	382	441
Misdemeanors -	111	108
	493	549

An increase of 56.

The convictions also bear a corresponding increase, viz. :— Convictions.

	1858.	1859.
Felonies - -	181	221
Misdemeanors -	82	55
	263	276

In the District Courts it thus appears that 54 per cent. of the committals in 1858 were prosecuted to conviction, and 46 per cent. discharged; whilst in 1859, 50 per cent. were convicted, and 50 per cent. discharged.

14. The Return of persons taken into custody and summarily dealt with is, as I have said, a new feature in the Criminal Returns of the colony. It is to be regretted that they have not been made the subject of statistical inquiry from an earlier period, and I have to notice with regret the imperfect state in which some of the Returns have come in. Summary jurisdiction.

Incomplete, however, as they are, they throw much light upon the summary treatment of offences before the Justices in Petty Sessions.

The first thing that must strike any one in glancing over the Return, is the immense extent of summary jurisdiction compared to that exercised by the Judge and Jury. The former seized upon no less than 18,018 persons during the year, the latter on only 773; that is in the proportion of 45·44 to 2·38 in every 1000 of the estimated population; or, in other words the summary jurisdiction of the Police and Courts of Petty Sessions was extended over more than twenty-three times as many persons as the jurisdiction of the Judge and Jury.

It must be borne in mind too, that the Returns do not embrace "summons cases," such as have regard to disputes under the Masters and Servants Act, &c. They are confined to persons actually taken into custody.

15. The Returns are classified under three heads—"Offences against the person," "Offences against property," and "Drunkenness."

* Exclusive of Brisbane.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

It seems that under the first class of offences 5,662 persons were taken into custody. Out of this number 3,709, or 65·50 per cent., were convicted; 159, or 2·81 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1,794, or 31·69 per cent., were discharged.

Of offences against the person.

Under the second class of offences 2,937 persons were taken into custody. Out of these 1,233, or 42·00 per cent., were convicted; 602, or 20.50 per cent., were committed for trial; and 1102, or 37·50 per cent., were discharged.

Of offences against property.

Drunkenness

It seems that no fewer than 9419 persons were taken into custody by the police for drunkenness. Of this number 7815, or 83.00 per cent., were convicted; and 1582, or 17·00 per cent., were discharged.

16. The Criminal Statistics of this Colony have never been made the subject of proper investigation. Laws upon laws modifying, extending, and altering the degree of summary jurisdiction have been passed, but it is probable that no one ever imagined, or would have credited the assertion, that one in every eighteen of the total population, including all ages—men, women, and children—fell under penal restraint in the year of grace 1859.*

Comparing the convictions with the committals in the higher courts and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, we arrive at the following results, viz. :—

TRIBUNALS.	COMMITMENTS.	CONVICTIONS.
Supreme Courts - - - -	224	140
Quarter Sessions - - - -	549	276
TOTAL - - -	773	416
	TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.	CONVICTED OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.
Petty Sessions (exclusive of drunkards) -	8,599	5,703

In the Judge and Jury Courts the convictions are 54·00 per cent. of the committals; and in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction they are 66·00 per cent. of the persons taken into custody.

17. This outline of our national criminality is not out of place in a report of this kind, and I do not know that I travel beyond the limits of my duty in giving to the results of my inquiries such prominent notice.

In England and Wales the Criminal Statistics show that one person out of every forty-five falls under penal restraint; in New South Wales, one in eighteen, or nearly three times that number, are laid hold of, shut up in a cell, imprisoned or fined, whilst not less than 2·70 per cent. of the population come under police law under the imputation of that prolific parent of crime, drunkenness.

It has been found impossible on the present occasion to obtain information as to the state of education amongst the persons summarily dealt with, but I have reason to hope that on the next occasion this defect will be remedied, and the Returns furnished complete in all respects.

Industrial.

Manufacture Mines, &c.

18. There is little to notice in the Returns of Manufactures. This branch of industry seems to have made but little progress during the year under review.

Mining operations, however, were more active. The production of coal was 308,213 tons; that of the previous year was 216,397 tons; so that the increase embraced not less than 91,816 tons.

The rapid development of this important branch of industry is a very satisfactory feature in the Returns.

It will be seen by the decennial Table that whilst the total production of coal during the five years, 1850 to 1854 inclusive, was 419,681 tons, the five years, 1855 to 1859,

* Making allowance for incorrigible offenders who may have been taken into custody two or three or more times in the course of the year, it is probable that, had the Returns been perfect, they would have shown 1 in 15 or 16.

show a production of no less than 1,062,080 tons, or nearly treble that of the first quinquennial period. NEW SOUTH WALES.

19. The produce of our Gold Fields deserve passing notice. The quantities received into the Mint and shipped through the Customs without passing through the Mint, make up together as near as can be ascertained the annual production of our mines, and the statistics from these sources exhibit a considerable increase in the yield during the last year compared with either of the four previous years, as will appear by the following Table taken from the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, viz.:— Gold.

APPORTIONMENT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Mint - -	106,983	403,656	142,137	530,598	126,950	487,439	272,825	1,050,339	308,183	1,178,114
Customs - -	64,384	245,938	42,463	158,576	48,999	187,038	13,973	53,835	21,180	81,013
TOTAL PRODUCE	171,367	654,594	184,600	689,174	175,950	674,477	286,798	1,104,174	329,363	1,259,127

20. It has been my endeavour to collect the Agricultural Statistics in an improved form, and to present them with a greater degree of authenticity. To some extent my efforts have met with success, but the defects in many of the Returns defeat the general accuracy and reliability of the whole. Agriculture and Vineyards.

It is much to be regretted that information of so much importance (in evidence of our material progress, and of the extent to which the application of industry to the soil is carried and found to be remunerative) should be left to the casual and unchecked collection of the constabulary. Until some improved machinery is provided we can never hope to arrive at such a degree of accuracy as is necessary to impart real value to statistics of production.

It would be a mere waste of time to enter upon an analysis of figures in which no one believes, and for the accuracy of which I can only say this much, that they, perhaps, bear a nearer proximity to the truth than the Returns of previous years.

21. It will be noticed that columns are provided for the number of occupants of land—for the total extent of their holdings—and for the total extent of land uncultivated as well as cultivated. The figures, taking them for what they are worth, show a total of 15,715 occupants, and a total extent of holding—including land granted, sold, and leased—amounting to 27,663,365 acres. Of this quantity 27,438,360 acres are said to be uncultivated, and 247,245 acres only in crop. Occupa holdings.

If we add the cultivated and uncultivated acreage together we arrive at an excess of 22,537 acres over the total extent of holdings. This has been made the subject of much correspondence with the districts in which the discrepancies have been noticed, and it has been variously accounted for, in some districts by double cropping, in others the total extent of holding is not stated, and could not be ascertained,—for such reasons the Return is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

It may be noticed in passing that the extent of land under crop in the year ending 31st March, 1860, was in excess of the previous year by 24,247 acres, viz.:—

1858-9 ..... 223,295 acres.
1859-60..... 247,542 „

In the face of the loss sustained by the separation of the Queensland Colony, this may be looked upon as a satisfactory feature in the Returns.

I may further notice the extent of land sown with the Sorghum and Imphee which seems to embrace 1,151 acres—a large area for this species of green food to have spread over in the course of little more than three years, and a striking evidence of the value of the crop for the feeding of cattle. The produce (16,298 cwt.) given in the Return represents grain, not green food. Sorghum.

22. The Live Stock Returns are open to similar strictures with those passed upon the Returns of Agriculture. With the view to save trouble and by this means to Live Stock.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ensure greater attention to the collection, I had the Live Stock and Agricultural Statistics taken at the same period.

Formerly the Returns of Live Stock were supposed to be made up on the 1st of January in each year, and the Agricultural Statistics on the 31st March.

On the present occasion the 31st of March was the day fixed for the collection of both Returns.

With regard to horses, horned cattle, and pigs, there seems to be an increase upon the numbers of the previous year, but with regard to sheep the loss of the splendid pastural districts of Queensland tells with great effect.

The following figures represent the totals of each kind of Stock on the 1st January, 1859, and the 31st March, 1860, viz. :—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Horses	200,713	214,684	13,971
Cattle	2,110,604	2,190,976	80,372
Pigs	92,843	119,701	26,858
			Decrease.
Sheep	7,581,762	5,162,671	2,419,091

Here we see a deficit of nearly two millions and a half of Sheep. The increase of the flocks from the September lambing of 1859 is included in the numbers given for 1860, which would not have been the case had the Returns been collected, as formerly, on the 1st January instead of on the 31st March. The deficiency is thus made to appear the more glaring.

There is reason to believe that much greater care was taken in collecting the Returns for the past year than hitherto, and it is to be hoped that persons from whom information is sought will afford the fullest satisfaction to the inquiries of the Collectors, in order that the Statistics of Live Stock and Agriculture may be relieved from the reproach of inaccuracy which has been charged, and not without reason, against them.

Imports and Exports

23. The fluctuations of commerce, as expressed in the Customs Returns, will be found set forth in the Summary Table below :—

IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.		Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
United Kingdom—				United Kingdom—			
1858 - -	3,770,714			1858 - -	1,238,621		
1859 - -	3,636,505			1859 - -	1,868,092		
		—	134,209			629,471	—
British Colonies—				British Colonies—			
1858 - -	1,131,149			1858 - -	2,561,809		
1859 - -	1,451,761			1859 - -	2,150,937		
		320,612	—			—	410,872
Foreign States—				Foreign States—			
1858 - -	1,157,503			1858 - -	385,847		
1859 - -	1,508,787			1859 - -	749,020		
		351,284	—			363,173	—
General Total—				General Total—			
1858 - -	6,059,366			1858 - -	4,186,277		
1859 - -	6,597,053			1859 - -	4,768,049		
		537,687	—			581,772	—

Imports seaward.

It appears by the above Table that shipments from the United Kingdom manifest a decrease in value of 134,209*l.* on the shipments of the previous year, whilst the Imports from British Colonies and Foreign States show an increase respectively of 320,612*l.* and 351,284*l.*, together 671,896*l.* The increase of the Imports seaward therefore shows a net value of 537,687*l.*

But to arrive at an accurate idea of our commercial operations, we must inquire what were the importations from Victoria and South Australia.

24. The value of Imports *viâ* Albury (exclusive of Live Stock) is stated at 161,426*l.*, that is a decrease of 135,723*l.* upon the General Imports of 1858, to which must be added a decrease of 39,232*l.* in the value of Live Stock, together 174,955*l.*, as shewn by the following Table :— NEW SOUTH WALES. Overland.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS, *viâ* ALBURY.

IMPORTS FROM	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	EXPORTS TO	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Overland, *viâ* Albury—				Overland, *viâ* Albury—			
1858 - -	297,149			1858 - -	179,093		
1859 - -	161,426			1859 - -	48,939		
		—	135,723			—	130,154
Live Stock—				Live Stock—			
1858 - -	52,802			1858 - -	1,273,944		
1859 - -	13,570			1859 - -	983,938		
		—	39,232			—	290,006
General Total, 1858	349,951			General Total, 1858	1,453,037		
General Total, 1859	174,996			General Total, 1859	1,032,877		
			174,955				420,160

The Customs Returns at the Port of Goolwa are confined to quantities, and do not give the values of the articles imported from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray. The Return therefore is of no use in determining the actual net money value of our importations for the year, and must be omitted from the calculation.

The Import of Live Stock overland was very small, the entire quantity, of which I have been enabled to get Returns, was only 2,292 cattle and 2,814 sheep, for which we may assume an estimated value of 13,570*l.** Live Stock.

Taking, therefore, the Imports at the amounts stated, viz. :—

Seaward - - - - - -	£6,597,053
Viâ Albury - - - - - -	161,426
Viâ Goolwa - - - - - -	Not stated.
Live Stock - - - - - -	13,570
We arrive at a total of - -	£6,772,049

or at the rate of 19*l.* 7*s.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year,† exclusive of the imports from South Australia *viâ* the River Murray.

The average annual imports for the five years, 1854 to 1858, were at the rate of 19*l.* 8*s.* per head.‡

25. The Exports for the year "Seaward" show a total increase in value of 581,772*l.* over those of the previous year. Our trade with the United Kingdom and Foreign States exhibits an increase, respectively of 629,471*l.* and 363,173*l.*, together 992,644; whilst our export trade with the British Colonies shows a decrease of 410,872*l.* Exports.

The Exports *viâ* Albury, exclusive of Live Stock, were of the stated value of 48,939*l.*, a decrease of 130,154*l.* upon the value of the Exports of the year before; whilst the exports of live stock to Victoria and South Australia show a decrease of 290,006 in value§ on the return for 1858. Live Stock.

* *i.e.*, At the rate of 5*l.* for the cattle and 15*s.* for the sheep.

† 350,000 including Queensland.

‡ An error in the printing of my report on the statistics of 1858 may here be noticed, at page 21, conclusion of paragraph 48, the value of imports and exports are given in shillings and pence, instead of pounds and shillings.

§ The cattle are estimated at 5*l.* per head, or 1*l.* lower than last year; the rates of horses, sheep, and pigs, are maintained as in the previous year.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The general exports therefore stand thus, viz.:—

Seaward	£4,768,049
Viâ Albury	48,939
Viâ Goolwa	Not stated.
Live Stock	983,938
Total	£5,800,926

or at the rate of 16*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per head of the estimated population. The estimated average annual rate per head for the five years, 1854 to 1858, was 12*l.* 7*s.*, which shows an increase for the year 1859 over the average of the five preceding years of not less than 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per head.

Comparison with 1858.

26. Comparing the imports and exports for the years 1858 and 1859, we shall find the following general results, viz.:—

IMPORTS.

	Seaborne	Overland.	Total.
1858—	£6,059,366	£349,951	£6,409,316
1859—	6,597,053	174,996	6,772,049

EXPORTS.

1858—	£4,186,277	£1,453,037	£5,639,314
1859—	4,768,049	1,032,877	5,800,926

TOTAL RESULTS.

	1858.	1859.	General Increase.
Imports—	£6,409,316	£6,772,049	£362,733
Exports—	5,639,314	5,800,926	161,612
Excess of Imports	£770,002	£971,123	

Wool.

27. The export seaward of our staple commodity, which by the Customs Returns of 1858 exhibited a deficiency of nearly three and a half millions of lbs. upon the shipments of the previous year, has again reached its former level.

The quantities shipped from the Colony during the three years 1857 to 1859 were as follows:—

1857	17,044,201 lbs.
1858	13,553,835 lbs.
1859	17,261,359 lbs.

The shipments of last year arrive within a fraction of the average annual shipments of the previous five years (1854 to 1858) namely, 17,289,272 lbs.

There are no returns of New South Wales wool exported *viâ* Melbourne or Adelaide prior to those of 1858.

The export *viâ* Albury for 1858 and 1859 was,—

1858	157,290 lbs.
1859	114,576 lbs.

which brings up the total exports of which we have any account, for the two years respectively, to 13,711,125 lbs., and 17,375,935 lbs.—together 31,087,060 lbs.

It is much to be regretted that no records are to be obtained of exports *viâ* the River Murray, consequently the shipments of wool from New South Wales by way of Adelaide cannot be given.

Comparing the returns of sheep on the 1st January 1858 and 1859, with the export of wool, the clip of our flocks would seem to have averaged nearly 2 lbs. per sheep.

Land Sales.

28. The land sales show a decrease upon the sales of the previous year, viz:—

1858	£248,726	8	3
1859	£228,630	2	7
Decrease	£20,096	5	8

whether this is owing to the monetary depression or to the unsettled state of the land question is not for me to determine.

The total number of acres sold was as under, viz;—

Country Lots -	128,854	acres, averaging	£1	4	2	per acre.
Special do - -	2,223	„ „	3	7	0	„
Suburban - -	2,889	„ „	6	8	6	„
Town - -	1,200	„ „	36	14	6	„

Purchases under the pre-emptive right embraced 19,923 acres, or nearly one-seventh the total quantity sold.

Financial.

Revenue and Expenditure.

29. The statements of revenue and expenditure at the end of the volume require but little notice. The causes of increase or decrease will be found stated opposite each item in the comparative statements.

Revenue.

The total sum carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1859 was 1,511,964*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, against 1,368,389*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* the year before, showing an increase of 143,574*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The principal branches of revenue which contributed to make up this increase were as follows, viz.:—

Customs - - - -	£54,576
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony -	3,672
Gold and Mint Receipts - -	4,875
Postage - - - -	3,725
Land Revenue - - - -	75,420
Rents - - - - -	6,550
Railway Tolls and Electric Telegraphs -	3,754
Pilotage and Harbour Dues - -	5,896
Miscellaneous Receipts - -	18,683

Under the head of Immigration Remittances there is a falling off of £4,581, and in the item of "Interests on City Debentures," £23,165.

Expenditure.

30. The total Expenditure charged against the Consolidated Revenue was as follows, viz.:—

Establishments - - -	£781,958	4	4
Services exclusive of do. - -	630,825	1	10
	£1,412,783	6	2
Special Accounts - - -	3,379	15	5
Loan Services - - -	433,138	2	3
Total, Consolidated Revenue	£1,849,301	3	10
Church and School Estates Fund -	8,865	7	5
Total -	£1,858,166	11	3

The Expenditure of 1858 was 1,571,363*l.*; there was an increase therefore of Expenditure in 1859 of 286,803*l.*

The items of increase under the principal heads were as follows, viz.:—

Civil Establishments - - -	£45,720
Judicial - - -	13,656
Educational - - -	15,362
Railway - - -	22,192
Public Works and Buildings -	29,213
Roads, Bridges, and Ferries - -	12,900
Miscellaneous - - -	15,138
Interest on Loans - - -	43,442
Debentures paid off - -	35,000
Loan Services - - -	72,367

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The principal items in which decreases appear, will be found under the heads of—

Ecclesiastical	£5,383
Medical	3,659
Gold	11,247
Gaols and Penal	4,373
Drawbacks, &c.	16,604
Immigration	8,798

The Auditor General's statements will supply in detail all the further information necessary for the elucidation of the public Finances.

31. It may be desirable to state that the Tables are confined to the Colony of New South Wales according to the limits assigned to it since the separation of Queensland.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIS. ROLLESTON,
Registrar General.

QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 40.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, May 3, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two printed copies of the Statistical Register, or "Blue Book" of Queensland, exhibiting in part the condition of this new colony on the 31st December, 1859.

2. This document has been drawn up by the Registrar-General on the model of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The information which it contains is necessarily meagre and imperfect for the past year, since the districts now comprised in Queensland were separated from New South Wales only on the 1st December; and I assumed office, as First Governor, only on 10th December, ult.

3. The Blue Book for 1860 will be prepared with the utmost care, and will be accompanied by an elaborate report from myself on the condition and prospects of this colony. On the present occasion I will confine myself to a few facts and figures.

Area.

4. The area of Queensland, if bounded on the west by the 141st meridian of east longitude, is estimated by the Surveyor-General at about five hundred and sixty thousand (560,000) square miles; that is, at nearly ten times the area of England and Wales. By far the largest portion of this territory is available for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It appears to have not been as yet authoritatively determined, whether the further area of about six hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred (649,800) square miles, comprised between the 141st and the 129th meridian of east longitude (which latter is the eastern boundary of the colony of Western Australia,) and lying north of the 26th parallel of south latitude (which is the northern boundary of the colony of South Australia,) be not also subject to the jurisdiction of Queensland. This question is not devoid of practical interest and importance; for, although since the former settlement at Port Essington was abandoned, no attempt has yet been made to colonize the territory referred to; still a shipwreck (for example) might at any time take place on its coast, and furnish (as I am advised) matter for adjudication in the Colonial Courts.

Revenue.

5. The public revenue of this colony for the year 1860, is estimated, on the lowest calculation, at one hundred and sixty thousand pounds (160,000*l.*). Consequently,

Queensland, at the very commencement of its political existence, at once takes, in point of revenue, the twelfth (12th) place among the forty-eight (48) dependencies of the British Crown. For it appears that there are only eleven other colonies (viz. Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, British Guiana, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius), in which the public revenue exceeds a yearly average of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (150,000*l.*).

Trade and Population.

6. The rapid increase in trade and population of the districts now comprised in Queensland affords a promise of a rapid augmentation in the revenue.

7. During the year 1859, the total exports amounted to 609,794*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the exports of the preceding year were given at 472,202*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which shows an increase for 1859 of 173,592*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

8. The exports and imports of the port of Brisbane alone (without reckoning Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton), amounted in 1859 respectively, to 473,804*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and 521,695*l.* 18*s.* The imports, therefore, exceeded the exports to the amount of 47,981*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

9. The trade returns for the first quarter of the current year (1860) show a total of exports from this colony amounting to 230,008*l.* 3*s.* During the same period, the imports were valued at 178,744*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, without reckoning the imports at the distant settlement of Rockhampton, an accurate report of which has not yet been received.

10. The last census was taken in 1856, the next will be taken in 1861. The European population of the districts comprised in the new colony was estimated, at the date of their separation from New South Wales in December last, at about twenty-five thousand (25,000) souls. This is a small community to raise so large a revenue, especially if the lightness of our taxation be taken into account. It should be remembered, however, that if (as it is supposed) *fifteen thousand* of the above number are adult males, the population of Queensland is equivalent, in productiveness and physical power, to about *seventy thousand* souls in an old society.

11. Besides the increase by immigration, it is calculated that our population is augmented annually at the rate of 8 *per cent.* by the natural increase of births over deaths. The rapid progress of the Moreton Bay territory will be seen by a glance at the subjoined figures:—

In 1846 the population was	2,257
1851	10,296
1856	22,232

Of this number of 22,232, however, 5,150 belonged to the Clarence and Richmond districts, which still remain annexed to New South Wales. The population of the districts now comprised in the new colony amounted, therefore, in 1856, to 17,082. As already stated, it is calculated to have risen in December 1859 to about 25,000.

12. The number of Aborigines within the limits of Queensland is estimated by Mr. Gregory, the distinguished explorer (now Surveyor-general of this colony), at twelve thousand (12,000) souls.

13. In previous despatches I have pointed out that vast districts of the territory of this colony stand in the same relation to the cotton and sugar, that the magnificent sheep pastures of the interior stand to the wool manufacture of the mother country. We possess regions most favourably situated for both pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and for the growth of almost every description of the produce of temperate as well as of tropical climates. Our extensive mineral resourses also will doubtless be speedily developed.

14. Finally, this great portion of the globe, in beginning its independent career, starts with the fairest prospect of a steady advance to permanent wealth and prosperity, through the blessing of Providence on the skill and energy of its inhabitants in subduing and replenishing the earth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

No. 105.

Government Offices, Melbourne,
October 22, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual Volume of Statistics for 1859, which has been issued from the Colonial press.

I enclose also returns relating to trade and customs for the same year, which contain additional details on these subjects.

To a certain extent all these statistical statements have been anticipated, and the comparisons they call for instituted, in a pamphlet not long since published by the Registrar General under the title of "Satistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria 1835-1860," of which I likewise forward copy, as Mr. Archer's able and elaborate comments obviate the necessity of many remarks on my part.

Although 1859 did not witness such astonishing increase of prosperity as some, in his sequence of a quarter of a century, the returns show a continuance of steady and satisfactory progress in most respects.

The population increased through immigration, and the excess of births over deaths, from 504, 519, to 530, 562; and the evidence affecting its social condition discloses no new feature. The number of municipalities increased from 29 to 37, and their local rates for 152,000*l.* to 176,000*l.* The number of district road boards which also denote local self-government, rose from 24 to 30, and their revenues from assessment from 24,000*l.* to 31,000*l.* Of churches the increase was from 553 to 636, but there were fewer private houses used for Divine Worship. The number of schools of all descriptions increased from 740 to 772, and the scholars from 42,300 to 46,263.

The depositors in savings banks rose from 5256 to 6368, and their deposits from 432,250*l.* to 468,779*l.* Postage collected in the Colony advanced from 90,000*l* to 112,000*l.*

In agriculture the advance was no less marked. The total extent of land inclosed exceeded two million acres, out of three millions alienated from the Crown, and of this 358,583 acres were under tillage for 1860's crop as against 298,960 for 1859.

Nor do the returns connected with commerce show at first sight much ground for apprehension, the imports having been valued at 15,622,891*l.* against 15,108,000*l.* in 1858, whilst the exports only declined from 13,989,000*l.* to 13,867,860*l.* or about 120,000*l.*

On looking more closely however, it will be perceived that the value of the Victorian produce exported was very nearly a million less, arising solely from a defalcation to this extent in the amount of gold shipped, which was 2, 280,950 ounces instead of 2,528,478 ounces, as in the previous year; and there can be no doubt that some distress was thus occasioned on the gold fields, although the reduction in the number of miners led partly to the result, which it must have likewise tended to mitigate.

The derangement in mercantile affairs which occurred towards the close of the year, and which may be inferred from the increase in the number of insolvencies from 646 to 956 recorded in the returns on that subject, has been attributed indeed by a competent authority, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, to three principal causes, the spirit of overtrading, the falling off of Immigration, and the decrease in the yield of gold.

No doubt each had something to do with it, but as it was not confined to this Colony alone; as the third reason was inapplicable to New South Wales which suffered even more severely, and as the Australian trade generally seems to have recovered from its temporary depression, without the removal of either of the latter causes, I connot help thinking that it was speculation alone and undue extension of the credit system that produced the last commercial crisis.

The state of the Public Finances is sound, and the resources of the Colony quite sufficient to sustain such temporary checks in the collecting of the ordinary revenues as

may arise from disturbances of this sort, but it will require firmness on the part of our Legislators to resist the agitation for the repeal of unobjectionable taxes, and the substitution of a tariff designed to foster the mischievous delusion of protection to native industry.

I have, &c.
HENRY BARKLY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
&c. &c. &c.

STATISTICAL NOTES on the progress of VICTORIA, from the Foundation of the Colony, (1835, 1860). By WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General of Victoria.

Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1859.—In presenting the Agricultural statistics in detail, for the year ending 31st March, 1859, (of which a General Summary was issued by me on the 31st May last, and published in the "Government Gazette," I take the opportunity of making a few preliminary notes on the progress of Victoria in relation to the increase of its population, the settlement and cultivation of the land, and other matters indicative of the social and material growth of the colony from the date of its foundation in 1835 to the present time.

2. *Existing numerical results of permanent value, but further broad points of comparison may prove of general utility.*—The numerical results arrived at by successive enumerations of the people and other statistical inquiries, are of permanent utility; and, when Victoria shall have become a powerful nation, statesmen, statists, and journalists will appeal, as earnestly at least as they do now, to the valuable data which have resulted from the statistics already secured in this country. But while there always will be those whose duty compels or whose inclination leads them to study for special purposes the heavy columns of figures grouped together in our population and other printed returns; the public generally, having little leisure, and less taste, for minute statistical investigation will invariably prefer and receive with welcome, authentic summaries of those points of comparison which prove sufficient to convey to them, in regard to the community in which they are interested, an accurate idea of the nature and true rate of its development. I therefore purpose to produce, with as few figures as possible, certain broad instructive facts likely to prove of general utility.

3. *Deficiencies in certain official statistics a few years back: but these for the most part now supplied.*—In the "Statistical Register of Victoria," published in 1853, the public was placed in possession of a large mass of information not previously accessible to it, but, as I then indicated, many important deficiencies still existed in various tables, owing to certain official records not being obtainable in Melbourne. Statistical Reports had been, of course, regularly transmitted by the Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip to to the Governor at Sydney, but no copies of them could be found here. As I was entrusted, however, in the month of May last year (1858) with a mission from the Victoria Government to that of New South Wales, for the purpose of discovering all legal and other records in any way relating to Victoria, and as I was, through the courtesy of the Sydney authorities, successful, not only in securing a large mass of law documents, affecting private property in this country, but also in bringing over a great quantity of the hitherto missing and unpublished official statistics, I shall have the advantage of being able to make frequent use of the latter both in the present and succeeding reports.

POPULATION.

4. *Population of Victoria from foundation of the colony* 1835).—*Population of New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria, in* 1836 *and* 1857.—The two colonies from which this country was first peopled had been founded upwards of a generation, when, as is very generally known, in 1835,* their inhabitants learned with a joyous surprise, of the beauty and fertility of a new territory opened up to them for settlement and commerce, in the District of Port Phillip. The younger of these, Van Diemen's Land, now called

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* Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the colony (Portland) the year before, yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip district as a new country appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal of Batman and Fawkner in 1835 and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

VICTORIA.

Tasmania, *was founded in 1803, and contained in 1836 forty three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five inhabitants (43,895.) On the 31st March, 1857, its population had increased to eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two (81,492). In like manner New South Wales, older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years (being founded in 1788), was found to possess in the year 1836 seventy-seven thousand and ninety-six (77,096) inhabitants, and on the 31st March, 1857, not less than two hundred and ninety-five thousand (295,000). But Victoria, during the same interval of less than one and twenty years (1836-1857), had distanced them both. The number of two hundred and twenty-four souls existing in this country in November 1836, had by the 31st March, 1857, multiplied more than eighteen hundred fold—there being enumerated at that date four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (410,766) persons; or one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (115,766) more than the number estimated to be living on the same day in New South Wales; and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four (329,274) in excess, at the same date, of the number of people resident in Tasmania.†

THE EIGHT CENSUSES OF VICTORIA, FROM 1836 TO 1857.

First Census, 25th May, 1836.—*Second Census, 8th Nov.*, 1836.—*Third Census, 12th Sept.* 1838.—*Fourth Census, 2nd March*, 1841.—*Fifth Census, 2nd March*, 1846.—*Sixth Census, 2nd March*, 1851; (*Discovery of Gold.*) *Seventh Census, 26th April* 1854.—*Eighth Census, 29th March* 1857.

5. According to MS. notes, made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this country was made within a year after the arrival of Batman, (29th May, 1835,) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter "Prince George," with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new colony, and he then found, (25th May, 1836,) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or in all one hundred and seventy-seven residents of European origin. This then was the first official census of Port Philip. The second was on the 8th November of the same year, 1836, by order of Captain Lonsdale, who, on the 29th of the previous September, arrived in H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," Captain Hobson, which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th of the next month, October, the "Stirlingshire," brig, arrived with the remainder of the government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only (44 males and 3 females), making on the 8th November, 1836, one hundred and eighty-six (186) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Total 224. The third census was taken nearly two years after (12th September, 1838.), when it was ascertained the inhabitants had increased to three thousand and eighty (3080) males, and four hundred and thirty-one (431) females. Total, 3511.‡ The fourth census was taken was taken on the 2nd March, 1841. Population, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four (8,274) males and three thousand four hundred and sixty-four (3,464) females. Total, 11,738. The fifth was on the 2nd March 1846. Population twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-four (20,184) males and twelve thousand six hundred and

* Van Diemen's Land had been to a slight extent colonised in 1803, but Governor Collins did not reach there till the 19th February 1804, when he landed in Sullivan's Cove. The ship "Ocean," in which he arrived, had, as it appears from the date of his last garrison order, sailed from Port Phillip on the 27th January preceding (or three weeks previous). The following is an official record of the imminent risk Victoria once ran of being made a convict settlement. Mr. Hall, in his Stat. Notes of Tasmania from 1804 to 1823, published by authority in 1856, says:—"In a garrison order, dated Port Phillip, 31st December 1803, Colonel "Collins, in ordering the loading of the ship 'Ocean' to be continued by all hands on the Sunday, stated, "'That it has never been his wish to make the Sabbath any other than a day of devotion and rest, but "circumstances compel him to employ it in labour. In this the whole are concerned; since the sooner we are "enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advan-"tages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot!" And so the Governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from our shores.

† The population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased from 197,168 at the end of 1851 to 342,062 at the end of 1858. During the same period Tasmania increased her inhabitants from 69,497 to 84,420; and South Australia (founded in 1836) is stated to have increased her population, from 63,700 on 1st January 1851, to 118,340 on 1st January 1859.

‡ These particulars, I have already stated, are taken from the MS. notes of Laptain Lonsdale, given to me by him, when Colonial Secretary, in 1853, and to these I shall often have occasion to refer; and here it may perhaps be as well to remark, that every statement given in this report is based on authentic official documents actually placed under my care, or to which I have had access.

ninety-five (12,695) females. Total, 32,879. And the sixth was taken on the 2nd March, 1851, Population, forty-six thousand two hundred and two (46,202) males, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-three (31,143) females. Total 77,345. A few months subsequent to this latter date the Victorian gold fields were discovered (1851), and from the wonderful after-increase in the number of the inhabitants by immigration, it was subsequently resolved (without waiting for the next quinquennial census period) to enumerate the people on the 26th April, 1854, when there were found to be one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundredand seventy-six (155,876) males, and eighty thousand and nine hundred (80,900) females: Total (with 22 unspecified as to sex), 236,798. The eighth and last census to the present date was taken on the 29th March, 1857, when the population was ascertained to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four (264,334) males, and one hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two (146,432) females, or in all 410,766. The following table exhibits at a glance the results obtained by each of the eight censuses, and its last column shows the proportion of females to males existing at each date:—

TABLE I.—POPULATION of VICTORIA (formerly the district of Port Phillip) at the date of each Census, from 1836 to 1857, both inclusive.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1 - 25th May, 1836 -	142	35	177	24·6
2 - 8th November 1836 -	186	38	224	20·4
3 - 12th September 1838 -	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
4 - 2nd March 1841 -	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
5 - 2nd „ 1846 -	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
6 - 2nd „ 1851 -	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
7 - 26th April, 1854 -	155,876	80,900	236,776*a*	51·9
8 - 29th March, 1857 -	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4

(*a*) 22, unspecified as to sex, omitted.

6. *Population at the end of* 1857 *and* 1858. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1857, was 297,547, males, and 165,588 females, total 463,135. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 323,576 males, and 180,943 females, total, 504, 519.*

7. *Simultaneous Census suggested for the United Kingdom and all Australia in* 1861. It is highly desirable for general statistical purposes that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian group of colonies should be polled on that day too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours. Much correspondence has already taken place on this point with the various local governments; and there is reason to believe that all the Australian colonies will at an early date initiate a system of united statistical action in regard to population; and that ere long that action will be extended to every branch of statistical science, not only in respect to unity of time, but also to uniformity of classification, and the tabulation of every species of fact which can be rendered truly indicative of the comparative sociological condition of our own as well as other civilized states.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

8. *Proportion per cent. contributed by England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to* 1857.— The great mass of the population of Victoria consists, as may be supposed, of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1857 it was found that England had directly

* While the proof sheets of this Report were passing through the press the population of Victoria, at the end of 1859, was approximated to as follows:—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females. to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	57·9

In New South Wales the Census of 1856 showed 147,091 males and 119,098 females, or a proportion of 80·9 females to every 100 males in a total population of 266,189 souls.

VICTORIA.

contributed thirty-six per cent. of the total population of the colony; Ireland, sixteen per cent.; Scotland, thirteen per cent.; and Victoria and the rest of the Australian colonies, about twenty per cent. To the United Kingdom, therefore, we are indebted for our indefatigable and energetic adult population, while the native-born are but the youthful hope of the race from which they have sprung.

9. *Disproportion of the sexes.*—The great disproportion in the relative numbers of the sexes at the different census periods will have been already observed (Table I.); and the following (Table II.) indicates how far the colonists have, from time to time, endeavoured to equalize the numbers of males and females so as to increase the marriage power of our prosperous population.

TABLE II.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1838 to 1859, both inclusive.

Year ending.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1838	200	97	297	48·5
„ 1839	313	288	601	92·0
„ 1840	736	802	1,538	109·0
„ 1841	4,008	3,992	8,000	99·6
„ 1842	932	855	1,787	91·7
„ 1843	8	5	13	62·5
„ 1844	764	666	1,430	87·2
„ 1845	177	—	177	—
„ 1846	342	—	342	—
„ 1847	537	—	537	—
„ 1848	2,210	1,783	3,993	80·7
„ 1849	3,823	3,846	7,669	100·6
„ 1850	852	1,396	2,248	163·8
„ 1851	1,382	1,169	2,551	84·6
„ 1852	7,762	7,715	15,477	99·4
„ 1853	5,236	9,342	14,578	178·4
„ 1854	5,456	10,862	16,318	199·1
„ 1855	3,149	6,096	9,245	193·6
„ 1856	1,763	2,916	4,679	165·4
„ 1857	5,429	8,940	14,369	164·7
„ 1858	2,320	3,539	5,859	152·5
„ 1859	552	2,599	3,151	470·8
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

10. *Fluctuations in assisted immigration.*—Of all those who arrived by Government aid up to the end of 1852 the males were slightly, and almost constantly, in excess. From 1838 to the end of 1840 the arrivals were few. In 1841 a great effort was made by the introduction of eight thousand souls, the sexes being nearly equal. In 1842 there arrived as assisted immigrants less than a fourth of the number of the preceding year, and a period of commercial depression followed, which has never since been witnessed in this country. In 1843 there were introduced so few as eight males and five females, total thirteen souls. In the four succeeding years (1844-1847 both inclusive,) the efforts made were somewhat less feeble; but not till 1848 were the assisted again drawn to our shores in considerable numbers, and even then up to the end of 1852 there were very considerable fluctuations in the numbers. From that date it has been the invariable practice to encourage an excess of female immigrants; and the effect of this proceeding will be found exemplified in the following summary:

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS 1838—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1838—1840, both inclusive -	1,249	1,187	2,436	95·0
1841—1845, „ „ -	5,889	5,518	11,407	93·7
1846—1850, „ „ -	7,764	7,025	14,789	90·5
1851—1853, „ „ -	14,380	18,226	32,606	126·7
1854—1856, „ „ -	10,368	19,874	30,242	191·7
1857—1859, „ „ -	8,301	15,078	23,379	181·6
Totals - -	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

11. Thus in the twenty two years embraced in the period 1838–1859, both inclusive, there were introduced at the partial expense of the state forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one (47,951) males, and sixty-six thousand nine hundred and eight (66,908) females, or in all one hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine (114,859) souls.

12. *Important extent of unassisted immigration.* While, however, so large an influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom has taken place from year to year, there has at the same time been a concurrent and still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to co-operate with their, in these respects, less favoured fellow-immigrants, so as to raise Victoria, to the proud position among civilised states which she now enjoys.

13. *Summary of assisted and unassisted immigration, and balance of immigration in excess of emigration from* 1838 *to* 1859. The following tables (IV.—VI.) show as nearly as can be ascertained (1) the rate of unassisted immigration, and (2) the total immigration and emigration, with the balance in excess of immigration, from the foundation of the colony to the end of 1859. It may be premised that the figures given are often considerably under, rather than over the mark; first, from the fact that prior to the separation in 1851 the immigration records did not contain any notice of persons arriving from and departing to Sydney and other ports of New South Wales; and, secondly, that since 1851, the year of the gold discovery, large numbers of people have, from time to time, journeyed from New South Wales and South Australia overland, and remained unrecorded until their presence was made manifest by special enumeration of the inhabitants at the census periods of 1854 and 1857.

TABLE IV.—UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. 1836 to 1859.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No of Females to every 100 Males.
1836 to 1838	3,580	411	3,991	11·5
1839 „	1,949	671	2,620	34·4
1840 „	1,962	580	2,542	29·6
1841 „	1,300	700	2,000	53·8
1842 „	1,652	697	2,349	42·2
1843 „	917	334	1,251	36·4
1844 „	1,066	152	1,218	14·3
1845 „	3,140	1,018	4,158	32·4
1846 „	2,456	878	3,334	35·7
1847 „	3,356	675	4,031	20·1
1848 „	2,832	1,410	4,242	49·8
1849 „	4,680	2,269	6,949	48·5
1850 „	5,627	2,885	8,512	51·3
1851 „	10,274	2,608	12,882	25·4
1852 „	67,110	12,077	79,187	18·0
1853 „	60,789	16,945	77,734	27·9
1854 „	51,913	15,179	67,092	29·2
1855 „	44,740	12,586	57,326	28·1
1856 „	26,572	10,343	36,915	38·9
1857 „	46,522	13,364	59,886	28·7
1858 „	40,686	9,623	50,309	23·7
1859 „	19,257	8,175	27,432	42·5
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836—1840, both inclusive	7,491	1,662	9,153	22·2
1841—1845, „	8,075	2,901	10,976	35·9
1846—1850, „	18,951	8,117	27,068	42·8
1851—1853, „	138,173	31,630	169,803	22·9
1854—1856, „	123,225	38,108	161,333	30·9
1857—1859, „	106,465	31,162	137,627	29·2
Totals	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

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14. *Proportion of female to male immigrants, both assisted and unassisted*, 1836–1859. —By comparing Table III. with Table V. it will be seen that in the case of assisted immigrants the number of females arriving in proportion to the male arrivals ranged, prior to 1851, from 90·5 to 95 females to every 100 males; and, subsequent to that date, from 126·7 to 191·7 females to every 100 males. On the other hand, with respect to unassisted immigrants, prior to 1851 the proportion of female to male arrivals ranged from 22·2 to 42·8 females only to every 100 males, and since 1851 from 22·9 to 30·9 females to every 100 males. According to the estimate of the present population of the colony there are about 58 females to every 100 males, and if the Chinese (reckoned at 43,385) were deducted from the return of the number of males, there would result 292,173 males and 194,375 females, or a proportion of 66·5 females to every 100 males. This brings the condition of the inhabitants, in regard to the relative proportion of the sexes to a state similar to that which existed just prior to the year 1851.—(*Vide* Table I.)

TABLE VI.—VICTORIA. TOTAL IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION, from 2nd March 1841, to 31st December, 1859,*

Year ending 31st Dec.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Excess of Immigration over Emigration.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	2,584	1,552	4,136	1,337	627	1,964	2,172
1843	925	339	1,264	1,395	605	2,000	†decrease
1844	1,830	818	2,648	1,042	381	1,423	1,225
1845	3,317	1,018	4,335	1,095	424	1,519	2,816
1846	2,798	878	3,676	1,319	456	1,775	1,901
1847	3,893	675	4,568	1,180	360	1,540	3,028
1848	5,042	3,193	8,235	1,264	405	1,669	6,566
1849	8,503	6,115	14,618	1,364	628	1,992	12,626
1850	6,479	4,281	10,760	2,300	1,004	3,304	7,456
1851	11,656	3,777	15,433	2,854	852	3,706	11,727
1852	74,872	19,792	94,664	28,620	2,418	31,038	63,626
1853	66,025	26,287	92,312	36,532	5,911	42,443	49,869
1854	57,369	26,041	83,410	28,669	6,306	34,975	48,435
1855	47,889	18,682	66,571	20,585	5,810	26,395	40,176
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187	20,407
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471	53,784
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882	30,286
1859‡	19,809	10,774	30,583	15,152	4,266	19,418	11,165
Totals -	436,283	172,947	609,230	200,513	42,188	242,701	366,529

* The population as shown by the Census of the 2nd March, 1841, was (*see* Table I.) Males, 3,274, and Females, 3,464; Total of both sexes, 11,738.

† During the year 1843, the Emigration was thus apparently 736 in excess of the Immigration. A similar circumstance has not again occurred.

‡ In the numbers for 1859 the Chinese arriving overland from Sydney are not included, but it is believed that this omission does not materially affect the result given.

OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY SQUATTERS.

15. *Influx of squatters with flocks and herds from Tasmania and New South Wales. — Amount of live stock in* 1836, 1838, *and* 1841. — The first great development of colonial enterprize in the district of Port Phillip was naturally the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurous new-comers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. According to Captain Lonsdale MS. notes, there were imported within twelve months of Batman's arrival, 57 horses, 100 head of cattle, and 26,000 sheep; on the 8th November of that same year (1836), there were enumerated 75 horses, 155 cattle, and 41,332 sheep; on the 12th September 1838, there were 524 horses, 13,272 cattle, and 310,946 sheep; and on the 1st January 1841, there were no less than 2,372 horses, 50,837 cattle, and 782,283 sheep, as the result of five years' enterprise in the way of live stock importation and

breeding. These numbers, and the enumerations of after years, will be found in the following table :—

TABLE VII.—LIVE STOCK ENUMERATED, from 1836–1859, both inclusive.

Date.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
25th May 1836	26,000	100	57
8th September 1836	41,332	155	75
12th September 1838	310,946	13,272	524
1st January 1841	782,283	50,837	2,372
„ 1842*	—	—	—
„ 1843	1,404,333	100,792	4,065
„ 1844	1,602,798	167,156	6,278
„ 1845	1,860,912	187,873	7,076
„ 1846	1,792,527	231,602	9,289
„ 1847	2,996,992	290,439	11,400
„ 1848	4,164,203	322,824	13,292
„ 1849	5,130,277	386,688	16,495
„ 1850	5,318,046	346,562	16,733
„ 1851†	6,032,783	378,806	21,219
„ 1852	6,589,923	390,923	22,086
31st December 1852	6,551,506	431,380	34,021
„ 1853	5,594,220	410,139	15,166
„ 1854	5,332,007	481,640	27,038
1st January 1856	4,577,872	534,113	33,430
31st March 1857	4,641,548	646,613	47,832
„ 1858	4,766,022	614,537	55,683
„ 1859	5,578,413	699,330	68,323

* No reliable figures have up to the present time been found of the Live Stock existing in the colony on 1st January 1842.

NOTE.—In the above Table the Sheep given represent very nearly the entire number in the colony for each year. With respect to Cattle and Horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns and on the gold fields, as well as those employed by carters on the road, are not included.

† The returns of Live Stock in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania respectively, were as follow :—

New South Wales, 31st December	1851	7,396,895	Sheep	1,375,257	Horned Cattle	116,397	Horses	
	1858	7,581,762	„	2,110,604	„	200,713	„	
South Australia, 1st January	1851	984,199 *a*	„ (assessed)	60,034	„ (assessed)	2,061	„ (assessed)	
	1859	3,108,501	„	375,507	„	34,629	„	
Tasmania, 31st December	1851	2,213,367	„	79,953	„	18,271	„	
	1858	1,504,393	„	79,460	„	21,563	„	

a In 1851 the assessment was, in South Australia, on Horses and Cattle above the age of six months, and that upon Sheep included weaned Lambs.

16. *Exports of wool, hides, tallow, and lard*, 1837–1859.—Commensurate with the increase of live stock has been the produce of our wool staple, while the exportation of hides and skins and tallow has been subject to considerable annual fluctuations. Lard was exported in 1853 to the extent in value of 4,721*l.* (quantity not given). In 1854 there were exported 51,072 lbs., the assigned value amounting to 1,040*l.* After that period no entry appears in the Customs returns under this head, and prior to 1853 the quantity exported appears to have been insignificant.

TABLE VIII.—QUANTITY and VALUE of WOOL and TALLOW, and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS EXPORTED, from 1837 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1837	175,081	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989

YEAR.	Wool.		Tallow.		Hides and Skins.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1845 - -	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846 - - -	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847 - -	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848 - - -	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849 - -	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850 - - -	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851 - -	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852 - - -	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853 - -	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,252	11,811
1854 - - -	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855 - -	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856 - - -	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857 - -	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858 - - -	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987	106,527
1859 - -	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
Totals, from 1837 to 1859 (both inclusive)	266,530,377	16,780,638	51,778,872	722,711	667,386

NOTE.—The hides and skins generally exported are of cattle. Owing to the indefinite mode of entry at the Customs, it is not practicable to distinguish the quantities of the various skins exported; the assigned values only, therefore, have been grouped together, both for hides and skins.

The Exports of Wool from New South Wales were, in 1851 and 1858, as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.
1851 - -	15,268,473 -	£828,302
1858 - -	13,553,835 -	£1,126,486

The Registrar-General of New South Wales thinks that his figures for 1858 respecting wool are lower than they otherwise would be, owing to the "diversion of large quantities by way of the rivers Darling and Murray to Adelaide, to the increased shipments *viâ* Melbourne, and perhaps in some degree to a deficiency in the clip." *See* Report of Registrar-General of New South Wales, 29th August 1859.

The Exports of Wool from South Australia were as follow :—

	lbs.	Value.		lbs.	Value.
1850 -	2,841,131 -	£113,259 12 6	1856 -	8,236,221 -	£412,163 0 0
1854 -	3,463,760 -	182,419 0 0	1857 -	9,656,475 -	504,520 0 0
1855 -	5,590,171 -	283,479 0 0	1858 -	7,775,225 -	420,833 0 0

The Exports of Wool from Tasmania are given in the returns for 1858 at 2,492,919 lbs., the value of which was declared at 200,172*l.*, or less than that returned in 1849, in which year 17,581 bales were entered at the value of 202,334*l.*

17. *The No. of depasturing licences issued in* 1846, 1851, *and* 1859.—*Total area of the squatting runs in the Colony equal to four-fifths of the area of England.—Victoria nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.*—As year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded (Table VII.), the squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country, with their flocks and their herds. On the 30th June 1846, the depasturing licences issued by the Crown were:—In the Western Port district, 310; in the Murray district, 145; in the Portland Bay district, 379; and in the Gipps Land district, 63; making in all 897 licences for as many runs. Five years after (1851), this number was exceeded by 41 only (938). In 1859 the number increased to 1,051. In the year 1856 the estimated area of the squatting runs amounted in all to thirty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen (31,467,816) acres; or considerably more than half the area of the whole of Victoria (55,571,840 acres), and more than equalling four-fifths of the area of England, the highest computed extent of which is thirty-eight millions of acres. The area of England in square miles is estimated at 50,922, that of Scotland at 31,324 square miles, and that of Wales at 7,398 square miles, or in all 89,644 square miles. The area of Victoria is computed at 86,831 square miles; and the Colony is therefore nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.

18. The following Table will show the approximate area of each of the pastoral districts into which Victoria is divided :—

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.

SQUATTERS' RUNS; their Approximate Area in Acres as ascertained in 1856, and the Number of Licences issued from 1851–1859.

Districts.	Approximate Area of Runs, 1856.	Licences issued, 1851.	Licences issued, 1852.	Licences issued, 1853.	Licences issued, 1854.	Licences issued, 1855.	Licences issued, 1856.	Licences issued, 1857.	Licences issued, 1858.	Licences issued, 1859.
Wimmera	9,358,849	938	924	964	993	1,025	1,026	1,035	162	166
Murray	6,132,726								174	179
Gipps Land	1,845,232								89	92
Western Port	6,909,723								246	244
Portland Bay	7,103,306								351	355
Grant and Bourke	117,980								15	15
Totals	31,467,816								1,037	1,051

19. It is not at present practicable to determine to what extent the squatters have been purchasers, and how far they are at present holders of lands sold by public auction; but the extent to which they have availed themselves of their privilege of pre-emptive right will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.

LAND SOLD to SQUATTERS under PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT, Amount realized, and Average Price per Acre, up to 31st December 1859.*

County.	Extent.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey	7,680	0	0	7,944	7	7	1	0	8
Bourke	7,360	0	0	8,816	0	0	1	4	0
Dalhousie	7,316	3	22	7,874	16	6	1	1	8
Dundas	10,160	0	0	10,555	8	0	1	0	9
Evelyn	3,560	0	0	3,560	0	0	1	0	0
Follett	2,240	0	0	2,240	0	0	1	0	0
Grant	17,363	0	32	18,327	16	0	1	1	1
Grenville	16,209	2	0	16,296	0	0	1	0	1
Hampden	16,800	0	0	16,912	0	0	1	0	2
Heytesbury	1,920	0	0	1,920	0	0	1	0	0
Mornington	14,156	0	0	14,431	5	6	1	0	4
Normanby	21,018	1	20	22,096	17	3	1	1	0
Polwarth	6,539	3	6	7,454	3	7	1	2	9
Ripon	13,760	0	0	14,011	5	4	1	0	4
Talbot	12,800	0	0	14,064	0	0	1	2	0
Villiers	20,320	0	0	20,505	9	0	1	0	2
Unnamed	98,520	2	10	99,783	3	10	1	0	3
Totals	277,724	1	10	286,792	12	7	1	0	8

* Little or no land appears to have been alienated under pre-emptive right prior to 1853.

PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY ALL CLASSES.

20. *Division into counties and districts prior to* 1841.—During the quinquennial period ending the 2nd March (or census-day), 1841, the district of Port Phillip had been divided into the counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the rest of the located portions of the colony into the pastoral or Commissioners' districts of Western Port and Portland Bay. Melbourne,* Geelong,† and Williamstown had been approved of officially as towns.

* Melbourne was established in 1835, Mr. Batman having arrived on the 29th May of that year, on the part of several stock proprietors of Van Diemen's Dand, with the view of ascertaining the capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing country; and Mr. Fawkner followed three months after (29th August), and settled on the spot which was subsequently fixed as the site of Melbourne. Captain Lonsdale, in his MS. notes, says that he himself, "on the 6th October 1836, having examined different parts of Port Phillip, with the view of "fixing upon a site for the future town, returned and adhered to the spot already chosen by the settlers on "the right bank of the river Yarra."

† Geelong retained its native name, but the metropolis and Williamstown received their present appellations in this wise :—"2d March 1837, H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' anchored in Hobson's Bay, having on board his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke and suite." "On the 4th his Excellency landed, and encamped on the site of the future town." "On the 8th his Excellency, having approved of the position selected for the principal "town, directed Mr. Hoddle, the Surveyor-General, to prepare a plan, which was submitted to and confirmed "by him this day, and named by him Melbourne." "On the 9th his Excellency left Melbourne to visit different parts of the country." "On the 21st his Excellency returned to town, having been to Geelong and Mount Macedon." "On the 23d the officers of H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' completed the survey of the port." "On the 27th the Governor approved of a plan for a town on the point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown." "On 29th March his Excellency left Melbourne, and embarked on board H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake' to return to Sydney."—Captain Lonsdale's MS. notes.

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21. *First sale of land in Port Phillip, 1st June, 1837.—Sydney appointed a place of auction in 1838.—Land sales resumed in Melbourne, 1839.*—The first Port Phillip land sale took place on the 1st June 1837, when one hundred Melbourne town-lots were sold, and seven allotments in Williamstown. On the 2nd of November a second sale was held of land in Melbourne.* On the 12th September of the following year Port Phillip lands were put up to auction at Sydney; the sales having been withdrawn from the district. On the 17th January 1839, the minimum price of Crown lands was raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre. On the 1st August in that year the sale of public land was resumed in Melbourne. On the 1st July 1840, the Port Phillip district, as regarded the occupation of Crown lands by settlers, was subdivided, and two commissioners were appointed, with establishments of border police. On the 15th of October following, the first sale of Portland Bay Crown land took place; and on the 31st December 1840, there had been alienated by purchase upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand acres over the whole Colony, as follows:—

TABLE XI.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1840, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1837 to 31st December 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	—	—	—	—
Bourke	231 1 36	17,329 0 0	100,801 0 0	118,361 1 36
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—
Dundas	—	—	—	—
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	3,575 0 0	3,575 0 0
Foliett	—	—	—	—
Grant	50 2 0	877 3 22	37,345 0 0	38,273 1 22
Grenville	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—
Heytesbury	—	—	—	—
Mornington	—	—	—	—
Normanby	63 0 0	215 0 30	- - -	278 0 30
Polwarth	—	—	—	—
Ripon	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	—	—	—
Villiers	—	—	—	—
Unnamed	18 0 0	71 1 8	- - -	89 1 8
Totals	362 3 36	18,493 1 20	141,721 0 0	160,577 1 16

22. The sums realized for the above lots of town, suburban, and country lands in each county, with the average price per acre, will be found in the following:—

TABLE XII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period from 1837 to 1840.

COUNTIES.	Town		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bourke	79,352 6 0	342 16 4	79,775 6 0	4 12 0	87,981 4 0	0 17 5	247,108 16 0	2 1 7
Evelyn	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 2 6	1 8 0	5,000 2 6	1 8 0
Grant	12,753 0 0	252 10 7	6,727 10 6	7 13 1	40,412 2 6	1 1 7	59,892 13 0	1 11 3
Normanby	12,704 10 0	201 13 2	2,489 7 3	11 11 4	- - -	-	15,193 17 3	54 12 3
Unnamed	213 13 4	11 17 5	88 8 8	1 4 10	- - -	-	302 2 0	3 7 10
Totals	105,023 9 4	289 6 10	89,080 12 5	4 16 4	133,393 9 0	0 18 10	327,497 10 9	2 0 10

23. *Spread of the Population, 1841.—No. of acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec.* 1840.—It will be interesting to observe, in connexion with the purchase of land, how far the population had spread over the district up to the beginning of 1841. By the subjoined Table (XIII.) it will be found that 8,510 out of 11,738 inhabitants, or nearly three-fourths of the total inhabitants of the Port Phillip district, had settled in the counties of Bourke and Grant; and upwards of half of these (4,933), were resident in the towns of Melbourne and Geelong alone. Nearly the whole of the land sold was situated in the same counties. The amount purchased up to the end of 1840 being divided by the population polled two months later, would give 13·68 acres to each individual.

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," pp. 366—368. Ferres, Melbourne.

TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of Bourke (exclusive of Melbourne)	3,241	
„ Melbourne	4,479	
		7,720
County of Grant (exclusive of Geelong)	336	
„ Geelong	454	
		790
County of Normanby		597
Commissioners' Districts { Western Port		1,371
Commissioners' Districts { Portland Bay		1,260
Total Population of Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841		11,738

24. The pursuits chosen by the inhabitants of Port Phillip at this period may be approximately determined by the Occupation Table of the Census of 1841*, whence the following has been computed:—

TABLE XIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men	475		
2. Shopkeepers and other retail dealers	267		
		742	6·32
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics and artificers		1,019	8·68
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds and others in the care of sheep	1,714		
2. Gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture	1,487		
		3,201	27·27
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,071	9·12
V. Residue—			
Of all other persons		5,705	48·61
Total		11,738	100·00

25. Of the above residue of 5,705 persons, 2,339 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 33,66 undescribed, who, for the most part, were probably, wives and other females in their own homes. The pastoral and agricultural divisions have been grouped together, because it appears from a note made to the return at the time of publication (1841) that the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, &c., could not, owing to some typographical error, be relied on as correct.

26. If we now take the occupations of the inhabitants of Melbourne and Geelong only, we shall obtain the following results:—

TABLE XV.—TOWN DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Town Districts of Port Phillip (viz., Melbourne and Geelong) on 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	391	7·93
II. Manufacturing Class	711	14·41
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	286	5·80
IV. Personal Offices	501	10·15
V. Residue	3,044	61·71
Total	4,933	100·00

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 215.

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27. The residue here given comprises, doubtless, the 1,257 children under fourteen years given in the age table of the census,* and the remainder (1787) were probably females of no specific occupation.

27*a*. After extracting the urban inhabitants the following is the result for the rest of the colony:—

TABLE XVI.—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District beyond the Limits of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes	351	5·16
II. Manufacturing Class	308	4·53
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes	2,915	42·83
IV. Personal Offices	570	8·38
V. Residue	2,661	39·10
Total	6,805	100·00

28. Of the above residue, 1,082 were children under fourteen, leaving 1,579 unspecified, most of whom were probably females.

29. *Minimum upset price of Crown lands*, 1*l*. *per acre*.—During the second quinquennial period (from 1841–1845, both inclusive), only fifty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres (54,575a. 3r. 4p.) were sold, or about one-third of the quantity disposed of in the first period; and upwards of fifty-three thousand acres consisted of country lands alone. After several changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands, they were at length sold, in October 1842, at a minimum upset price of 1*l*. per acre, which rate still remains.

TABLE XVII.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1841–1845, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1841 to 31st December 1845.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	14	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0
Bourke	5	2	23	1,049	1	6	20,871	3	12	21,926	3	1
Dalhousie	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Dundas	—			—			—			—		
Evelyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	2	0	1,003	2	0
Follett	—			—			—			—		
Grant	8	2	20	165	0	13	10,583	2	10	10,757	1	3
Grenville	—			—			—			—		
Hampden	—			—			—			—		
Heytesbury	—			—			—			—		
Mornington	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Normanby	6	2	0	-	-	-	207	3	0	214	1	0
Polwarth	—			—			—			—		
Ripon	—			—			—			—		
Talbot	—			—			—			—		
Villiers	—			—			—			—		
Unnamed	-	-	-	180	0	0	10,240	0	0	10,420	0	0
Totals	34	3	3	1,394	1	19	53,146	2	22	54,575	3	4

30. The prices realized are given in the following Table (XVIII.), and it will be observed that the town lots in Bourke and Grant realized (from 1841–1845) higher prices on the average than those obtained from 1837 to 1840.

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 193.

TABLE XVIII.—TABLE showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Period, from 1841 to 1845.

COUNTIES.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey - -	214 0 0	15 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 0 0	15 5 9
Bourke - -	3,016 5 0	534 15 10	5,951 13 2	5 11 5	21,491 2 6	1 0 5	30,459 0 8	1 7 10
Dalhousie -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Evelyn - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,003 10 0	1 0 0	1,003 10 0	1 0 0
Grant - -	2,995 0 0	347 4 11	1,021 3 2	6 3 10	10,669 11 3	1 0 2	14,685 14 5	1 7 4
Mornington -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Normanby -	725 0 0	111 10 10	- - -	- - -	207 15 0	1 0 0	932 15 0	4 7 1
Unnamed -	- - -	- - -	180 0 0	1 0 0	10,240 0 0	1 0 0	10,420 0 0	1 0 0
Totals -	6,950 5 0	199 17 11	7,152 16 4	5 3 0	53,851 18 9	1 0 5	67,995 0 1	1 4 11

31. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec.*, 1845.—The amount of land purchased from 1837 to the end of 1845, being divided by the enumerated population of two months later (2nd March 1846), gives 65·4 acres alienated on the average to each individual.

32. *Spread of the population*, 1846.—*Belfast erroneously included in census of* 1846 *under the head of Normanby.*—The population during the period (2d March 1841 to 2d March 1846) had nearly trebled, *i.e.* from 11,738 to 32,879 souls, and the county of Bourke (including the city of Melbourne) had more than doubled its inhabitants. Four small towns had sprung up within a radius of ten miles of the city; viz., Brighton with 509 inhabitants, Brunswick with 164, Richmond with 402, and Williamstown with 322 inhabitants. The extra urban population of the county was numbered at 4,980. Grant had nearly quintupled its inhabitants; viz., 790 to 3,870 persons; and Normanby had more than trebled them, even if Belfast be deducted, which, apparently by mistake, was included in the census returns under the head of Normanby. In the pastoral districts also the population had largely increased; viz., from 2631 inhabitants in March 1841, to 9,411 in March 1846.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of BOURKE.			Brought forward -	- -	21,201
Melbourne - - - -	10,954		County of NORMANBY.		
Brighton - - - -	509		Belfast * - - -	269	
Brunswick - - - -	164		Portland - - - -	510	
Richmond - - - -	402			779	
Williamstown - - -	322				
	12,351		Normanby, exclusive of the above towns.	1,488	
Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,980				
Total, county of Bourke -	- -	17,331	Total, county of Normanby -	- -	2,267
County of GRANT.					
Ashby - - - -	150		COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.		
Geelong, North - - -	982		Gippsland - - -	852	
„ South - - -	388		Murray - - - -	1,558	
Irishtown - - - -	135		Portland Bay - - -	3,476	
Newtown - - - -	256		Western Port - - -	3,525	
	1,911		Total, Commissioners' Districts	- -	9,411
Grant, exclusive of the above towns -	1,959				
Total, county of Grant -	- -	3,870	Total population of the Port Phillip District on 2nd March 1846.	- -	32,879
Carried forward -	- -	21,201			

* See paragraph 31.

33. *Occupations of the people, comparison of* 1841 *and* 1846.—During the five years succeeding the census-taking of March 1841, the professional and trading classes had more than doubled in number, viz. 1,623 against, 742; mechanics, artificers, and labourers had nearly quadrupled, viz., 4,027 against 1,019; the number of the pastora

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and agricultural classes had more than doubled, viz., 7,502 against 3,201; as also had domestic servants, viz., 2,274 against 1,071; while the residue had more than trebled, viz., 17,453 against 5,705. The relative per-centages to the total population are given in Table XX.

TABLE XX.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and training classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	128		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	1,237		
3. Other persons	258		
		1,623	4·96
II. Manufacturing class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		4,027	12·25
III. Pastoral and agricultural classes			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	5,736		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	1,636		
3 „ „ horticulture	130		
		7,502	22·82
IV. Personal offices—			
Domestic servants		2,274	6·92
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	1,146		
2. Paupers and pensioners	107		
3. Residue of the population	16,200		
		17,453	53·05
Total		32,879	100·00

NOTE.—Of the above residue of 16,200 persons, 11,217 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 4,983 undescribed, who for the most part were probably wives and females in their own homes.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 194.

34. *Occupations in town and country districts.*—A similar striking increase in most of the classes appears to have obtained in the town and country districts, and the effect of the increase of wives and families on the per-centages of the total population is very noticeable in Tables XXI. and XXII.

TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in Town Districts of Port Phillip, viz., Melbourne, Geelong and suburbs, Richmond, Brighton, Brunswick, Williamstown, Belfast, and Portland, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	103		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	1,017		
3. Other Persons	209		
		1,329	8·83
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		2,281	15·17
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	258		
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	86		
3. „ „ horticulture	48		
		392	2·61
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,063	7·07
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	837		
2. Paupers and pensioners	107		
3. Residue of the population	9,032		
		9,976	66·32
Total		15,041	100·00

NOTE.—The above mentioned residue includes 5,998 children returned in the age table of the census as under fourteen years of age, and the balance is probably made up of females returned as "wives" "widows," "sisters," &c.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, beyond the limits of the Town Districts, on the 2nd March 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	25		
2. Persons engaged in commerce, trade, &c.	220		
3. Other persons	49		
		294	1·65
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artisans, and labourers		1,746	9·79
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	5,478		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	1,550		
3. „ „ horticulture	82		
		7,110	39·86
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,211	6·79
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	309		
2. Residue of the population	7,168		
		7,477	41·91
Total		17,838	100·00

NOTE.—The residue is made up of 5,219 children returned in the census as under 14 years of age, and the remainder probably of females of no specific occupation.—*See* "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

35. It will be observed that while the professional and trading classes in the country districts had declined in number since 1841 (from 351 to 294), mechanics, artizans, and labourers had increased more than five fold (308 to 1,746), while the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled (2,915 to 7,110), and domestic servants had similarly increased (570 to 1,211), and the residue had nearly trebled (2,661 to 7,477.)

36. *Settlement of the country during the quinquennial period* 1846–50.—During nearly the whole of the second quinquennial period just passed in review, there reigned the great commercial depression before alluded to (par. 10.), but in the next five years (1846–1850) the settlement of the country gradually progressed with yearly-increasing vigour; and the result is shown in the succeeding Tables (XXIII. and XXIV.) There were nearly 120,000 acres of land alienated from the Crown, or more than twice the amount sold in the previous quinquennial period; nearly the whole consisted of suburban and country land, and the striking effect of these land purchases on the cultivation of produce for home consumption will be seen on reference to Table LII., where the proportion of wheat grown to the total amount available for consumption by the inhabitants in the colony is given for each year.

CROWN LANDS SOLD 1846–1850, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

TABLE XXIII.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold from 1st January 1846, to 31st December 1850.

COUNTIES.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey	1 2 0	96 1 2	2,720 0 0	2,817 3 2
Bourke	195 1 1	15,172 2 37	38,349 0 10	53,717 0 8
Dalhousie	48 0 0	432 3 12	718 0 0	1,198 3 12
Dundas	—	—	—	—
Evelyn	- - -	160 0 0	1,911 0 0	2,071 0 0
Follett	—	—	—	—
Grant	79 2 30	16,373 0 9	23,503 1 25	39,956 0 24
Grenville	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—
Heytesbury	—	—	—	—
Mornington	—	—	—	—
Normanby	28 3 13	1,142 0 31	10,222 0 32	11,393 0 36
Polwarth	25 2 0	548 2 23	2,420 2 13	2,994 2 36
Ripon	—	—	—	—
Talbot	—	—	—	—
Villiers	108 0 0	1,008 1 7	3,741 1 8	4,857 2 15
Unnamed	149 0 26	- - -	- - -	149 0 26
Totals	635 3 30	34,934 0 1	83,585 2 8	119,155 1 39

TABLE XXIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1846 to 1850.

COUNTIES.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	15 7 0	10 4 8	293 9 6	3 1 0	2,720 0 0	1 0 0	3,028 16 6	1 1 5
Bourke	28,980 9 0	148 8 5	59,785 2 7	3 18 10	42,447 16 6	1 2 3	131,213 8 1	2 8 10
Dalhousie	2,181 3 0	45 8 10	1,042 11 6	2 8 3	757 0 0	1 1 0	3,980 14 6	3 6 5
Evelyn	- - -	- -	160 0 0	1 0 0	2,720 16 0	1 8 5	2,880 16 0	1 7 10
Grant	27,389 16 0	343 14 1	51,058 7 1	3 2 5	36,628 14 1	1 10 5	114,076 17 2	2 17 8
Normanby	3,177 12 6	110 6 8	4,518 8 2	3 19 3	10,186 18 1	0 19 11	17,882 18 9	1 11 5
Polwarth	333 3 0	13 1 3	1,009 0 11	1 16 10	2,580 12 11	1 1 5	3,922 16 10	1 6 3
Villiers	3,110 18 0	28 16 1	2,886 8 5	2 17 3	4,257 0 10	1 2 10	10,254 7 3	2 2 3
Unnamed	2,817 8 6	18 17 10	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	2,817 8 6	18 17 10
Totals	68,005 17 0	106 18 9	120,753 8 2	3 9 3	101,298 18 5	1 4 3	290,058 3 7	2 8 7

37. By comparing the above table with Table XVIII., it is seen that the town and suburban lots on the whole did not reach such high average prices as in the previous quinquennial period, but the country lots fared better.

38. *Total population 2d March* 1851.—*Injudicious mode of compiling the census of* 1851.—The total population of Port Phillip on the 2d March 1851, was found to be 77,345, or more than double that of 1846; but owing to an injudicious variation in the mode of compiling the census returns of the first-mentioned period, it is not practicable to trace as could be desired the growth of various towns throughout the colony. We are enabled to perceive, however, that Melbourne had more than doubled its population in the quinqennial period of 1841–1846; that Grant had more than trebled it; but that Normanby had apparently not progressed at all; while in the rest of the country a considerable population was gradually settling in the various counties and districts indicated in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.—DISTRIBUTION of the PEOPLE in the Port Philip District on the 2nd March 1851.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Kilmore, police district (part of)[1]	321	
Benalla, do. (do.) [2]	446	
Total, County of Anglesey -	- -	767
County of BOURKE.		
Melbourne - - -	23,143	
County of Bourke, exclusive of Melbourne.	16,819	
Total, County of Bourke -	- -	39,962
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Kilmore, police district (part of)[3]	1,549	
Mount Macedon do. (do.) [4]	1,379	
Benalla, do. (do.) [5]	117	
Total County of Dalhousie -	- -	3,045
County of DUNDAS.		
Grange, police district (part of)[6]	911	
Pearson's Station do. (do.) [7]	555	
Total, County of Dundas -	- -	1,466
County of EVELYN.		
Bourke, police district (part of)[8]	644	
Total, County of Evelyn -	- -	644
County of FOLLETT.		
Portland, police district (part of.)[9]	217	
Pearson's Station do. (part of) [10]	74	
Total, County of Follett -	- -	291
County of GRANT.		
Geelong - - - -	8,291	
County of Grant, exclusive of Geelong.	4,493	
Total, County of Grant -	- -	12,784
County of GRENVILLE.		
Chepstow, police district (part of).[11]	392	
Colac, do. (do.)[12]	8	
Total, County of Grenville -	- -	400
County of HAMPDEN.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[13]	242	
Chepstow do. (do.) [14]	547	
Colac, do. (do.) [15]	182	
Total, County of Hampden -	-	971
County of HEYTESBURY.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[16]	59	
Colac do. (do.) [17]	284	
Total, County of Heytesbury	- -	343
County of MORNINGTON.		
Bourke, police district (part of)[18]	885	
Total, County of Mornington	- -	885
County of NORMANBY.		
Portland, police district (part of).[19]	2,125	
Total, County of Normanby -	- -	2,125
County of POLWARTH.		
Colac, police district (part of)[20]	1,199	
Total, County of Polwarth -	- -	1,199
County of RIPON.		
Chepstow, police district (part of).[21]	588	
Grange do (do.)[22]	226	
Total, County of Ripon -	- -	814
County of TALBOT.		
Mount Macedon, police district (part of).[23]	1,163	
Total, County of Talbot -	- -	1,163
County of VILLIERS.		
Belfast, police district (part of)[24]	3,545	
Grange do. (do.) [25]	442	
Total, County of Villiers -	- -	3,987
Total of the Counties - -	- -	70,846
DISTRICTS UNNAMED.		
Kilmore, police district (part of).[26]	194	
Alberton, do. (do.)	904	
Flooding Creek, do. - - -	885	
Benalla do. (part of)[27]	2,497	
Horsham, do. - -	2,019	
Total of the Unnamed Districts.	- -	6,499
Total Population on the 2nd March 1851.	- -	77,345

1 Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.
2 Remainder in Dalhouse and Unnamed Districts.
3 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
4 Remainder in Talbot.
5 Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.
6 Remainder in Ripon and Villiers.
7 Remainder in Follett.
8 Remainder in Mornington.
9 Remainder in Normanby.
10 Remainder in Dundas.
11 Remainder in Hampden and Ripon.
12 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Polwarth
13 Remainder in Heytesbury and Villiers.
14 Remainder in Grenville and Ripon.
15 Remainder in Grenville, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.
16 Remainder in Hampden and Villiers.
17 Remainder in Grenville, Hampden, and Polwarth.
18 Remainder in Evelyn.
19 Remainder in Follett.
20 Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury and Grenville.
21 Remainder in Grenville and Hampden.
22 Remainder in Dundas and Villiers.
23 Remainder in Dalhousie.
24 Remainder in Hampden and Heytesbury.
25 Remainder in Ripon and Dundas.
26 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.
27 Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

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39. *Occupations of the people, 2d March* 1851.—The tabulated occupations of the people at the period of the census of 1851, form an interesting point of comparison in reference to all after periods; for within six months of the 2d March 1851 (the day on which the census was taken), a marvellous change in the social condition of the people had commenced. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licences to dig for the precious ore.* The subjoined Table (XXVI.) shows that the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes formed more than a fifth of the population, or 20·37 per cent.; the agricultural class upwards of 5 per cent., and the pastoral about 10 per cent.; while domestic servants formed nearly 6 per cent., and the residue, or nearly 60 per cent. of the population, was principally composed of women and children.

TABLE XXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	345		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	5,020		
3. Other educated persons	947		
		6,312	8·16
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		9,441	12·21
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	7,319		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	*a*3,953		
3. Do. do. horticulture	369		
		11,641	15·05
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		4,610	5·96
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	3,530		
2. Paupers and pensioners	146		
3. Residue of the population	41,665		
		45,341	58·62
Total		77,345	100·00

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 5·59 per cent. of the total population.

40. *Occupations in town districts,* 1851.—Owing to the injudicious mode already alluded to, of collecting the census of 1851 (paragraph 38), there is no available method of comparing the occupations in the town districts at the two periods (1846 and 1851), except that of taking the total towns, as per Table XXI., and comparing the results with those for Melbourne and Geelong as given in Table XXVII. But even at this disadvantage those two places show considerable advancement, for while the clerical, legal, and medical professions had doubled in number in the same manner as the total population; the number of persons engaged in commerce and trade had more than trebled, viz., from 1,017 to 3,466. Mechanics, artisans, and labourers had increased from 2,281 to 41,247; domestic servants from 1,063 to 1,996; and the residue of the town population from 9,976 to 20,660, these latter consisting chiefly of persons chargeable upon others for their maintenance and support. The per-centage of each class to the total population as compared with similar results in 1846, does not vary much on the whole.

* The gold-licence system commenced on the 1st Sept. 1851. Separation of the Port Phillip district from New South Wales, under the title of Victoria, had taken place two months previously, on the 1st July 1851.

TABLE XXVII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	222		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	3,466		
3. Other educated persons	348		
		4,036	12·84
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		4,247	13·51
III. Pastoral and Agricultural classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	153		
2. Persons employed in agriculture	*a*255		
3. Do. do. horticulture	87		
		495	1·57
IV. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		1,996	6·35
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	1,375		
2. Paupers and pensioners	139		
3. Residue of the population	19,146		
		20,660	65·73
Total		31,434	100·00

a. Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 1·08 per cent. of the total population of Geelong and Melbourne.

41. *Occupations in country Districts*, 1851.—The great increase observable in the country districts (Table XXVIII.) among the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes, and the residue of the population, arose from the extension of old townships and the formation of new ones in the suburban and country districts, which as just stated, were not included in Table XXVII. This creation of new centres of population materially affected the per centages of classes to the total as compared with previous quinquennial periods. For example, the pastoral and agricultural class comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the country population in 1846, and but 24 per cent. of the same in March 1851; but in reality the actual number of shepherds, stockmen, and agriculturists had increased in the four years in the country districts from 7110 to 11,146 persons. A similar remark would apply to the class of domestic servants. The rapid settlement of the families in the country districts is indicated under the head "Miscellaneous" by the enumeration of 24,681 persons in March, 1851, against 7,477 persons five years previous.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXVIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, exclusive of the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. Professional and Trading Classes, including—			
1. Clerical, legal, and medical professions	123		
2. Commerce, trade, &c.	1,554		
3. Other educated persons	599		
		2,276	4·97
II. Manufacturing Class—			
Mechanics, artizans, and labourers		5,194	11·32

Occupations.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the Total Population.
III. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Shepherds, stockmen, &c.	7,166		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	*3,698		
3. Do. do. horticulture	282		
		11,146	24·26
V. Personal Offices—			
Domestic servants		2,614	5·69
V. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	2,155		
2. Paupers and pensioners	7		
3. Residue of the population	22,519		
		24,681	53·76
Total		45,911	100·00

* Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 8·67 per cent. of the population of the Port Phillip District, exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong.

42. *Lands sold from* 1837–1850 *both inclusive, and average price per acre.*—The total amount of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1850, the prices realized and the average price per acre were as follows:—

TABLE XXIX.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1840	160,577 1 16	327,497 10 9	2 0 10
1841 to 1845	54,575 3 4	67,955 0 1	1 4 11
1846 to 1850	119,155 1 39	290,058 3 7	2 8 7
Totals	334,308 2 19	£685,510 14 5	£2 1 1

43. *Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to the* 31*st December*, 1850.—The population being taken as a divisor in round numbers at 76,000, would produce a quotient of 4·4 acres to each individual on the average at the end of the year 1850.

44. *Land sold from* 1851–1853; *influence of gold produce.*—From the year 1851 the influence of the gold yield on the purchase of land becomes very apparent, for in three years ending 31st December 1853, there were alienated more than twice the number of acres sold throughout the whole of the previous fourteen years. Tables XXX. and XXXI. show that from 1st Jannary, 1851, to 31st December, 1853, there were disposed of 671,092 acres 1 rood 23 perches for the sum of 2,341,978*l* 3*s*. 4*d*., being at the rate of nearly 3*l*. 10*s*. per acre.

TABLE XXX.—VICTORIA.—Crown Lands Sold 1851–1853 both inclusive.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January 1851, to 31st December 1853.

Counties.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Anglesey		10 0 0	640 0 0	650 0 0
Bourke	849 1 29	20,408 3 37	223,090 2 28	244,349 0 14
Dalhousie	202 0 35	4,490 3 4	30,959 0 24	35,652 0 23
Dundas	91 2 11	557 2 39	6,070 0 0	6,719 1 10
Evelyn	11 0 0	84 3 12	16,470 3 0	16,566 2 12
Follett	16 2 0	337 0 24	640 0 0	993 2 24
Grant	318 0 16	7,437 3 38	113,802 1 22	121,558 1 36
Grenville	70 1 0	1,122 1 17	6,701 0 0	7,893 2 17
Hampden	54 2 0	983 3 13	21,535 2 20	22,573 3 33
Heytesbury		516 2 0	8,243 2 24	8,760 0 24
Mornington	7 0 0	595 3 20	41,798 1 20	42,401 1 0
Normanby	66 3 16	3,835 3 22	12,339 0 0	16,241 2 38
Polwarth	16 0 0	169 3 37	19,663 0 1	19,848 3 38
Ripon	11 0 0		2,240 0 0	2,251 0 0
Talbot	176 0 32	1,764 1 29	13,706 0 31	15,646 3 12
Villiers	181 3 39	5,200 2 21	70,591 3 22	75,974 2 2
Unnamed	241 0 16	2,201 0 14	30,568 3 30	33,011 0 20
Totals	2,313 2 34	49,718 0 7	619,060 2 22	671,092 1 32

45. *High prices of town and suburban land.*—The sums realized for town and suburban land were in many instances extravagantly high, and the average price per acre as shown in the following Table (XXXI.) exhibits the sudden rise in the estimated commercial value of landed property which had taken place within two years of the discovery of gold. The amount paid at the Government land sales, however is but a faint indication of the rates at which from time to time isolated properties changed hands. In some portions of the city of Melbourne for example, almost fabulous prices have been paid per foot*.

TABLE XXXI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALISED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1851 to 1853.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey -	- - -	- -	105 0 0	10 10 0	640 0 0	1 0 0	745 0 0	1 3 0
Bourke - -	557,508 12 0	656 6 7	368,686 9 7	18 1 3	502,025 4 4	2 5 0	1,428,220 5 11	5 17 0
Dalhousie -	19,868 19 0	98 5 1	35,449 1 0	7 17 10	61,555 14 8	1 18 10	116,873 14 8	3 15 7
Dundas -	4,558 10 0	49 15 7	2,237 7 10	4 0 3	6,070 0 0	1 0 0	12,865 17 10	1 18 4
Evelyn - -	161 5 0	14 13 3	1,243 2 5	14 13 1	25,064 7 6	1 10 5	26,468 14 11	1 12 0
Follet - -	398 0 0	24 2 5	3,091 18 0	9 3 5	640 0 0	1 0 0	4,129 18 0	4 3 0
Grant - -	132,180 12 0	415 10 8	34,693 19 4	4 13 3	141,694 8 8	1 5 0	308,569 0 0	2 10 10
Grenville -	9,204 10 0	131 0 5	15,106 18 4	13 9 3	6,808 15 0	1 0 4	31,120 3 4	3 18 10
Hampden -	1,826 0 0	33 10 0	8,357 15 8	8 9 10	31,433 1 2	1 9 3	41,616 16 10	1 16 10
Heytesbury -	- - -	- -	2,250 16 0	4 7 3	12,728 2 9	1 10 10	14,978 18 9	1 14 3
Mornington -	281 9 0	40 4 2	2,013 9 0	3 7 7	49,091 7 10	1 3 5	51,386 5 10	1 4 3
Normanby -	10,594 10 0	158 9 8	19,112 0 7	4 19 7	15,282 11 7	1 4 10	44,989 2 2	2 15 5
Polwarth -	254 4 0	15 17 9	1,906 0 0	11 4 3	36,217 15 8	1 16 10	38,377 19 8	1 18 7
Ripon - -	244 0 0	22 3 7	- -	- -	2,240 0 0	1 0 0	2,484 0 0	1 2 0
Talbot -	2,330 4 6	13 4 5	4,857 4 11	2 15 0	21,080 8 4	1 10 10	28,267 17 9	1 16 3
Villiers - -	10,761 16 0	59 2 7	16,098 0 7	3 2 0	113,850 7 4	1 12 3	140,710 3 11	1 17 0
Unnamed -	9,993 5 11	41 8 0	8,666 19 1	3 18 10	31,513 18 9	1 0 2	50,174 3 9	1 10 5
Totals -	760,165 17 5	328 10 10	523,876 2 4	10 10 10	1,057,936 3 7	1 14 3	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10

46. The total quantity of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1853, the amount realized, and the average price per acre, were as follow:—

TABLE XXXII.

Periods.	Extent.	Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1850, both inclusive	334,308 2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 1
1851 to 1853, both inclusive	671,092 1 23	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10
Total - -	1,005,401 0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3

47. *Acres alienated to each individual, 31st December, 1853.*—This acreage, divided by the estimated total population (222,436) on the 31st December, 1853, would give an average of 4.52 acres of purchased land to each individual at that date.

48. The influence of the above land purchases on the distribution of the inhabitants and their occupations is indicated in the following tables, computed from the census of 1854:—(Tables XXXIII.-XXXVI.)

* In the year 1837, when city land was first put up to auction, portions of Melbourne were cut up into blocks which realized from 18*l.* to 78*l.* per half-acre or thereabouts. Macgregor, the late secretary of the Board of Trade, in his Commercial Statistics (1850), vol. v. page 151, cites the following as a remarkable instance of the rapid rise of real property in Melbourne:—"The owner of a small allotment of ground in Elizabeth Street, "Melbourne, in July 1849, whipped up a wooden tenement with a shop front, at an expense not exceeding 50*l.*, "and let the same at an annual rent of 80*l.*, for a term of three years, six months' rent being paid in advance."

The effect of the discovery of gold on Melbourne land prices may be illustrated by the following, amongst many instances that might be cited of the high rates realized from time to time:—A piece of land in Collins Street, having 22 feet 5 inches frontage, with a depth of only 26 feet 5 inches, having on it a small wooden building of but little value, was sold towards the latter end of 1853 for 6,000*l.*, being at the rate of 267*l.* 1*s.* per foot frontage, or about 441,000*l.* per acre.

Within the last twelve months the prices realized for land of an average depth in Melbourne, not built upon or with inferior tenements of small value, have been as follow: viz., in the outskirts of the city. as North Melbourne, &c., from 2*l.* to 6*l.* per foot; in Elizabeth Street (from Lonsdale to Flinders Street), from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per foot; in Collins Street, from 60*l.* to 200*l.* per foot; in Bourke Street (from Queen to Spring Streets), from 90*l.* to 250*l.* per foot.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April, 1854.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Avenel	86	
Seymour	138	
	224	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above towns	369	
Total, County of Anglesey		593
County of BOURKE.		
Bacchus Marsh	695	
Baybrook	99	
Brighton	2,731	
Broadmeadows	343	
Brunswick	1,329	
Campbellfield	227	
Collingwood	17,910	
Emerald Hill	3,504	
Essendon	172	
Flemington	424	
Footscray	100	
Germantown	102	
Gisborne	279	
Hawthorn	327	
Heidelberg	555	
Irishtown	179	
Keilor	392	
Lyndhurst	147	
Melbourne Proper, including North Melbourne*	45,845	
Northcote	298	
Pentridge	1,288	
Philipstown	450	
Prahran	5,690	
Richmond	7,071	
Sandridge	1,927	
South Yarra	717	
St. Kilda	1,242	
Williamstown	2,613	
	96,656	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above towns	4,430	
Total, County of Bourke		101,086
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Carlsruhe	396	
Heathcote (town and diggings)	1,040	
Kilmore	1,426	
Kyneton	1,168	
Malmesbury	121	
Woodend	199	
	4,350	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields	1,862	
Total, County of Dalhousie		6,212
Carried forward		107,891

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward		107,891
County of DUNDAS.		
Cavendish	62	
Hamilton	439	
	501	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places	844	
Total, County of Dundas		1,345
County of EVELYN.		
Eltham	285	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above town, including gold field	930	
Total, County of Evelyn		1,215
County of FOLLETT.		
Casterton	128	
Lindsay and vicinity	120	
	248	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above towns	133	
Total, County of Follett		381
County of GRANT.		
Ballan	462	
Batesford	195	
Buninyong	941	
Cowie's Creek	111	
Geelong†	20,115	
Leigh	267	
Meredith	270	
	22,361	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places, including gold fields	10,528	
Total, County of Grant.		32,889
County of GRENVILLE.		
Ballaarat	1,303	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above town, including gold fields	7,301	
Total, County of Grenville		8,604
County of HAMPDEN.		
Total		899
County of HEYTESBURY.		
Total		351
Carried forward		153,575

* Melbourne is here given exclusive of Emerald Hill, Sandridge, South Yarra, and St. Kilda, although these were within its corporate district in April, 1854.

† Geelong includes Ashby, Chilwell, Fyansford, Germantown, Irishtown, Kildare, Little Scotland, and Newtown.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1854)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward -	- -	153,575
County of MORNINGTON.		
Frankston - - -	99	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above place -	1,273	
Total, County of Mornington	- -	1,372
County of NORMANBY.		
Digby - - -	185	
Hotspur - - -	59	
Portland - -	1,962	
	2,206	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above towns - -	1,715	
Total, County of Normanby	- -	3,921
County of POLWARTH.		
Colac - - -	672	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above town - -	309	
Total, County of Polwarth -	- -	981
County of RIPON.		
Streatham - - -	56	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above town - -	1,213	
Total, County of Ripon -	- -	1,269
County of TALBOT.		
Amherst (town and diggings) -	401	
Carisbrooke - - -	103	
Castlemaine - - -	1,854	
Elphinstone - - -	293	
Harcourt - - -	140	
Hepburn (town and diggings) -	1,028	
Lexton - - -	209	
Taradale - - -	136	
	4,164	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above towns, including gold fields - -	12,080	
Total, County of Talbot -	- -	16,244
County of VILLIERS.		
Belfast - - -	1,339	
Caramut - - -	50	
Hexham - - -	54	
Tower Hill - - -	172	
Warrnambool - -	943	
Woodford - - -	81	
	2,639	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places - -	3,357	
Total, County of Villiers -	- -	5,996
Carried forward - -	- -	183,358

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward -	- -	183,358
GIPP'S LAND District.		
Alberton - - -	151	
Bushy Park - - -	57	
Lindenow - - -	56	
Port Albert - - -	126	
Sale - - -	116	
Stratford - - -	61	
Tarraville - - -	160	
	727	
Gipps Land District, exclusive of the above places - -	1,229	
Total, Gipps Land District.	- -	1,956
LODDON District.		
Lockwood - - -	90	
Muckleford - - -	153	
Sandhurst - - -	5,276	
	5,519	
Loddon District, exclusive of the above towns, including fields - - -	21,607	
Total, Loddon District -	- -	27,126
MURRAY District.		
Beechworth - - -	1,275	
Benella - - -	297	
Euroa - - -	124	
Longwood - - -	63	
Violettown - - -	53	
Wangaratta - - -	503	
	2,315	
Murray District, exclusive of the above towns (including gold fields) - -	4,077	
Total, Murray District -	- -	6,392
RODNEY District.		
Total (including gold fields) -	- -	1,557
WIMMERA District.		
Horsham - - -	57	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above town - -	2,628	
Total, Wimmera District -	- -	2,685
Travellers on roads, gold fields, and persons in ships and hulks	- -	13,724
TOTAL POPULATION ON 26TH APRIL, 1854 -	- -	236,798

NOTE.—A few Townships scantily populated have been omitted in the above Table.

VICTORIA.

49. *Great increase of the population*, 1851-1854.—The population of Victoria had thus increased by about one hundred and sixty thousand souls in little more than three years. In what way nearly a quarter of a million of human beings, so rapidly drawn together from all portions of the globe in search of independence, had set to work to attain that end may be seen by the following table:—

TABLE XXXIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,982		
2. Learned professions	1,426		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,283		
4. Trading classes	11,929		
5. Persons of independent means	1,943		
		20,563	8·68
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	18,461		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	8,904		
3. Carriers, &c.	5,957		
		33,322	14·07
III. Gold Mining Class		36,332	15·35
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	6,874		
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits	†7,599		
		14,473	6·11
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	10,447		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	2,856		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	4,668		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	3,329		
		21,300	9·00
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	5,712		
2. No specific occupation	102,110		
3. Maintained at public cost	2,986		
		110,808	46·79
Total		236,798	100·00

* Under this head are included—Soldiers (including officers) - - - - 443
Police „ „ - - - - - 1,876
Total - - - - 2,319

† Persons engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits were 3·29 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

50. *Remarks on table* XXXIV.—The classes are arranged in somewhat different groups to those of previous censuses, in conformity with the classification adopted in England; but no difficulty will be found in making all needful comparisons with the results of previous years. The professional and trading classes (comprising I. and V. of Table XXXIV., with the exception of domestic servants) made up 13 per cent of the population; and the manufacturing and labouring classes, together with the gold mining class, formed as much as 30 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the Colony. The actual numbers of the pastoral class had decreased from 7319 to 6874, while the agricultural class had increased from 4322 to 7599; the relation of both united to the total population had, however, fallen from 15 to 6 per cent.

51. *Development of occupation in towns.*—The development of the various classes in the principal towns of the Colony had been equally remarkable. At former census periods the towns of chief numerical importance were Melbourne and Geelong; but in the following table there will be found not only various places in their immediate districts but several townships in the country districts and on the gold fields.

TABLE XXXV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Principal Towns of the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, Geelong, Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,822		
2. Learned professions	839		
3. Ministering to science and literature	865		
4. Trading classes	8,972		
5. Persons of independent means	1,017		
		13,515	12·32
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	12,140		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	4,832		
3. Carriers, &c.	2,724		
		19,696	17·95
III. Gold Mining Class		5,654	5·15
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	227		
2. Persons engaged in agriculture	†989		
		1,216	1·11
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	6,477		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,728		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	3,225		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	1,804		
		13,234	12·06
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	1,298		
2. No specified occupation	53,198		
3. Maintained at public cost	1,911		
		56,407	51·41
Total		109,722	100·00

* Under this head are included all persons belonging to the Military and Police forces stationed in the principal towns.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 0·9 per cent. of the population of the principal towns.

52 *Increase of classes in country districts from* 1851 *to* 1854.—The extra-urban population had, in the three years (1851–1854), become about trebled. The pastoral class, which had prior to the gold discovery been the most prominent feature of the occupation tables of the country districts, now assumed an altogether inferior position, as may be observed in the second and third columns of Table XXXVI. When the country population was less than 50,000, the pastoral and agricultural classes comprised nearly a fourth of that number; but when that population had increased to 127,000, they formed but little more than a tenth; and a new and previously unthought of class (that of gold miners) embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants, without counting many thousands of labourers, carriers, and others, whose welfare for the most part mainly depended on the success of the mining population:—

TABLE XXXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal Towns, on the 26th April 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*2,160		
2. Learned professions	587		
3. Ministering to science and literature	418		
4. Trading classes	2,957		
5. Persons of independent means	926		
		7,048	5·54
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	6,321		
2. Labourers (branch of labour undefined)	4,072		
3. Carriers, &c.	3,233		
		13,626	10·73
III. Gold Mining Class		30,678	24·14
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	6,647		
2. Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits	†6,610		
		13,257	10·43
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	3,970		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,128		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	1,443		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	1,525		
		8,066	6·35
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Sailors	4,414		
2. No specified occupations	48,912		
3. Maintained at public cost	1,075		
		54,401	42·81
Total		127,076	100·00

* The Military and Police are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were 5·2 per cent. of the population of the colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

53. *Extensive sales of crown land*, 1854–1856.—*Acres alienated on the average to each individual, 31st Dec.*, 1856.—In the next triennial period (1854 to 1856 both inclusive) the sale of land was still more extensive than during the previous three years; there having been sold 1,281,006a. 1r. 38p., which produced to the revenue 2,891,730 14s. 6d., at an average of *l2 5s 3d.* per acre. The total Crown lands sold to the end of 1856 amounted to 2,286,407 acres, which divided by the estimated population at that date (397,560) gives 5·75 acres to each individual.

TABLE XXXVII.—VICTORIA. CROWN LANDS SOLD 1854–1856 both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1856.

COUNTIES.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	33	1	31	347	0	25	4,239	1	38	4,620	0	14
Bourke	481	0	13	9,744	3	24	171,788	3	6	182,014	3	3
Dalhousie	350	1	20	1,799	1	0	73,327	0	22	75,476	3	2
Dundas	134	0	30	2,282	0	8	19,995	0	33	22,411	1	31
Evelyn	18	2	0	14	1	7	21,252	1	17	21,285	0	24
Follett	32	2	0	351	1	8	5,095	1	5	5,479	0	13
Grant	389	1	5	12,843	3	5	256,680	0	21	269,913	0	31
Grenville	142	1	14	2,755	0	19	56,436	1	14	59,333	3	7
Hampden	37	0	0	2,024	0	39	60,254	2	33	62,315	3	32
Heytesbury	6	0	21	283	0	4	11,640	2	2	11,929	2	27
Mornington	32	1	31	2,310	0	33	73,803	3	0	76,146	1	24
Normanby	203	2	26	3,867	1	20	31,604	0	16	35,675	0	22
Polwarth	17	2	0	161	3	9	21,617	0	33	21,796	2	2
Ripon	45	0	30	640	3	28	42,597	2	19	43,283	2	37
Talbot	389	2	31	9,431	1	33	125,057	2	4	134,878	2	28
Villiers	167	0	22	1,367	3	18	69,104	1	6	70,639	1	6
Unnamed	931	3	17	12,538	3	30	170,336	0	8	183,806	3	15
Total	3,412	1	11	62,763	2	30	1,214,830	1	37	1,281,006	1	38

54. *Prices of town suburban, and country lands*, 1854–1856.—The average price per acre of town and suburban lands had on the whole fallen considerably. There was less fluctuation in the prices of country lands; but taking the total of the quantity alienated over the three years, the sum realized was at the rate of nearly twenty-four shillings an acre less than was obtained during the previous triennial period. Nearly the whole of the land purchased was suburban and country land, the latter forming about nineteen twentieths of the total quantity sold.

TABLE XXXVIII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT realized and the AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1854 to 1856.

Counties.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	388 15 0	11 12 8	635 10 2	1 16 7	4,894 14 3	1 3 0	5,918 19 5	1 5 7
Bourke	179,522 12 6	373 3 3	104,470 4 6	10 14 5	383,832 14 10	2 4 7	667,825 11 10	3 13 5
Dalhousie	14,685 7 6	41 18 3	7,447 8 4	4 2 10	142,905 12 3	1 19 0	165,038 8 1	2 3 10
Dundas	3,762 15 0	28 0 10	5,423 16 5	2 7 7	23,179 0 5	1 3 3	32,365 11 10	1 8 10
Evelyn	515 2 0	27 16 10	134 3 2	9 8 0	38,700 7 8	1 16 5	39,349 12 10	1 17 3
Follett	298 19 0	9 4 0	1,302 2 5	3 14 3	5,095 5 11	1 0 0	6,696 7 4	1 4 5
Grant	162,790 17 6	418 3 3	81,742 12 7	6 7 3	409,646 18 4	1 11 10	654,180 8 5	2 8 5
Grenville	12,746 10 6	89 11 0	13,083 4 4	4 15 0	95,654 8 0	1 13 10	121,484 2 10	2 1 0
Hampden	464 6 0	12 11 0	5,772 8 11	2 17 0	81,699 14 5	1 7 2	87,936 9 4	1 8 2
Heytesbury	134 10 0	22 1 0	835 17 9	2 19 1	14,174 4 3	1 4 5	15,144 12 0	1 5 5
Mornington	897 4 0	27 13 0	9,611 8 8	4 3 3	105,392 4 3	1 8 7	115,900 16 11	1 10 5
Normanby	17,906 6 6	87 18 5	13,363 0 9	3 9 3	41,640 15 5	1 6 5	72,910 2 8	2 0 10
Polwarth	528 15 0	30 4 3	583 10 2	3 12 2	33,971 6 10	1 11 5	35,083 12 0	1 12 3
Ripon	821 12 3	18 3 6	2,073 3 1	3 4 7	95,109 11 9	2 4 7	98,004 7 1	2 5 3
Talbot	39,047 4 7	100 4 0	27,089 19 11	2 17 5	206,079 4 2	1 13 0	272,216 8 8	2 0 5
Villiers	8,753 2 0	52 7 7	13,523 19 9	9 17 10	122,846 9 2	1 15 7	145,123 10 11	2 1 0
Unnamed	75,404 15 10	80 18 2	44,903 7 8	3 11 7	236,243 8 10	1 7 10	356,551 12 4	1 18 10
Total	518,668 15 2	152 0 0	331,995 18 7	5 5 10	2,041,066 0 9	1 13 7	2,891,730 14 6	2 5 3

55. *Census of* 1857.—The census of 31st March 1857 was taken, as in the year 1854, upon the English system, and very elaborate tables, deduced from the returns, have from time to time been issued from this department. The following abstract-tables (XXXIX.-XLII.) will show in brief the results as to distribution and occupation of the people of Victoria in 1857:—

VICTORIA.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of VICTORIA on 29th March 1857.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
County of ANGLESEY.		
Avenal (part of)[1]	68	
Merton (part of)[2]	54	
Seymour	164	
	286	
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above places.	594	
Total, County of Anglesey		880
County of BOURKE.		
Melbourne (exclusive of Fitzroy Ward).	41,875	
Collingwood (includes Fitzroy Ward).	21,397	
Emerald Hill	6,403	
Prahran	8,165	
Richmond	9,030	
St. Kilda	4,558	
Elsternwick	205	
Williamstown	3,536	
Donnybrook	317	
Whittlesea	143	
Separation	106	
Somerton	99	
Epping	118	
Campbellfield	546	
Broadmeadows	246	
Thomastown	279	
Germantown	141	
Kingstown	95	
Preston	364	
Greensborough	182	
Heidelberg	858	
Bolingbroke	106	
Pentridge	1,341	
Lyndhurst	411	
Phillipstown	318	
Brunswick	1,527	
Newlands	140	
Northcote	736	
Alphington	154	
Footscray	449	
Flemington	1,122	
Braybrook	58	
Essendon	677	
Keilor	443	
Wyndham	65	
Gisborne (parish and town)	954	
Lancefield (parish and village)	316	
Sunbury	116	
Bacchus Marsh	595	
Ballan (part of)[3]	160	
Blackwood (gold field)	1,102	
Hawthorn	1,678	
Kew	439	
Studley, Cotham, and Camberwell	309	
Oakleigh	146	
Dandenong (part of)[4]	77	
Brighton	2,721	
	114.823	
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above places.	18,653	
Total County of Bourke		133,476
Carried forward		133,476

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward		133,476
County of DALHOUSIE.		
Woodend	314	
Carlsruhe	347	
Kyneton	1,086	
Malmsbury	191	
Heathcote	888	
McIvor Creek (gold field)	424	
Mount Ida Creek (do.)	253	
Hibernian (do.)	222	
Broadford (town and parish	226	
Kilmore	1,257	
	5,208	
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above places.	5,000	
Total County of Dalhousie		10,208
County of DUNDAS.		
Balmoral	64	
Cavendish	70	
Coleraine	122	
Hamilton	682	
	938	
County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places.	1,537	
Total County of Dundas		2,475
County of EVELYN.		
Eltham	129	
Little Eltham	358	
St. Andrew's (gold field)	242	
Anderson's Creek (do.)	294	
	1,023	
County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above places.	1,568	
Total County of Evelyn		2,591
County of FOLLETT.		
Casterton	109	
County of Follett, exclusive of the above place.	401	
Total County of Follett		510
County of GRANT.		
Geelong	23,307	
Queenscliff	369	
Portarlington	159	
Kensington	110	
Clifton	101	
Point Henry	156	
Winchelsea (part of)[5]	65	
Ceres	155	
Teesdale	99	
Shelford (part of)[6]	175	
Inverleigh (part of)[7]	117	
Batesford	435	
Steiglitz (gold field)	892	
Town of Steiglitz	374	
Meredith	134	
Carried forward	26,648	149,260

[1] Remainder in the Murray district.
[2] Remainder in the Murray district.
[3] Remainder in Grant.
[4] Remainder in Mornington.
[5] Remainder in Grenville.
[6] Remainder in Grenville.
[7] Remainder in Grenville.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -		149,260
County of Grant—*continued.*		
Brought forward -	26,648	
Ballan (part of)[8] - -	232	
Ballaarat gold field (part of) -	16,645	
Buninyong do. - - -	1,261	
Town of Buninyong - -	1,619	
Corduroy - - -	66	
Mount Egerton (gold field) -	347	
	46,818	
County of Grant, exclusive of the above places.	16,758	
Total County of Grant -	- -	63,576
County of GRENVILLE.		
Ballaarat (municipality) - -	4,971	
Ballaarat (gold field, part of)[10] -	5,757	
Dowling Forest - - -	466	
Brown's (gold field) - -	304	
Smythe's Creek (do.) - -	1,126	
Linton's (do.) - - -	667	
Carngham - - -	459	
Chepstow - - -	167	
Pitfield - - - -	77	
Rokewood - - -	234	
Emu Hill - - -	283	
Winchelsea (part of)[11] - -	89	
Inverleigh (part of)[12] - -	119	
	14,719	
County of Grenville, exclusive of the above places.	3,784	
Total County of Grenville -	- -	18,503
County of HAMPDEN.		
Mortlake - - -	235	
Hexham (part of)[13] - -	72	
Darlington - - -	63	
Camperdown - - -	213	
Skipton (part of)[14] - -	69	
	652	
County of Hampden, exclusive of the above places.	1,209	
Total County of Hampden -	- -	1,861
County of HEYTESBURY.		
Total County of Heytesbury -	-	574
County of MORNINGTON.		
Point Nepean (district) - -	312	
Frankston (parish and village) -	146	
Dandenong (part of)[15] - -	117	
Cranbourne (parish and village) -	301	
Packingham (do. do.) -	278	
	1,154	
County of Mornington, exclusive of the above places.	1,507	
Total County of Mornington	- -	2,661
Carried forward -	- -	236,435

PLACES.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward -	- -	236,435
County of NORMANBY.		
Portland (municipality) -	2,705	
Branxholme - - -	221	
South Hamilton - -	633	
Merino - - - -	231	
Hotspur - - -	165	
Digby - - - -	353	
Heywood - - -	123	
	4,431	
County of Normanby, exclusive of the above places.	1,482	
Total County of Normanby -	- -	5,913
County of POLWARTH.		
Apollo Bay and Cape Otway -	229	
Colac (electoral district) -	791	
	1,020	
County of Polwarth, exclusive of the above places.	618	
Total County of Polwarth -	- -	1,638
County of RIPON.		
Fiery Creek (gold field) -	2,102	
Raglan - - - -	58	
Mount Ararat (gold field) -	848	
Cathcart, &c. - - -	200	
Wickliffe - - - -	84	
	3,292	
County of Ripon, exclusive of the above places.	3,526	
Total County of Ripon -	- -	6,818
County of TALBOT.		
Maryborough (township) -	495	
Maryborough (gold fields) -	10,821	
Carisbrook - - -	367	
Amherst - - - -	838	
Daisy Hill (gold field) - -	1,727	
Wallbrook - -	108	
Hampstead - - -	64	
Lexton - -	289	
Creswick (township) -	500	
Creswick Creek (gold field) -	3,096	
Clunes (do.) - - -	220	
Newstead - - -	61	
Guildford (town and parish) -	171	
Wombat - - - -	586	
Daylesford - - -	1,250	
Mount Franklin (gold field) -	1,342	
Campbell's Creek (do.) - -	2,189	
Fryer's Creek (do.) - -	2,812	
Forest Creek (do.) - -	3,621	
Barker's Creek (do.) - -	403	
Harcourt (borough) - -	86	
Carried forward -	31,046	250,804

[8] Remainder in Bourke.
[9] Remainder in Grenville.
[10] Remainder in Grant.
[11] Remainder in Grant.
[12] Remainder in Grant.
[13] Remainder in Villiers.
[14] Remainder in Ripon, containing 9 inhabitants.
[15] Remainder in Bourke.

Table XXXIX.—Distribution of the Population (1857)—*continued.*

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward - -		250,804
County of Talbot—*continued.*		
Brought forward -	31,046	
Castlemaine (part of municipality)[16].	5,169	
Elphinstone (borough) - -	141	
Taradale (township) - -	628	
Taradale (gold field) - -	537	
	37,521	
County of Talbot, exclusive of the above places.	10,913	
Total County of Talbot -	- -	48,434
County of Villiers.		
Belfast (municipality) - -	2,190	
Yambuk - - -	36	
Kirkstall - - - -	135	
Dunkeld - - -	77	
Woodford - - -	209	
Framlingham (part of)[17] - -	56	
Hexham (part of)[18] - -	54	
Warrnamboul (municipality) -	1,582	
	4,339	
County of Villiers, exclusive of the above places.	6,732	
Total County of Villiers -	- -	11,071
Gipps-land District.		
Alberton (electoral district) -	1,431	
Sale and suburbs - - -	456	
Stratford - - -	131	
	2,018	
Gipps-land district, exclusive of the above places.	1,606	
Total Gipps-land District -	- -	3,624
Loddon District.		
Castlemaine (municipality, part of)[19].	1,151	
Campbell's Creek (part of)[20] -	500	
Muckleford (borough) - -	203	
Maldon (including Tarrangower gold field).	3,299	
Epsom (gold field) - - -	3,369	
Sandhurst (municipality) -	10,231	
Bendigo (gold field within the borough of Sandhurst).	881	
Bendigo (gold field without the borough of Saudhurst).	10,375	
Lockwood (borough) - -	87	
Eagle Hawk (town and gully) -	1,569	
Korong (gold field) - -	2,941	
Kingower (do.) - - -	687	
McIntyre (do.) - - -	788	
Moliagul (do.) - - -	736	
New Bridge Town (and gold field)	357	
Jone's Creek (gold field) - -	413	
Inkermann (do.) - - -	1,918	
North Dunolly (town and diggings)	428	
Carried forward -	39,933	313,933

Places.	Persons.	Total.
Total brought forward - -		313,933
Loddon District—*continued.*		
Brought forward -	39,933	
South Dunolly (town and diggings).	3,395	
Avoca (town and diggings) -	1,904	
	45,232	
Loddon District, exclusive of the the above places.	9,564	
Total Loddon District -	- -	54,796
Murray District.		
Avenal (part of)[21] - -	96	
Euroa (borough) - -	167	
Benalla (do.) - - -	502	
Longwood - - -	102	
Violettown - - -	129	
Mount Bulla district (including part of Merton)[22].	425	
Wangaratta (borough) - -	583	
Belvoir (borough and suburbs)	282	
Indigo Creek - - -	83	
Omeo (diggings) - -	291	
Beechworth (municipality) -	2,640	
Ovens (gold field) - -	10,262	
Buckland (do.) - - -	525	
	16,087	
Murray District, exclusive of the above places.	8,224	
Total Murray District -	- -	24,311
District of Rodney.		
Whroo (gold field) - -	344	
Rushworth (do.) - -	624	
Murchison (village and district)	225	
	1,193	
District of Rodney, exclusive of the above places.	656	
Total Rodney District -	- -	1,849
Wimmera District.		
West Avoca (gold field) -	148	
Malakhoff (do.) - - -	77	
Pyrenees (do.) - - -	84	
Navarre - - -	100	
St. Arnaud - - -	191	
Glenorchy - - -	113	
Crowlands - - -	49	
Pleasant Creek (gold field) -	630	
Armstrong's (do.) - -	516	
Horsham - - -	123	
Harrow - - - -	77	
Castle Donnington - -	50	
	2,158	
Wimmera District, exclusive of the above places.	2,986	
Total Wimmera District -	- -	5,144
Travellers and persons in ships and hulks.	- -	3,936
Unenumerated population -	- -	4,189
Roving Aborigines - -	- -	1,728
Total Population on the 29th March 1857.	- -	410,766

[16] Remainder in the Loddon District.
[17] Remainder in Hampden, containing 23 inhabitants.
[18] Remainder in Hampden.
[19] Remainder in Talbot.
[20] Remainder in Talbot.
[21] Remainder in Anglesey.
[22] Remainder of Merton in Anglesey.

NOTE.—All towns numbering 50 persons and upwards are included in the above return, as also every gold field of any importance.

56. *Great increase in population, 1854–1857.—Development of classes.*—As in the three years (1851–1854) an increase had taken place in the population of nearly 160,000 inhabitants, so in the three following years (1854–1857) nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population existing on the 26th April 1854. On the 29th March 1857, it was found that while the governmental, professional, and trading classes had increased from 20,563 to 22,913 only, the manufacturing and labouring classes had advanced from 33,322 to 46,555; and the gold mining class had developed in a manner still more striking. The miners in 1854 numbered 36,332, and were chiefly of European origin; in 1857 they had increased to 62,428, and added to these there were at least 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits, generally however confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans. The pastoral class showed an augmentation in the shape of 10,172 against 6,874 existing at the former census of 1854; and the agricultural class had prodigiously increased, viz., from 7,599 persons to 26,838. Domestic servants and others, in Class V., had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065.

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each class to the total population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,946		
2. Learned Professions	2,115		
3. Ministering to science and literature	2,926		
4. Trading classes	12,751		
5. Persons of independent means	1,175		
		22,913	5·58
II. Manufacturing and labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artizans	25,025		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c.	8,374		
3. Carriers	13,156		
		46,555	11·33
III. Gold mining Class—			
1. Goldminers, Europeans and others exclusive of Chinese	62,428		
2. „ Chinese	20,000		
		82,428	20.07
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	10,172		
2. „ Agricultural do.	†26,838		
		37,010	9.01
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	19,739		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	3,079		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	6,276		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	8,971		
		38,065	9.27
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	748		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	167,493		
3. Unemployed, or not specified	5,341		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals &c.	1077		
5. Prisoners	2,038		
6. Unclassified Chinese	330		
7. „ Aborigines	1,768		
		183,795	44.74
Total		410,766	100·00

* Under this head are included military, 931; police, 1,219; total, 2,150.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 6·53 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony at the time of the census of 1857 was 25,370, of whom only 40, principally residents of Melbourne, were classified in the occupation returns. Of the remainder there were upon the gold fields 23,623, of whom it is estimated that 20,000 were employed in mining pursuits. The remaining 3,623, added to 1,707, living in other parts of the Colony, have been placed in the above table under class No. VI., "Miscellaneous."

57. *Development of occupations in town districts.*—In the town districts it will be perceived that the points chiefly noticeable in the occupations are, that since 1854 the number of persons ministering to Government had increased from 1,822 to 2,488; that

VICTORIA.

the number of learned professions had increased from 839 to 1,414; and the number of persons ministering to science and literature from 865 to 1706. The trading classes appear to have diminished in number in Group I., but not so if those enumerated in Group V. are, as they ought to be, taken into consideration. Persons of independent means, however, appear to have become less numerous; but the manufacturing, labouring, and gold mining classes had increased; and so with all the rest. Females engaged in domestic duties, and children returned as scholars, formed 50 per cent. of the town populations.

TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the principal towns in the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Geelong, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Williamstown, Warrnambool, Belfast, Portland, Kilmore, Ballaarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, and Beechworth,* on 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental, Professional, and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	†2,488		
2. Learned professions	1,414		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,706		
4. Trading classes	7,687		
5. Persons of independent means	866		
		14,161	9·20
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	15,086		
2. Labourers, wood-splitters, &c.	4,154		
3. Carriers	5,349		
		24,589	15·98
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Gold miners, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese	6,628		
2. „ Chinese	3,000		
		9,628	6·26
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Classes—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	958		
2 „ „ agricultural „	‡2,081		
		3,039	1·97
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	10,794		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,381		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	4,235		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	4,475		
		20,885	13·57
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	315		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	76,351		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,668		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c.	745		
5. Prisoners	1,049		
6. Unclassified Chinese	439		
7. „ aborigines	29		
		81,596	53·02
Total		153,898	100·00

* These are the only towns in the Colony which had been proclaimed as municipalities at this period, but several others of importance existed upon the various gold fields, such as East Ballaarat, Dunolly, Avoca, &c. To indicate the development of the town populations, these should in strictness have been included in this table; but as they had for the most part no defined boundaries, the census enumerators found it impossible to separate their inhabitants from those of the gold fields adjacent. Had they been included amongst the other towns, the proportions of the different occupations, especially as regards the trading classes, would have differed somewhat from those given in this and the following table.

† The military and police stationed in the principal towns are included under this head.

‡ Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 1·35 per cent. of the entire number of the inhabitants of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese residing in towns at the time of the census of 1857 was 3,479, of whom 3,179 were living in the townships of Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Beechworth, and of which number it is estimated that about 3,000 were employed in mining. Of the 300 resident in other towns, 40 only were classified in the occupation returns, leaving 260 unclassified, which added to 179, the number estimated to have been engaged in other than mining pursuits in the townships on the gold fields, gives a total of 439 which have been placed under the class "Miscellaneous."

58. *Development of occupations in country districts.*—In the extra-urban or country districts the number of persons ministering to Government had decreased from 2,160 to 1,458, owing to which, notwithstanding the increase noticed in the preceding paragraph as having taken place in the town districts, the total number of this section of the population over the whole colony had diminished from 3,982 in 1854, to 3,946 in 1857. The members of the learned professions had, however, increased in number from 587 to 701, and those ministering to science and literature from 418 to 1,220. The trading classes likewise showed a large augmentation, namely, 5,064 against 2,957 at the previous census; but persons of independent means had apparently declined in number from 926 to 309. The mechanic and labouring class had increased more than 60 per cent.; and the gold-mining class showed of Europeans and others upwards of 55,000, and of Chinese as many as 17,000. The remarkable increase of the agricultural and pastoral classes has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The numbers engaged under Class V., or personal offices, had more than doubled; the increase being chiefly among domestic servants, and dealers in food and drinks. The "Miscellaneous" group, comprising females and scholars, had increased from 54,401 to 102,199, and comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the total country population.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal towns, on the 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.		Numbers.	Per-centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. Governmental and Trading Classes—			
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,458		
2. Learned professions	701		
3. Ministering to science and literature	1,220		
4. Trading classes	5,064		
5. Persons of independent means	309		
		8,752	3·41
II. Manufacturing and Labouring Classes—			
1. Mechanics and artisans	9,939		
2. Labourers, woodsplitters, &c.	4,220		
3. Carriers, &c.	7,807		
		21,966	8·55
III. Gold Mining Class—			
1. Goldminers, Europeans, and others, exclusive of Chinese	55,800		
2. „ Chinese	17,000		
		72,800	28·34
IV. Pastoral and Agricultural Class—			
1. Persons engaged in pastoral pursuits	9,214		
2. „ „ agricultural „	†24,757		
		33,971	13·22
V. Personal Offices—			
1. Domestic servants	8,945		
2. Inn and lodging-house keepers	1,698		
3. Tailors and dressmakers	2,041		
4. Persons dealing in food and drinks	44,96		
		17,180	6·69
VI. Miscellaneous—			
1. Other occupations	433		
2. Domestic duties and scholars	91,142		
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,673		
4. Paupers, pensioners, patients in hospitals, &c.	332		
5. Prisoners	989		
6. Unclassified Chinese	4,891		
7. „ aborigines	1,739		
		102,199	39·79
Total		256,868	100·00

* The military and police stationed in country districts are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 9.64 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony, exclusive of those resident in the principal towns, was at the period of the census, 21,891, none of whom were classified in the occupation returns. Of this number 20,444 were upon the gold fields, of whom it is estimated that about 17,000 were engaged in mining. The remaining 3,444, wtih 1,447 residing in other parts of the Colony, making a total of 4,891, have been placed in the above table under the class "Miscellaneous."

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59. *Average price per acre of lands sold*, 1857–1858.—The land sales during the years 1857 and 1858 produced *2l. 5s. 2d.* per acre, being the same average, within a penny per acre, as was obtained during the three years preceding (1854–1856); but the quantity brought into the market was somewhat less than the annual average of those years.

TABLE XLIII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1857–1858, both inclusive.

RETURN showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, sold from 1st January 1857, to 31st December 1858.

COUNTY.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			Total.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	37	1	27	695	1	34	3,292	1	29	4,025	1	10
Bourke	492	1	11	2,964	1	10	99,253	2	36	102,710	1	17
Dalhousie	70	0	3	138	3	2	50,201	3	19	50,410	2	24
Dundas	41	1	0	1,132	2	33	6,726	3	12	7,900	3	5
Evelyn	17	9	19	-	-	-	6,376	0	14	6,393	0	33
Follett	-	-	-	41	1	23	320	0	0	361	1	23
Grant	155	3	0	3,427	0	37	56,791	0	1	60,373	3	38
Grenville	18	0	19	638	0	11	49,358	1	35	50,014	2	25
Hampden	24	1	8	1,296	2	11	65,350	1	2	66,671	0	21
Heytesbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,804	3	19	4,804	3	19
Mornington	136	1	27	233	2	7	35,216	1	14	35,586	1	8
Normanby	90	0	1	890	2	12	44,171	3	17	45,152	1	30
Polwarth	3	2	0	-	-	-	11,270	2	15	11,274	0	15
Ripon	93	2	19	596	1	15	19,848	1	12	20,538	1	6
Talbot	155	2	35	995	1	22	94,978	3	27	96,130	0	4
Villiers	140	2	36	560	0	20	35,870	1	28	36,571	1	4
Unnamed	905	0	17	7,555	3	31	148,727	0	29	157,188	0	37
	2,381	1	22	21,166	1	28	732,559	0	29	756,106	3	39

60. *Prices of town and suburban lots in* 1857 *and* 1858.—Town and suburban lots, in 1857 and 1858, realized higher prices on the average than during the previous three years, but country lots declined about *1s. 7d.* an acre. Such fluctuations in prices of course depend not only upon the varying amount of surplus capital and other stimulants to competition among the people, but also upon the situation of the allotments sold in the various localities; as, however, the number of acres alienated in each county (whether in the town, suburbs, or rural districts), together with the average prices realized, have been uniformly here given throughout the whole period to which these notes relate, those who are interested in tracing the history of local land sales will, with the further aid of the lists published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, find little difficulty in doing so in a satisfactory manner.

TABLE XLIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the Years 1857 and 1858.

County.	Town.				Suburban.				Country.				Total.			
	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.	Amount.			Average Price per Acre.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	426	5	6	11 8 0	945	3	4	1 7 3	3,433	18	9	1 0 10	4,805	7	7	1 3 10
Bourke	271,577	17	0	551 12 3	52,350	1	1	17 13 2	226,304	7	8	2 5 7	550,232	5	9	5 7 2
Dalhousie	6,295	11	3	89 18 7	685	3	9	4 18 7	67,454	5	11	1 6 10	74,435	0	11	1 9 7
Dundas	1,217	12	0	29 10 5	2,648	8	8	2 6 10	7,815	12	2	1 3 3	11,681	12	10	1 9 7
Evelyn	341	10	0	19 19 5	-	-	-	- -	6,711	15	2	1 1 0	7,053	5	2	1 2 0
Follett	-	-	-	- - -	103	9	9	2 10 0	320	0	0	1 0 0	423	9	9	1 3 5
Grant	20,421	9	9	131 2 5	27,982	1	1	8 3 5	96,204	11	2	1 13 10	144,608	2	0	2 8 0
Grenville	409	1	0	22 11 5	1,977	13	7	3 2 0	98,236	2	5	1 19 10	100,622	17	0	2 0 2
Hampden	374	11	0	15 8 3	5,241	8	2	4 0 10	77,363	3	3	1 3 7	82,979	2	5	1 4 10
Heytesbury	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	6,174	3	3	1 5 7	6,174	3	3	1 5 7
Mornington	3,184	6	0	25 3 10	1,052	10	7	4 10 0	47,532	14	5	1 7 0	51,769	11	0	1 9 0
Normanby	1,822	12	0	20 4 10	3,666	16	11	4 2 5	55,162	17	4	1 5 0	60,652	6	3	1 6 10
Polwarth	77	10	0	22 2 10	-	-	-	- - -	29,042	12	0	2 11 7	29,120	2	0	2 11 7
Ripon	6,919	9	0	73 18 3	3,105	8	3	5 4 3	42,187	10	1	2 2 7	52,212	7	4	2 10 10
Talbot	9,129	14	7	58 12 5	9,569	3	10	9 12 5	171,301	12	2	1 16 0	190,000	10	7	1 19 7
Villiers	2,339	13	3	16 12 5	2,854	16	8	5 2 0	54,652	10	0	1 10 5	59,846	19	11	1 12 10
Unnamed	69,601	15	4	76 18 0	24,082	7	11	3 3 10	185,799	2	4	1 4 10	279,483	5	7	1 15 7
Totals	394,138	17	8	165 10 3	136,264	13	7	6 8 10	1,175,696	18	1	1 12 0	1,706,100	9	4	2 5 2

61. *Population; amount of Crown land alienated on the whole, and to each individual, and amount realized to 31st December* 1858.—The population on the 31st December 1858 was estimated at 504,519 ; and the Crown lands alienated from the foundation of the colony to that date, amounted to 3,042,514a. 1r. 39p., making about 6.03 acres to each individual. Each acre had produced to the Government, on the average, in towns, 202*l.* 14*s.*; in suburbs, 6*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and in the country, 1*l.* 12*s.*, or about 2*l.* 10*s.* for every acre sold throughout Victoria.*

TABLE XLV.—VICTORIA,—GENEBAL SUMMARY OF CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837–1858.

Return showing the Total Extent of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold in each County and District throughout the Colony, from the 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

COUNTY.	Town,			Suburban.			Country.			Total,		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	86	1	18	1,148	3	21	10,891	3	27	12,127	0	26
Bourke	2,255	0	33	66,669	0	34	654,155	0	12	723,079	1	39
Dalhousie	670	2	18	6,861	2	18	160,326	0	25	167,858	1	21
Dundas	267	0	1	3,972	2	0	32,792	0	5	37,031	2	6
Evelyn	46	2	19	259	0	19	50,588	2	31	50,894	1	29
Follett	49	0	0	729	3	15	6,955	1	5	6,834	0	20
Grant	1,001	3	31	41,125	0	4	498,705	1	39	540,832	1	34
Grenville	230	2	33	4,515	2	7	112,495	3	9	117,242	0	9
Hampden	115	3	8	4,304	2	23	147,140	2	15	151,561	0	6
Heytesbury	6	0	21	799	2	4	24,689	0	5	25,494	2	30
Mornington	175	3	18	3,139	2	20	155,938	1	34	159,253	3	32
Normanby	458	3	16	9,951	0	35	98,544	3	25	108,954	3	36
Polwarth	62	2	0	880	1	29	54,971	1	22	55,914	1	11
Ripon	149	3	9	1,237	1	3	64,685	3	31	66,073	0	3
Talbot	721	2	18	12,191	1	4	233,742	2	22	246,655	2	4
Villiers	597	3	17	8,136	3	26	179,307	3	24	188,042	2	27
Unnamed	2,245	0	36	22,547	1	3	359,872	0	27	334,66	2	26
Total	9,141	0	16	188,469	3	25	2,844,903	1	38	3,042,514	1	39

TABLE XLVI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands sold during the period from 1837 to 1858, inclusive.

County.	Town.		Suburban.		Country.		Total.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey	1,044 7 6	12 1 10	1,979 3 0	1 14 5	11,688 13 0	1 1 5	14,712 3 6	1 4 3
Bourke	119,958 1 6	496 12 2	671,018 16 11	10 1 3	12,64,082 9 10	1 18 8	3,055,059 8 3	4 4 6
Dalhousie	43,031 0 9	64 3 4	44,624 4 7	6 10 1	277,792 12 10	1 14 7	365,447 18 2	2 3 6
Dundas	9,538 17 0	35 14 6	10,309 12 11	2 11 11	37,064 12 7	1 2 7	56,913 2 6	1 10 8
Evelyn	1,017 17 0	21 16 8	1,537 5 7	5 18 6	79,200 18 10	1 11 1	81,756 1 5	1 12 1
Follett	696 19 0	14 4 5	4,497 10 2	6 3 1	6,055 5 11	1 0 0	11,249 15 1	1 12 11
Grant	358,530 15 3	357 17 0	203,225 13 9	4 19 1	734,256 6 0	1 10 8	1,296,012 15 0	2 7 11
Grenville	22,360 1 6	96 18 4	30,167 16 3	6 13 7	200,699 5 5	1 15 8	253,227 3 2	2 3 2
Hampden	2,664 17 0	23 0 3	19,371 12 9	4 10 0	190,495 18 10	1 5 10	212,532 8 7	1 8 0
Heytesbury	134 10 0	21 18 9	3,086 13 9	3 17 2	33,076 10 3	1 6 9	36,297 14 0	1 8 6
Mornington	4,362 19 0	24 15 11	12,677 8 3	4 0 9	207,136 6 6	1 6 6	224,176 13 9	1 8 10
Normanby	46,930 11 0	102 5 7	43,149 13 8	4 6 8	122,480 17 5	1 4 10	212,561 2 1	1 19 0
Polwarth	1,193 12 0	19 1 6	3,498 11 1	3 18 6	101,812 7 5	1 17 0	106,504 10 6	1 18 1
Ripon	7,985 1 3	53 6 1	5,178 11 4	4 3 8	139,537 1 10	2 3 1	152,700 14 5	2 6 2
Talbot	50,507 3 8	69 19 10	41,516 8 8	3 7 11	398,461 4 8	1 14 1	490,484 17 0	1 19 9
Villiers	24,965 9 3	41 15 2	35,363 5 5	4 6 11	295,606 7 4	1 12 11	355,935 2 0	1 17 10
Unnamed	158,030 18 11	70 7 9	77,921 3 4	3 9 1	463,796 9 11	1 5 9	699,748 12 2	1 16 4
Total	1,852,953 1 7	202 14 1	1,209,123 11 5	6 8 3	4,563,243 8 7	1 12 1	7,625,320 1 7	2 10 1

* In New South Wales, the estimated area of which is 306,471,588 acres, there were 2,791,107 acres sold up to 31st December 1858, and 3,680,481 acres granted ; total, 6,471,588 acres, leaving 300,000,000 of acres still to be dealt with. In Tasmania, the estimated area of which is 14,482,892 acres, there were 2,900,637 acres granted and sold up to 31st December 1858, and 1,778,751 acres held under depasturing licences ; total, 4,679,388 acres, leaving a remainder of 9,803,504 acres for future appropriation. In South Australia, the estimated area of which is 192,000,000 acres, there were two millions of acres sold up to the 4th August 1859. For the acreage under cultivation in the three colonies, see foot note at page 37.

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62. *Amount realized by land sales prior to and since gold discovery.*—The total amount realized by land sales is thus shown to have been 7,625,320*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, of which 685,510, 14*s.* 5*d.* only had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851. What Victoria has tangibly to show in return for the seven millions of money so received by the Government since that date is an increase of nearly half a million of souls, prospering more or less, over an area as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united, that area being largely intersected by central macadamized roads, and these again being supplemented by still greater improvements in the shape of the telegraph and the rail.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

63. *The settlement of early immigrants in the coast counties.—Country and suburban land sold to 31st December* 1840.—*Acreage under crop.*—The early immigrant population settled for the most part in the coast counties, and the first main efforts in agriculture were consequently made in Bourke, Grant, and the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts. The total amount of country and suburban land sold to the 31st December 1840 was 160,214a. 1r. 20p., of which 3,210 acres, or about 2 per cent. only, had up to that date been cultivated. The acreage under crop in Bourke was 1,400 acres; and in Grant, the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts, 1,810 acres.

64. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1845.—During the quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1845, the progress made was as follows:—nearly 11 per cent. of the purchased suburban and country lands in Bourke appears to have been cultivated, or 14,966 acres, out of 140,051 acres sold; nearly 6 per cent. of the same in Grant, or 2,865 acres out of 48,972 acres sold; and in the unnamed district as much as 15 per cent. of the land sold. The total cultivation of the Port Philip District extended over 25,096 acres, or 11·69 per cent. of the total quantity of alienated country and suburban land.

65. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1850.—During the third quinquennial period, ending 31st December 1850, the progress made was yet more striking. Bourke showed a cultivated proportion of 12 per cent. on the purchased suburban and country lands, or 23,254 acres out of 193,574 acres sold; Grant showed upwards of 12½ per cent., or 11,173 acres out of 88,848 acres sold; Normanby 2½ per cent., or 290 acres out of 11,787 acres sold; and the unnamed district as much as 24·71 per cent. With repect to the latter item, however, it is well to remark, that the squatters in different parts of the country were, and to some extent still are, in the habit of cultivating, chiefly for forage, unbought portions of their runs, and although the collectors of statistics have never been required to take account of any cultivation but such as exists on purchased lands, there is evidence to show that in this instance they did so. The total per-centage of the cultivated land at this period was 15·66 per cent. of the suburban and country lands sold.

66. *Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1853.—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1856.—*Suburban and country lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December* 1858.—At the end of the next period, 31st December 1853, 1,002,054 acres of country and suburban land had been sold, of which 34,654 acres, or 3·46 per cent. only, was returned as under cultivation. Owing to the defective records made at the time, it is impossible to give with accuracy the stock and cultivation in each county, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the discovery and attraction of the gold fields, and the consequent scarcity and high price of labour seriously checked for a time the progress of agricultural pursuits in nearly every part of the colony. Since that period, however, the ploughshare has, with more or less steadiness year by year, subdued larger and larger breadths of hitherto uncultured soil. For example, three years later, or on the 31st December 1856, upwards of one and a quarter million of acres in addition of suburban and country land had been alienated from the Crown, or, in all, about two millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight acres (2,279,647a. 3r. 6p.), of which 179,982a. 3r. 0p., or nearly eight per cent. (7·89) was returned as under cultivation (Table XLVII)! Two years later still (31st December 1858), upwards of three quarters of a million of acres more were sold, making a total alienation at that date of upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country land (3,033,373a. 1r. 23p.), of which nearly ten per cent. (9·85) was returned as under cultivation (298,959a. 3r. 0p.) a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in either Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales in 1858.* The

* In 1858 there were returned as under crop 223,295 acres in New South Wales, 264,462 acres in South Australia, and 229,489 acres in Tasmania.

following table (XLVII.) will show in detail for each county its area in square miles and acres; and the extent of acreage under cultivation and its proportion to the alienated country and suburban lands for the agricultural years ending 31st March 1857 and 1859 respectively.

TABLE XLVII.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres; the Total Country and Suburban Lands sold to the end of 1856 and 1858 respectively; with the Land under Cultivation at the end of the Agricultural years 1857 and 1859; and the proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as cultivated to the Suburban and Country Lands sold.

Counties.	Area in square Mies.	Area in Acres.	1856. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1856.	1856. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1857.	1856. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under cultivation, on 31st Mar. 1857, to total Surburban and Country Lands sold.	1858. Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December 1858.	1858. Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	1858. Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on 31st Mar., 1859, to total Surburban and Country Lands sold.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
Anglesey -	1,780	1,139,200	8,052 3 25	308 0 0	3·82	12,040 3 8	2,150 0 0	17·85
Bourke -	1,530	979,200	618,606 1 0	64,220 1 0	10·38	720,824 1 6	72,029 0 0	9·99
Dalhousie -	1,185	758,400	116,847 0 22	12,589 3 0	19·77	167,187 3 3	27,442 0 0	16·41
Dundas -	2,000	1,280,000	28,905 0 0	918 3 0	3·18	36,764 2 5	1,598 2 0	4·35
Evelyn -	1,030	659,200	44,471 2 36	4,323 1 0	9·72	50,847 3 10	4,475 2 0	8·80
Follett -	1,040	665,600	6,423 2 37	128 2 0	1·99	6,785 0 20	91 0 0	1·34
Grant -	1,700	1,088,000	479,612 1 5	42,453 1 0	8·85	539,830 2 3	56,638 1 0	10·49
Grenville -	1,470	940,800	67,014 3 10	3,016 2 0	4·50	117,011 1 16	5,690 2 0	4·86
Hampden -	1,420	908,800	84,798 1 25	927 0 0	1·09	151,445 0 38	1,847 1 0	1·22
Heytesbury -	1,160	742,400	20,683 2 30	1,701 0 0	8·22	25,488 2 9	2,151 3 0	8·44
Mornington -	1,800	1,152,000	123,628 0 33	3,433 0 0	2·78	159,078 0 14	4,769 2 0	3·00
Normanby -	1,920	1,228,800	63,433 2 31	2,714 3 0	4·28	108,496 0 20	4,932 3 0	4·55
Polwarth -	1,276	816,640	44,581 0 36	2,305 0 0	5·17	55,851 3 11	3,875 0 0	6·94
Ripon -	1,825	1,168,000	45,478 2 7	4,589 0 0	10·09	65,923 0 34	14,447 0 0	21·92
Talbot -	1,194	764,160	149,959 2 17	8,644 1 0	5·70	245,933 3 26	38,040 2 0	15.47
Villiers -	1,660	1,062,400	151,014 1 2	14,146 2 0	9·37	187,444 3 10	26,738 3 0	14 26
Unnamed -	62,841	40,218,240	226,136 1 10	13,564 0 0	6·00	382,419 1 30	32,042 2 0	8·38
Totals -	86,831	*55,571,840	2,279,647 3 6	179,982 3 0	7·89	3,033,373 1 23	298,959 3 0	9·85

*A return which was furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of lands and Survey to the Legislative Conncil while this report was passing through the press gives the number of acres in the Colony as 55,644,160, equal to 86,944 square miles; and which, if correct, would make 40,290,560 the number of acres, and 62,954 the number of square miles in the Unnamed Districts. This latter return, however, is but a doubtful approximation, and as the original figures have been used in former reports, these are still adhered to.

67. *Dundas, the county of largest estimated area.*—Of the proclaimed counties Dundas is estimated to have the largest area, namely 2,000 square miles; but very little of it has yet been sold, and even of that portion the cultivation is not extensive.

68. *Evelyn the county of smallest estimated area.*—The county of smallest estimated area is Evelyn, 1,030 square miles, being little more than half the size of Dundas. About 51,000 acres of country and suburban lands had been sold therein up to 31st December 1858, and a proportion of about 9 per cent. of the same was under cultivation.

69. *Ripon, the county of greatest cultivation in proportion to suburban and country lands sold, and the rest of the counties in their order.*—The county wherein the greatest amount of land was under cultivation at the end of 1858, in proportion to the suburban and country lands sold, was Ripon; 21·92 per cent., or more than a fifth, being returned as cultivated. The next in order of cultivation in proportion to agricultural land sold were as follows:—Anglesey, 17·85 per cent.; Dalhousie, 16·41 per cent.; Talbot, 15·47 per cent.; Villiers, 14·26 per cent.; Grant, 10·49 per cent.; Bourke, 10 per cent. In the remaining counties the proportions are lower, all however with the exception of an insignificant deficiency in Follett showing an increased breadth of acreage under cultivation.

70. *Report of collectors in Appendix.*—In regard to the topographical features of the Colony generally, many interesting and instructive details are given in the reports furnished by some of the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, and these will be found in the Appendix.*

* The Appendix is not printed.

70. *Attempt to determine proportion of suburban and country land occupied to the total sold—Result given in Table XLVIII.*—In addition to the illustrations of the proportion of land cultivated to the amount of suburban and country land sold; it would be interesting to determine in each county the proportion of land occupied, to the amount sold, and also the proportion that the acres cultivated, bear to the whole area in occupation. In attempting however, to arrive at these results, it was found that in the counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth, and Villiers (which are marked with asterisks in Table XLVIII.) the figures bring out the anomalous conclusion that the aggregate extent of the holdings amounted to a greater number of acres than the total quantity of land sold. In tracing the source of this evident error, it appears to have arisen mainly, from the difficulty found by the collectors in dividing correctly the acreage comprised in the areas of parishes and properties extending across county boundaries, such as Anglesey and the Murray District; Villiers, Heytesbury, and Polwarth; and the counties of Dundas and Follett; all of which have an undefined contiguity, that has rendered the collectors of Agricultural Satistics unable when called upon so to do, to reconcile their returns of holdings, obtained personally from the holders, with the area-tables of land sold, furnished from the office of Crown Lands. Some discrepancy would necessarily arise from the holdings being enumerated at the end of March in each year, while the land sold is brought up to the end of the previous December only, but this is not sufficient to explain the difference, for example in Polwarth, where there are upwards of 28,000 acres of occupied land in excess of the amount returned as sold. The table however, as computed is here given, and allowance being made for the exceptions cited, may be taken on the whole as reliable, and will serve at any rate, as a point for correction or confirmation in future years.

72. The land sold in Ripon and Talbot appears to be almost entirely under occupation; and in Evelyn only 10 per cent. of the land sold seems to be unoccupied; Grant, Grenville, Hampden, and Normanby have upwards of 80 per cent. of the lands sold in occupation; Bourke has upwards of 75 per cent.; and more than half of the purchased lands in Dalhousie and Mornington are returned as occupied.

73. *Extent of cultivation in proportion to extent of holdings.*—With respect to the area cultivated in proportion to the extent of the holdings, Dalhousie stands at the head of the counties, showing nearly 29 per cent. of cultivation; Ripon comes next, exhibiting upwards of 23 per cent.; Talbot shows about 16 per cent.; Bourke upwards of 13 per cent.; Grant upwards of 12 per cent.; and so on downwards to the county of Hampden, which yields only 1·52 per cent. of cultivated land upon the acreage sold. Follett shows still less, 1·13 per cent., but that county has already been alluded to (par. 71) as one of those comprising debateable land.

TABE XLVIII.—Showing the quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858, the total extent of Land held in Occupation, and the extent of Land under Cultivation on the 31st March, 1859; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation to that Sold, and the proportions per cent. of the Land Cultivated to that Occupied, in each County, in the Unnamed Districts, and in the total of the Colony of Victoria.

Counties.	Quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December 1858.	Extent of Land in Occupation on 31st March 1859.	Extent of Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.	Proportions per cent. of Land in Occupation to that sold.	Proportions per cent. of Land under Cultivation to that in Occupation.
	A. R. P.	A.	A.		
Anglesey*	12,040 3 8	17,341¼	2,150	—	12·39
Bourke	720,824 1 6	548,682¼	72,029	76·12	13·12
Dalhousie	167,187 3 3	94,833¼	27,442	56·72	28·93
Dundas*	36,764 2 5	42,639½	1,598½	—	3·74
Evelyn	50,847 3 10	45,613¾	4,475½	89·70	9·81
Follett*	6,785 0 20	8,041	91	—	1·13
Grant	539,830 2 3	458,496¾	56,638¼	84·93	12·35
Grenville	117,011 1 16	100,534¾	5,690½	85·92	5·66
Hampden	151,445 0 38	121,320½	1,847¼	80·11	1·52
Heytesbury*	25,488 2 9	40,334	2,151¾	—	5·33
Mornington	159,078 0 14	86,911	4,769½	54·63	5·49
Normanby	108,496 0 20	87,697¼	4,932¾	80·83	5·62
Polwarth*	55,851 3 11	84,156½	3,875	—	4·60
Ripon	65,923 0 34	61,670	14,447	93·55	23·42
Talbot	245,933 3 26	239,216	38,040½	97·26	15·90
Villiers*	187,444 3 10	195,240½	26,738¾	—	13·69
Unnamed	382,419 1 30	286,428½	32,042½	74·89	11·19
Total of the Colony	3,033,373 1 23	2,519,156¾	298,959¾	83·05	11·87

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

74. *Decrease of small and increase of large holdings in* 1859.—During the year ending 31st March 1859, there was a decrease of 296 in the number of holdings under five acres. On the other hand, with all larger holdings there was a considerable increase and chiefly among those of from fifty to one hundred, and of from one hundred to two hundred acres, in extent; as will be seen by the following Table:—

TABLE XLIX.—Showing the INCREASE and DECREASE of HOLDINGS of various sizes, in the Years 1857-8 and 1858-9.

Size of Holdings.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase or Decrease.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under 5	1,082	786	— 296
5 and under 15	1,429	1,674	+ 245
15 „ 30	1,143	1,241	+ 98
30 „ 50	997	1,206	+ 209
50 „ 100	1,812	2,199	+ 387
100 „ 200	1,722	2,087	+ 365
200 „ 500	1,206	1,413	+ 207
500 and upwards.	868	967	+ 99
Total -	10,259	11,573	Total Increase 1,314

75. *Average size of farms.*—The average size of farms, properly so called, was estimated in the year ending 31st March, 1858, at about 90 acres. This average was arrived at by deducting all these under 5 acres (those being regarded as little more than mere gardens), together with all holdings over 500 acres, which having but three per cent. of cultivation, were evidently used chiefly for grazing purposes. The average size of holdings in that year, without making these deductions, was about 206 acres. By using the like process for the year ending 31st March, 1859, it appears, that after deducting, as before, all holdings under 5 acres as well as all those above 500 acres, the average size of farms in Victoria has risen to about 95 acres; and that without making such deductions, the average has increased to 218 acres.*

76. *Increase in the number of occupiers and extent of acreage and tillage,* 1857-1859.—The following Table (L.) shows the number of occupiers of purchased land; the extent in occupation; and the extent of tillage during three years, viz., 1857, 1858, and 1859:—

TABLE L.—Showing the Total number of Occupiers of purchased Land in the Colony, the total extent under tillage; and the Total extent of Acreage held during the agricultural Year ending 31st March, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

	YEAR ENDING		
	31st March 1857.	31st March 1858.	31st March 1859.
Number of Occupiers of purchased Land - -	7,523	10,259	11,573
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total extent under Tillage - - -	179,983	237,729	298,960
Total extent of acreage held - - -	1,532,349	2,113,134	2,519,157

77. *Increased per-centage of land in occupation to each inhabitant; the average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to those in occupation.*—The proportion per cent. of the total land in occupation to each individual of the population rose from 3·7 acres per head in 1857, to nearly 5 acres per

* See Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for the year ending 31st March 1858, page 4. The English Census of 1851 showed that there were 285,936 farms in Great Britain of the average size of 102 acres. In England and Wales the farms amounted to 225,318, of 111 acres on an average; in Scotland, 56,560 farms had an average size of 74 acres. Two thirds of the farms in Great Britain were of a size under 100 acres. But there are nearly as many acres (2,152,050) in the hands of 2,038 English farmers, having farms of 700 acres and upwards, as there are acres (2,141,990) in the occupation of 97,800 small farmers.

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head, in 1859, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of the inhabitants. The average number of the acres cultivated by each holder had likewise risen from 23 to nearly 26 acres, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to the number in occupation remained quite as high in 1859 as in 1857, although in the intervening period nearly one million additional acres of Crown land had been alienated.

TABLE LI.—Showing the Average Extent of Land in the Occupation of individuals throughout the Colony, the proportion per cent of the land in occupation to each individual in the Colony, the Average Number of Acres cultivated by each holder, and the Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the last three years:—

	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportion per cent. of the land in occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each holder.	Number of acres in cro to every 1000 acres occupation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Year ending 31st March, 1857 -	204	3·7	23	117
" 1858 -	206	4·5	23	112
" 1859 -	218	4·9	26	118

78. *The greater area under cultivation by holders of from 50 to 350 acres.—Counties where greatest increase of cultivation took place in 1859.*—Of the total extent under tillage in the year ending 31st March, 1859, (viz., 298,960 acres,) there were nearly two thirds or 191,184 acres) cultivated by persons holding from 50 to 350 acres. The counties wherein the largest increase of cultivation took place were Dalhousie, increase 10,122 acres; Grant increase 8176 acres; Ripon, increase 5195 acres; Talbot increase 17,594 acres; Villiers, increase 5225 acres; and the District of the Loddon, increase 5155 acres. These counties, with the exception of Villiers, follow pretty closely the rule just mentioned, namely, that the greater proportion of the area in cultivation and throughout the Colony is due to the holders of from 50 to 350 acres. In Villiers the proportion is greater than two-thirds, inasmuch as this class cultivates 20,376 acres out of 26,739 acres.

79. *Board of Agriculture, and experimental farm.*—The formation by Act of Parliament of an Agricultural Board, composed chiefly of delegates from local agricultural societies throughout Victoria, and the establishment of an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, are indications of a strong desire on the part of the Government and the legislature to systematize the practice of superior farming throughout the Colony. There is ample proof that a coutinuous process of exhaustion of the soil has been carried on in the chief farming districts; and unless scientific culture, or what is termed high farming spread over the land, it will be difficult to maintain the average produce of grain crops even at their present rate. Victorian wheat crops, although more prolific than those of the neighbouring colonies, do not as yet approach to anything like the estimated yield in England (paragraph 90).*

BREAD: ITS DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

80. *Proportion of wheat grown and imported for the past twenty years.*—A further point of great interest is how far the inhabitants of Victoria are and have been growers of the bread they daily consume. In the very infancy of the Colony it was, of course, absolutely necessary to import grain, flour, and biscuit, for the new comers, until

* In order to show what may be effected by a spirit of progress, it is instructive to turn to the Liverpool Surveys. From 1815 to 1825 the mercantile estimates of the average yield of wheat per acre in England was 32·1 bushels; from 1826 to 1835 it was 32·2 bushels; from 1826 to 1845 it was 40·9 bushels; and from 1846 to 1855 as high as 45·7 bushels. It is usual for merchants employing these figures to deduct a sixth which still leaves a very high average. Tooke says:—"Whatever may prove to be the correct version of the "facts as regards the acreable produce, I entertain no doubt but that the Liverpool Surveys, which I have now "the means of referring to, do present perhaps the best available evidence expressed in figures of the *relative* "productiveness of the successive harvests from 1815 to 1855."—"History of Prices," vol. v. page 132. The valuable work from which I have just quoted is a model for all writings of its class. The fifth and sixth volumes especially are admirably written; and the latter, in particular, has much interest for Australians, as Mr. Tooke's able coadjutor, Mr. Newmarch, the editor of the "Journal of the Statistical Society of London," has therein treated (pages 781 to 848) on matters connected with the colonial increase of population, and on wages and prices in Victoria.

sufficient land was subdued to constitute anything like a national harvest. And thus it was that not till 1841 did the inhabitants produce even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845 they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements, and by 1850 they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since. The gold fields drained the country of agricultural labourers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the Colony. In the year 1856 strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interest, and a third of the necessary bread stuffs was once more the result. In 1858 the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the Colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, availiable, was a little over 44 per cent. The following Table (LII.) shows the amount of wheat grown as contrasted with the amount imported in each year, from 1839-59 both inclusive.

81. *Mode of constructing Table LII.*—The table was constructed in the following manner—first the population at the end of each year was calculated from official returns, showing the excess of immigration over emigration, and of births over deaths, amended by proportions deduced from the numbers polled at the several censuses. The mean between the population at the end of each year so obtained, and the population at the end of the year immediately preceding it, was then used to form a rough estimate of the number constantly living throughout the year as given in the second column of the table. The wheat, flour, and bread available for consumption (column 5) were deduced, as far as regards the wheat, from the number of bushels shown by the agricultural returns (column 3) as having been grown in the Colony during each year, added to the number of bushels imported, after deducting the exports of the same article (column 4). The quantities of flour and bread imported during each year were furnished by the customs tables in lbs., and the figures, after deducting the number of pounds of the same articles exported, were reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat, upon the assumption that 45 pounds of flour or bread equal a bushel of wheat.

TABLE LII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Population constantly living in Victoria throughout the year; the Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the total residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony, and the Proportions per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout each year from 1839 to 1859 inclusive.

YEAR.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each Year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each Year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	Total Residue of Wheat Grown and Imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	No. of Bush. of Wheat available for each individual throughout each Year.	Proportion per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread, availabe for consumption throughout each Year.
		Bushels.	Bushels. lbs.	Bushels. lbs.		
1839	5,201	2,000	39,722 27	41,722 27	8·02	4·80
1840	8,056	2,600	57,424 10	60,024 10	7·45	4·33
1841	15,353	50,420	*76,315 18	126,735 18	8·25	39·78
1842	22,107	47,840	95,206 26	143,046 26	6·47	33·44
1843	23,951	55,360	58,615 40	113,976 40	4·76	48·57
1844	25,418	104,040	*66,658 2	170,698 2	6·71	60·95
1845	29,007	142,139	74,699 10	216,838 10	7·47	65·55
1846	34,807	234,734	43,927 30	278,661 30	8·00	84·23
1847	40,635	345,946	36,870 5	382,816 5	9·42	90·37
1848	47,163	349,730	64,725 24	414,455 24	8·79	84·38
1849	58,805	410,220	76,065 7	486,285 7	8·27	84·36
1850	71,191	556,167	56,236 7	612,403 7	8·60	90·82
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811 0	772,978 0	8·90	71·95
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006 15	1,941,327 15	14·61	37·77
1853	195,378	498,704	1,494,775 41	1,993,479 41	10·20	25·02
1854	267,371	154,202	1,384,385 32	1,538,587 32	5·75	10·02
1855	338,315	250,091	2,235,972 15	2,486,063 15	7·35	10.06
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,610 25	3,384,621 25	8·88	33·92
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,904 12	3,817,660 12	8·87	48.69
1858	483,827	1,808,438	1,504,758 20	3,313,197 20	6.85	54.58
1859	517,226	1,563,112	1,954,200 39	3,517,312 39	6·80	44·44

* For the years 1841 and 1844 no documents have been found from which the excess of imports of wheat, flour, and bread, over exports of those articles can be calculated. The figures given are an estimate, deduced from the average of the years immediately preceding and following those two years.

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INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

82. *The Estimates of St. Maur and Paucton in France and Jacob and Mc Culloch in England.—Estimate of yearly average consumption for Victoria.*—The amount of bread required per annum for each individual is a problem that has been often attempted by eminent statists, of different nations, and the answers have not, on the whole, been altogether satisfactory. In France, M. du Pres de St. Maur, in 1746, calculated, with elaborate care, that 12·78 imperial bushels were requisite for each Frenchman, and M. Paucton, a generation later (1780), showed with equal elaborateness, in relation to soldiers only that 10¾ bushels only, were necessary; and now, within the last few years, it is asserted that the French, who are commonly reputed as comparatively large bread eaters, really consume on the average only 4·73 bushels: the highest average "being in six departments of the Midi Oriental, where it is 5·97 bushels," and the "lowest in twelve departments also of the Midi Oriental, where the allowance is but 2·64 bushels."* In England, at the present day, Mr. McCulloch, in the absence of official data, has reckoned eight bushels of wheat as the average yearly individual consumption of the English; and Mr. Jacob, the Inspector-General of Corn Returns, in his reports ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, put the rate as low as six and a half bushels per head.† An attempt is made in the sixth column of the above table to solve the same problem for Victoria. It will be observed that, excluding the years 1852 and 1853, when imports and immigrants poured into the Colony in a manner defying all previous certain calculation, the number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout each year ranged from 4·76 bushels in 1843 to 9·42 in 1847. The year 1843 was a year of great commercial distress, and the year 1847 was one wherein Port Phillip produced upwards of 90 per cent. of the wheat she wanted. All the other years show a fluctuation ranging from about six and a half to nine bushels per head. In 1857 there were nearly nine bushels to each individual available by importation and growth; and in 1858 and 1859 there appears scarcely seven bushels per head, but to arrive at a truer approximation for these latter years it is necessary that we should take into consideration the Chinese element.

83. *The Chinese element in relation to wheat consumption in Victoria.*—During the year 1853 the Chinese first began to arrive, and at the time of taking the census of 1854 there were about 2000 located in the Colony. This number had increased to 25,370 by the 29th March, 1857, the day of the succeeding census. At the end of 1857 it is estimated there were 35,000 in the Colony. Taking 30,000 as the average number throughout that year, 35,000 as the average throughout 1858, and 42,000 throughout 1859, and, as users of Rice in lieu of bread, deducting them altogether from the total mean population in the Colony for those years we have the following results:—

Year.	Mean population exclusive of Chinese	Number of bushels of wheat available for each individual.
1857	400,347	9·54
1858	448,827	7·38
1859	475,226	7·40

The average individual consumption of wheat by Caucasians in Victoria.—Thus the amount of wheat available for individual yearly consumption among the Caucasian race in Victoria, including the amount saved for seed and used for other purposes, appears to have been during the past two years less than seven and a half bushels per head; which rate is evidently nearer the truth than are the rates given for 1858 and 1859 in the sixth column of Table LII., based as they were on the total population.

84. The effect of the influx of the Mongolian race upon the imports of Rice is shown by the following table.

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* See Lord Lovelace's paper on the modern work of M. M. Monnier and Rubichon.—*Statistical Journal vol.* xi., *p.* 311.

† Mr. Tooke (History of Prices, vol. v., p. 117) justly says—"Between Mr. Jacob's estimate of 6·5 and St. Maur's estimate of 12·78 imperial bushels, there is a difference of the most extreme kind, and a difference which may well justify the exercise of great caution in receiving any conclusions founded upon supposed rates of consumption." It will be observed that I have not taken, as McCulloch and the authors above-mentioned, were forced to do, certain "supposed rates of consumption" as the basis of the calculations in Table LII. but the actual residue of imports over exports, added to the amount of wheat returned as grown in the Colony.

TABLE LIII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other Colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese, and the number of Pounds of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout each year.

DATE.	Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during each Year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other Colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout each Year.	Residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese throughout each Year.	Number of Pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	- - -	2,679,168	—	—	—
1855	- - -	13,453,216	—	—	—
1856	- - -	17,451,504	—	—	—
1857	30,000	21,375,200	2,522,186	18,853,014	628·43
1858	35,000	17,366,944	2,827,610	14,539,334	415·41
1859	42,000	38,572,688	2,993,924	35,578,764	847·11

NOTE.—For the five years preceding the first arrival of the Chinese, viz., from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the consumption of Rice was at the average rate of 6·3 pounds for each individual in the Colony; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the European and other Colonists exclusive of Chinese has therefore been calculated at that rate per head.

85. *Quantity of rice available for daily consumption of Chinese*, 1857–1859.—The amount of rice available for daily consumption by the Chinese, was by the above figures in 1857, 1·72 lbs.; in 1858, 1·14 lbs.; and in 1859, 2·32 lbs. per man.

86. *Question as to proportionate consumption of bread by adults and children deferred for further data.*—The question as to the relative proportion of bread food consumed by adults and children, male and female, I have deferred for further information than I at present possess. The proportionate number of females to the male population is to be found in Table I., and the variation in the population of children under seven, to the total population at various census periods is shown as follows; so that those curious in this matter may follow the question up for themselves.

TABLE LIV.—Showing the Population of the Colony according to each Census; the Number of Children under Seven years of age at each Census, and the proportions per cent. that Children under Seven bore at each Census to the total Population.

DATE OF EACH CENSUS.	Total Population according to each Census.	Number of Children under 7 years of age, according to each Census.	Proportions per cent. that Children under 7 years of age bore at each Census to the Total Population.
2nd March, 1841 - -	11,738	1,549	13·196
2nd March, 1846 - -	32,879	8,365	25·442
2nd March, 1851 - -	77,345	18,937	24·484
26th April, 1854 - -	236,798	32,319	13·648
29th March, 1857 - -	*410,766	70,931	17·025

* According to the Census of 1857, the total number of persons in this Colony, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was 383,574. The proportion of 70,931 children under seven years of age, to that number, is 18·492 per cent.

NATURE OF THE CROPS CULTIVATED.

87. Throughout the whole period under review the main crops cultivated were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following Table (LV.) will show the extreme fluctuations that have taken place from year to year, both in the extent of land cultivated and the comparative proportion of acres devoted to the several crops. For example, at the commencement of 1847, there were 31,499 acres returned as under cultivation, and this amount gradually increased till the commencement of 1852, when there were found to be 57,296 acres under crop, while in the succeeding years, 1853 and 1854, the cultivated acreage was narrowed to 36,662 acres and 34,651 acres respectively. Since 1854, however, the extent of acreage cultivated has widened from year to year; and while the population, little more than doubled during the five years, 1854–1859, the extent of land cultivated in the latter year was nearly six-fold of that in the former year, or 298,959 acres in 1859, against 54,724 acres in 1854.

VICTORIA.

88. *Extent in Acres of Wheat Crop*, 1854–1859.—The breadth of land under cultivation since 1854 has increased in respect of each of the above-named crops. The wheat crop extended over 7553 acres only in 1854, while it covered 78,234 acres in 1859. A vigorous effort in wheat growing was made in 1856–7, the acreage for the crop being nearly doubled in extent over that for the previous year, viz., from 42,686 acres to 80,154 acres; and in the following year (1857–1858) a still greater breadth of soil was devoted to the same grain, viz., 87,230 acres; but in the following year there was a decline of about 9000 acres. In that year (ending 31st March 1859) during which 60,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation, the agriculturists preferred to grow oats, potatoes, and hay, as the previous season had been one of remarkable dryness, and the wheat crops were thereby seriously injured. It is recorded that wheat yielded $2\frac{2}{5}$ bushels per acre less than did the crops of the three preceding years, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 209,000 bushels, which was mainly attributed to the long continued drought and the prevalence of hot winds.*

89. *Extent of Land under Hay, Oats, and Potatoes.*—While, however, the breadth of wheat land was nearly nine thousand acres less in 1859 than in 1858, the breadth of the oat lands was increased by upwards of thirty-seven thousand acres, the hay lands by upwards of ten thousand acres, and the potato lands by nearly the same amount.

TABLE LV.—VICTORIA.—Total Amount of Land under Cultivation, the number of Acres under each of the principal Crops, and the Proportion per Cent. of the Number of Acres under each of those Crops to the Total Number of Acres under Cultivation, during each year from the year ending 31st December, 1838, to the year ending to 31st March, 1859.

YEAR.	Total extent of Land under Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Green Forage.	
		Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.
31st Dec., 1838	140	80	57·1	20	14·3	—	—	20	14·3	—	—	—	—
„ 1839	430	190	44·1	80	18·6	10	2·3	150	37·2	—	—	—	—
Nov., 1840	3,210	1,940	60·4	820	25·5	300	9·3	150	4·9	—	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	4,881	1,702	34·9	1,187	24·3	353	7·2	932	19·1	548	11·2	—	—
30th Sept., 1842	8,121	2,432	29·9	2,029	24·9	761	9·4	1,419	17·5	1,402	17·3	—	—
31st Dec., 1843	12,068	4,674	38·7	2,560	21·2	1,063	8·8	2,069	17·1	1,622	13·4	—	—
„ 1844	15,689	6,945	44·3	4,371	27·9	1,727	11·0	2,486	15·8	[illegible]	—	—	—
„ 1845	25,094	11,481	45·7	3,770	15·0	1,847	7·4	2,041	8·1	5,877	23·4	—	—
31st Mar., 1847	31,499	15,802	50·1	5,718	18·1	2,034	6·5	2,140	6·8	5.672	17·9	—	—
„ 1848	37,189	18,680	50·2	7,024	18·8	2,531	6·8	2,639	7·1	6,153	16·5	—	—
„ 1849	40,173	19,435	48·4	8,634	21·4	2,944	7·3	2,578	6·4	6,417	15·9	—	—
„ 1850	52,185	28,568	54·7	3,403	6·5	3,832	7·3	2,838	5·4	12,782	24·4	—	—
„ 1851	52,176	28,567	54·7	4,092	7·8	3,831	7·3	2,837	5·4	12,782	24·3	—	—
„ 1852	57,296	29,623	51·7	6,426	11·2	1,327	2·3	2,375	4·3	16,745	29·2	708	1·2
„ 1853	36,662	16,823	45·9	2,947	8·0	411	1·1	1,978	5·4	14,045	38·3	401	1·1
„ 1854	34,651	7,553	21·8	2,289	6·6	411	1·2	1,636	4·7	21,645	62·5	891	2·6
„ 1855	54,715	12,827	23·5	5,341	9·9	691	1·3	3,297	6·0	31,443	57·5	957	1·8
„ 1856	115,135	42,686	37·0	17,800	15·4	1,548	1·3	11,017	9·5	40,111	34·9	1,014	·9
„ 1857	179,982	80,154	44·5	25,024	13·9	2,233	1·2	16,281	9·0	51,910	28·8	1,046	·6
„ 1858	237,729	87,230	36·6	40,222	16·9	5,409	2·2	20,697	8·7	75,536	31·7	2,074	·8
„ 1859	298,959	78,234	26·2	77,526	25·9	5,322	1·8	30,026	10·0	86,162	28·9	7,409	2·5

Note.—From 1841 to 1851 inclusive, the number of tons of hay "produced" only was returned; the acreage under hay appearing to have been included with that under oats. The gross number of tons of hay for each year during that period was, therefore, divided by 1·64 which was the average number of tons produced yearly during the four subsequent years. By this means the probable acreage of hay, as above given, was arrived at, and this being deducted from the number of acres improperly returned as wholly under oats, leaves an approximately correct acreage for that crop also.

THE AVERAGE PRODUCE OF CROPS.

90. *The Average Produce of Wheat Crops. Produce of Wheat Crops*, 1838-1859.—It is clear that while the produce of crops depends greatly upon the nature and condition

* "The greatest amount of injury is attributed to the hot wind of 23rd December, 1857, which, besides having been the highest in temperature was also the longest in duration. Farmers who previously anticipated from the luxuriance of their fields a yield of forty bushels per acre, obtained frequently but twelve bushels; and it is alleged that those portions of fields facing the north suffered to the extent of four bushels more than those facing the south, or which were sheltered by trees or the ridges of hills."—Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for 1858, p. 8. In November, 1838, there was a general fast proclaimed throughout New South Wales on account of the long continued drought; and agriculture in Victoria has for the last four years been suffering from a recurrence of dry seasons and blight.

of the soil, its mode of culture, and the quality of the seed sown, there will always remain further disturbing forces which human foresight cannot altogether control. The weather is one of these; and notwithstanding the wisest appliances of science and art, the harvest, in regard to its bountifulness or deficiency, will vary from year to year with the ever changing conditions of moisture, electricity, and heat. On looking down the fourth column of the following Table (LVI.), it will be seen that the lowest yield of wheat is returned in 1848, when about 18¾ bushels were produced on the average to each acre; and the highest recorded yield of the same grain is given in 1853, when upwards of 29½ bushels were returned per acre. In the following year about 20½ bushels are given as the average. In the succeeding year (1856) the average was raised to nearly 27 bushels per acre. In 1857 it decreased to little more than 23 bushels per acre; and in the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859, the yield was returned at about 20 bushels per acre. In certain portions of the Colony the average yield of wheat has been quoted at upwards of 40 bushels, and in a few instances, under peculiarly favourable conditions of soil and season, at from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Under the present state of farming in Victoria, however, it would apparently not be prudent to calculate upon the general crop of wheat yielding more than 20 bushels per acre on the average.* Low as this rate is, compared with that of England and Wales, it nevertheless appears to exceed the average produce of South Australia and New South Wales by no less than five bushels per acre.† Similar observations apply to some of the other main crops, as will be seen on reference to the following:—

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* Mr. Mc Culloch, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," eighth edition, "Corn Laws and Corn Trade," gives an estimate, on which he states he has bestowed a good deal of pains, of 3¾ quarters, or thirty bushels as the average produce of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom.

† Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar General of New South Wales, reports that the yield of wheat has ranged from 12½ to 16½ bushels in five years 1854–1858, both inclusive), the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre in that Colony. The following Table includes the produce of other crops besides wheat, and will prove interesting as a comparison with the Victorian results in table LVI. Mr. Rolleston further quotes some figures to show that in South Australia, in 1858, the wheat crop did not exceed that average.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Average Produce per Acre of each of the principal Crops, during each of the five years, from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Mean of Five Years.
Wheat (bushels) - - -	12·7	15·4	16·5	14·4	16·5	15·1
Maize - - - -	30·0	29·5	33·9	26·1	34·9	30·8
Barley - - - -	10·3	14·4	15·6	12·9	25·0	15·6
Oats - - - -	16·8	19·0	14·1	13·1	16·5	15·9
Potatoes (tons) - -	2·9	4·1	3.1	2·6	3·5	3·2
Hay - - - -	·8	1·3	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·3

TASMANIA.

In Tasmania, the average Produce under different Crops, during the years 1857 and 1858, was as follows:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1857 - - -	19·2	16·9	21·2	3·7
1858 - - -	18·4	18·7	19·4	4·6
Average of two years	18·8	17·8	20·3	4·1

VICTORIA.

TABLE LVI.—Showing the NUMBER of Acres under each of the principal Crops; the QUANTITY PRODUCED; and the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE; during each Year, from 31st December, 1838, to 31st March, 1859.

Year.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
		bush.			bush.			bush.			tons.			tons.	
31st Dec., 1838	80	2,000	25·0	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1839	190	2,600	13·7	80	—	—	10	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
November, 1840	1,940	50,420	25·9	820	26,750	32·6	300	9,000	30·0	150	300	2·0	—	—	—
31st Dec., 1841	1,702	47,840	28·1	1,187	37,325	31·4	353	9,385	26·6	932	3,734	4·0	548	900	1·6
30th Sept., 1842	2,432	55,360	22·7	2,029	66,100	32·5	761	20,025	26·3	1,419	5,996	4·2	1,402	2,300	1·6
31st Dec., 1843	4,674	104,040	22·3	2,560	70,789	27·7	1,063	25,156	23·6	2,069	6,933	3·4	1,622	2,661	1·6
„ 1844	6,945	142,139	20·5	4,371	44,494	10·2	1,727	40,117	23·2	2,486	10,614	4·3	—	6,988	—
„ 1845	11,481	234,734	20·4	3,770	71,368	19·0	1,847	39,289	21·3	2,041	11,138	5·5	5,877	9,639	1·6
31st March, 1847	15,802	345,946	21·9	5,718	185,856	32·5	2,034	47,737	23·4	2,140	9,030	4·2	5,672	9,303	1·6
„ 1848	18,680	349,730	18·7	7,024	201,385	28·7	2,531	29,115	11·5	2,639	7,255	2·7	6,153	10,091	1·6
„ 1849	19,435	410,220	21·1	8,634	78,887	9·1	2,944	36,403	12·3	2,578	21,741	8·4	6,417	10,625	1·6
„ 1850	28,568	556,167	19·5	3,403	99,535	29·2	3,832	40,144	10·5	2,838	5,613	2·0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1851	28,567	556,167	19·5	4,092	99,535	24·3	3,831	40,143	10·5	2,837	5,613	2·0	12,782	20,964	1·6
„ 1852	29,623	733,321	24·8	6,426	132,311	20·6	1,327	34,330	25·9	2,375	5,987	2·5	16,745	29,691	1·7
„ 1853	16,823	498,704	29·6	2,947	96,980	32·9	411	9,431	22·9	1,978	4,512	2·3	14,045	21,286	1·5
„ 1854	7,553	154,202	20·4	2,289	50,787	22·2	411	10,269	24·9	1,636	2,751	1·7	21,645	33,917	1·5
„ 1855	12,827	250,091	19·5	5,341	130,746	24·5	691	14,339	20·7	3,297	8,382	2·5	31,443	53,455	1·7
„ 1856	42,686	1,148,011	26·9	17,800	614,613	34·5	1,548	45,150	29·2	11,017	59,796	5·4	40,111	83,234	2·1
„ 1857	80,154	1,858,756	23·2	25,024	641,679	25·6	2,233	69,548	31·1	16,281	36,895	2·3	51,910	81,049	1 6
„ 1858	87,230	1,808,438	20·7	40,222	1,249,800	31·1	5,409	156,458	28·9	20,697	51,115	2·4	75,536	137,475	1·8
„ 1859	78,234	1,563,112	19·9	77,526	2,160,357	27·9	5,322	115,619	21·7	30,026	108,466	3·6	86,162	113,542	1·4

91.—*Minor Crops.*—Efforts have been made from time to time to grow various crops other than those cited in Table LVI., but hitherto such efforts have been rewarded with but partial and intermittent success. Maize was cultivated to the following extent from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive :—

TABLE LVII.—MAIZE.

Year ending 31st March.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1854	19	60	3·2
1855	35	387	11·1
1856	121	3,142	26·0
1857	326	8,308	25·5
1858	445	6,558	14·7
1859	480	9,698	20·2

92. The cultivation of Turnips has not made equal progress :—

TABLE LVIII.—TURNIPS.

Year ending 31st March.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	355	2,909	8·2
1857	512	5,073	9·9
1858	355	1,583	4·5
1859	332	2,156	6·5

93.—*Minor Crops.*—The cultivation of peas, beans, and millet, mangel wurzel, sorghum, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, onions, and other minor crops, (exclusive of those cultivated in gardens) did not, in 1858–59, extend over 1,000 acres.

94.—*Gardens and Orchards.*—Gardens and Orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1858, at 4967. At the corresponding period of 1859, Gardens were put down at 5486, and orchards at 397; total, 5883 or an increase on the whole of 916 in the year.

95.—*Introduction of the Imphee and Sorghum.*—Seeds of the Imphee and Sorghum Saccharatum were distributed by me gratuitously to cultivators throughout most parts of Australia, in the middle of the year 1857. The Honorable E. Deas Thomson had some time previously introduced the sorghum into New South Wales, but of this I was not aware when I obtained the seeds of that plant from Europe. The Imphee, however, so far as I can learn, was never before brought to these shores. The sorghum has been tried, and it appears that it will grow and fructify profitably in Victoria generally; but the imphee, although producing much more luxuriantly in stem and leaf than the sorghum, cannot, so far as my experiments have gone, be depended npon for ripening its seeds in this Colony. On the other hand, in New South Wales, I am assured, it has proved a decided success, and therefore, perhaps, it will eventually prove judicious for

Victorians to cultivate the plant for forage, from seed ripening annually in New South Wales.*

96. *Vine Growing.*—The subject of vine growing has at intervals obtained the earnest support of the press, and a few enterprising individuals among the general public have become cultivators; but private effort, both in New South Wales and Victoria, has been hitherto insufficient to do much more than to raise abundant expectations, that Australia will eventually be a great vine growing country. The following are the only figures obtainable in illustration of the CULTIVATION OF THE VINE in this Colony†:—

TABLE LIX.—Showing the Number of Acres under Vines, the Quantity of Grapes sold, and Wine and Brandy manufactured during each year, from 1843 to 1859 inclusive.

Year ending.	Extent of Land under Vines.	Grapes sold.	Wine manufactured.	Brandy manufactured.
	Acres.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
31st December 1843	4	—	—	—
„ 1844	10	—	—	—
„ 1845	37	—	—	—
31st March 1847	78	—	—	—
„ 1848	101	—	—	—
„ 1849	108	3,021	6,306	100
„ 1850	164	- - -	5,220	515
„ 1851	161	- - -	4,621	286
„ 1852	173	- - -	6,447	450
„ 1853	107	- - -	4,500	500
„ 1854	162	66,740	9,680	—
„ 1855	180	186,502	9,600	100
„ 1856	207	488.832	9,371	—
„ 1857	279	711,546	10,936	340
„ 1858	401	518,463	5,761	—
„ 1859	547	400,736	7,740	72

97. *Tobacco.*—Tobacco has been pretty constantly raised by squatters for use in dipping sheep for the scab, but the quantity grown has never been considerable. In 1841 seventy-two acres were returned as producing 1440 cwt.; and in 1859, there were sixty-six acres enumerated, which are said to have yielded 873 cwt. Between these two periods the quantity of land returned as cultivated for Tobacco varies from two acres to seventy-six acres.

GOLD PRODUCE.

98. *Produce of squatters and miners compared.*—We have already seen the total value of the exports of one great producing interest, viz., the Pastoral Class. We now come to an interest of still greater magnitude—the Gold Mining Class. During five and twenty years the squatters have freighted home-laden ships with wool, tallow, hides, and skins to the extent in declared value,‡ of upward of eighteen millions sterling (18,170,729*l.*), but in little more than eight years (1851–59) the gold miners of Victoria have produced, at the very least, upwards of eighty-seven millions' worth, in pounds sterling, of the precious ore.

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* The following communication was made to me on the subject by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson:—

"My dear Sir, "Sydney, 17th September, 1859.

"In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the pleasure to state that the imphee has succeeded in this Colony beyond my most sanguine expectations. It grows very luxuriantly, throwing up as many as twelve and thirteen stems, in some cases, from a single seed, and growing to a height of twelve and fourteen feet. It also, in this genial climate, ripens to seed, and is quite as prolific in this respect as the sorghum. From the sixty seeds you were good enough to send me in 1857, although only twelve of them germinated, I succeeded in obtaining a very large quantity, which has enabled me to distribute it over every part of the Colony, and it is now fairly established as one of the staple productions of New South Wales. I now beg to send you a small supply of seed herewith, and if I find a favourable opportunity I will send you more.

"I hope from this statement you will be satisfied that the seed you were kind enough to give me was not unworthily bestowed. "Yours very truly,

"W. H. Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne. "E. DEAS THOMSON."

† In the elder Colony (New South Wales), Mr. Rolleston the Registrar-General, reports that the breadth of land under vine culture increased from 913 acres in 1854 to 1180 acres in 1858.

‡ The amount so declared on behalf of the squatters from 1837 to 31st Dec., 1850, for wool, tallow, and hides was (by Table VIII.) 4,372,147*l.*; and from 1st Jan. 1851, to 31st Dec. 1859, 13,798,582*l.* This of course is exclusive of the amounts realized annually by the sale of animal food and of the value of the increased numbers of live stock shewn in Table VII.

VICTORIA.—GOLD PRODUCE.

TABLE LX.—ESTIMATE of the PRODUCE of the GOLD FIELDS of VICTORIA EXPORTED from the Australian Colonies during the period from 1851 to 1859, both inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.			
	Balance of Exports over Imports as per Customs Returns of Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Balance of Exports over Imports, as per Customs Returns for Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of the Gold taken from Colonies by private hand.	Value of the Gross Produce of each Year, rated at a uniform price of 80*s.* per ounce¶.
	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	£	£	£	£
1851	145,146 14 16	- - -	145,146 14 6	508,013	- - -	508,013	580,587
1852	1,974,975 15 1	749,957 10 0*	2,724,933 5 1	6,912,415	2,624,851	9,537,266	10,899,733
1853	2,497,723 15 16	652,296 19 0†	3,150,020 14 16	9,366,464	2,446,114	11,812,578	12,600,083
1854	2,144,699 9 19	247,366 0 0	2,392,065 9 19	8,255,550	958,543	9,214,093	9,568,262
1855	2,751,535 8 16	41,530 3 0	2,793,065 8 16‖	10,994,150	166,120	11,070,270	11,172,261
1856	2,985,695 17 0	- - -	2,985,695 17 0	11,942,319	- - -	11,942,319	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528 8 0	- - -	2,761,528 8 0	10,983,966	- - -	10,983,966	11,046,113
1858	2,528,187 19 12	- - -	2,528,187 19 12	10,106,682	- - -	10,106,682	10,112,752
1859	2,280,675 13 0	- - -	2,280,675 13 0	9,120,971	- - -	9,120,971	9,122,702
	20,070,169 1 8	1,691,150 9 0‡	21,761,319 10 8§	78,100,530	6,195,628	84,296,158	87,045,276

* Of this quantity, 230,074 oz. 10. dwt. were taken to South Australia by escort.
† Of this amount, 213,441 oz. 10. dwt. were taken from the gold fields of Victoria by the Adelaide and Sydney escorts.
‡ The gold export duty came into operation in May, 1855, and it is not presumed that any considerable quantity of gold escaped official cognizance since after that period.
‖ Of this amount, 443,516 oz. 9 dwt. having been carried overland by escorts to Adelaide and Sydney, the quantity officially recorded as having been taken from the Colony is brought up to 20,513,685 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.; and if to this be added 174,966 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. in the banks and Government gold offices at the close of the year, the recorded produce up to the 31st December, 1859, comes to 20,688,652. 8 dwt. 16 gr.
§ One of our Melbourne gold brokers (Mr. Khull) in his estimate of unrecorded gold brought by hand from the gold fields, brings the gross produce to the close of the year 1859 to 23,69 ,189 oz., inclusive of unexported bullion; and exclusive of the latter, to 23,452,553 oz., being 1,691,234 oz. in excess of our estimate, which is based on the Customs entries of Victoria and of the neighbouring colonies. No doubt a considerable quantity of gold was, previous to the export duty, taken in passenger ships from all the colonies without being passed through the Customs, but no reliable data exist for estimating it. In addition to the exported gold given above (21,761,319 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.), the quantity remaining in the Colony, inclusive of an estimate for the amount in private hands, would bring the total produce up to 22,000,000 oz.
¶ The Customs value of the shipments of 1851 and 1852 was made at 78*s.* an ounce; in 1853 at 75*s.*; in 1854 partly at 75*s.* and partly at 80*s*; and in subsequent years the rate was, with few exceptions, 80*s.* The latter uniform rate is brought out for convenient comparison.

99. *Extent of quartz and alluvial mining.—Increase in the number of quartz miners.*—It is difficult to determine at present to what extent quartz mining has superseded alluvial mining. In March, 1857, only 3,035 miners (exclusive of Chinese) were returned in the census as being employed in quartz mining; in December, 1859, according to the estimates of the mining surveyors furnished to the Board of Science, the quartz miners amounted to 15,342. At the two periods, according to the same authorities, the total numbers of European males engaged in mining were respectively 62,211 and 100,591. The quartz miners have therefore apparently increased over 400 per cent., while the miners of all classes have increased only 61 per cent. At the close of 1859, the steam engines employed in alluvial mining numbered 235, and their total horse-power amounted to 3,821, while in quartz mining there were as many as 296 engines engaged, whose total horse-power amounted to 4,357½.

100.—*Increase of machinery on the gold fields.—Estimated value of all kinds of machinery on the gold fields.*—The progress made in the employment of machinery may be further approximately gathered from the following returns:—In the year 1856, when the yield of gold exceeded that of 1859 to the value of more than 2,800,000*l.*, the number of quartz-crushing machines and steam engines was 359, and 597 in 1859; in the former period the number of puddling machines was 3,540, and in the latter, 3982; and the number of whims had increased from 370 to 465. The improvement in the construction and power of machines is, however, reported as being relatively much greater than the increase in the number of them; and the mining surveyors estimate at present the value of all kinds of mining machinery at 1,155,923*l.*

101.—*Decrease of gold produce in* 1859.—It will be observed that the yield of gold in 1859 was nearly a tithe less than that of the previous year; but it is generally anticipated that this falling off will not continue. This is, however, but a matter of reasonable conjecture; and my official function is, I conceive, not to register hopes, but to record ascertained facts.

102.—*Conclusion.*—The preceding statistical notes will, I trust, be found sufficiently suggestive, to enable intelligent readers to deal for themselves with such points in the various tables as I have at present scarcely or not at all touched upon. A goodly-sized volume of judicious comments might easily be written on the innumerable details of

instructive interest these tables contain; showing, as they do, the genesis and growth of a young British people; and giving authentic proofs of what such a people has been able to accomplish, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of a new country, within a period scarcely exceeding in duration the time that it takes in the course of nature for a new-born child to become a man.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 31st December, 1859.

TASMANIA.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 90.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
August 18, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book or Statistics of Tasmania for the year 1859, which came to me from the Colonial Secretary's Office yesterday. The Returns are 57 in number.

2. The aggregate population, as computed from the census of 1857, is estimated at 85,968 souls, on 31st December 1859, exclusively of the military. The latter are now reduced to 170 rank and file, owing to the native insurrection in New Zealand. The male population exceeds the female by 11,030.

The assisted immigration was 721 at an expense of 9,430*l.*

The aborigines are five males and nine females.

The imports are valued at 1,163,907*l.*; the exports at 1,193,898*l.*

The receipts and disbursements of the general revenue were 310,228*l.* Balance creditor, 2,398*l.*

Of the land revenue, 119,197*l.* Balance creditor. 4,689*l.*

The tonnage entered and cleared at Hobart Town was 71,879. At Launceston, 49,027*l.*

The live stock—sheep, 1,697,199; cattle, 79,950; horses, 20,559.

The cultivation in acres, 208,619.

New land broken-up in 1859, 7,293.

Rural land sold in 1859, was 74,597 acres for 78,977*l.*, or 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

Town and suburban land, 2,061 acres for 19,609*l.*, or 9*l.* 10*s.* per acre. The system of selling land on credit has been in operation for two and a half years. The lands sold on credit engagements were 155,330 acres, for 233,238*l.*, and have been redeemed to the extent of 153,239*l.*, the defaulters, whose purchases amounted to 2,412*l.* 15*s.*, being little over one per cent.

Depasturing land, acres, licensed, 1,751,051, on rental of 22,307*l.*

Number of acres in the colony, 14,482,892, of which are already granted or sold 2,977,295.

Public debt on 30th June 1860, 329,060*l.*

Banks.—The five banks, of which three are local and two London banks, had in 1859 a total liability of 991,276*l.*, and assets, 1,633,046*l.* And on 30th June 1860—liabilities, 1,023,113*l.*; assets, 1,913,207*l.*

Insolvencies in 1859 were ten in number:—Scheduled liabilities, 130,445*l.*; scheduled assets, 91,618*l.*

Convictions in Supreme Court were—felonies, 121; and misdemeanors, 29.

In Recorder's Court, Launceston—crimes against the person, 12; and crimes against property, 22.

The executions in 1859 were 12, all convicts or ex-convicts.

The greatest number of persons confined in the colonial gaols in 1859 at any one time was 154; the cases of sickness were 299, and no deaths.

The civil cases tried before the Supreme Court in 1859 were 42; the actions tried in Court of Requests were 902.

The number and description of convicts in Tasmania on 31st December 1859, comprised 21 prisoners under sentence of transportation, 42 serving probation for

TASMANIA. ticket-of-leave, 6 under special order of detention. The number maintained by the Home Government was 548, including 42 females; 242, including 9 females, by the Colonial Government. Of this aggregate of 790, 401 are under penal servitude, 49 under sentence of hard labour, 172 under magisterial sentence, 99 in hospitals and invalids. In orphan schools in Hobart Town, there are 460 children, 220 of whom are at Imperial charge, and 240 chargeable to the colony. Besides the 548 prisoners, there are 212 paupers (free by servitude) maintained by the Home Government, and 213 by the colony; the majority of these also belonged to the same class.

On 31st December 1859, there were 975 convicts not chargeable to either Home or Local Government, because either earning their own livelihood, or illegally at large, in or out of the colony. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Government for convict service is estimated by the Comptroller-General at this date to be 51,000*l.* Of this sum probably 11,802*l.* will be due from the colony for colonial convicts and paupers, thus leaving the probable actual expenditure from Imperial funds, 39,198*l.* Of this latter sum 3,500*l.* may be required for lunatics at the asylum, New Norfolk, 4,500*l.* for orphan school, 1,200*l.* for patients in colonial hospital, 250*l.* for convicts in Launceston gaol, and 6,000*l.* in aid of police and gaols, leaving 23,740*l.* as the amount to be expended for management, direct control, and incidental expenses of the Imperial convict service.

Education.

At the South or Hobart Town side of the island, Mr. Stutzer, M.A., Cantab, the Inspector of Schools, reports that the schools dependent on Government aid were 50 in number, with 2,742 children; being an increase of about 300 on the preceding year. Towards its close a new plan of classification was approved, by which the teacher's emoluments are regulated upon a graduated scale. The general object is to make the schools depend move on the exertions of the teachers, and less upon direct Government aid. 18 schools have as yet come under the new plan, and the saving is about 400*l.* per annum. In the most expensive schools upon this scale, the total cost of each pupil is rather under 3*l.* per head; in the cheapest it is 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Stutzer remarks that every other question connected with the schools is of little importance compared with the paramount importance of securing good teachers. The Board will find little difficulty in raising subscriptions to supplement the salaries of masters who are notoriously equal to their work; and instead of the present uniform rate of ninepence per week, he proposes four rates, viz., twenty shillings per quarter, one shilling, ninepence, and fourpence per week; the few unable to pay the lowest of these rates to be admitted on special certificate.

The order and discipline preserved in the schools is stated to be excellent. In the first half of 1860, the actual state of knowledge among the children had been thoroughly tested by competitive examinations. The result had conclusively shown that the pupils from the best of the Government schools are at least fully equal to any others of their age in Tasmania. The children are taught the Sacred Scriptures, reading, writing, arithmetic, general and physical geography, English and general history, and grammar; the female children, needlework, and in most of the schools, both sexes, singing. The extras are a little French and Latin, in three of the schools, and the rudiments of Euclid and Algebra. The number at present studying the higher geography is about 300; most of the children above the age of eight have a rough knowledge of general geography. The pains bestowed upon teaching arithmetic has been very great. The number able to work sums higher than the first four rules is 708; in addition to 112 studying Euclid and Algebra. Some of the children are able to calculate by mental arithmetic easy questions with remarkable rapidity and accuracy. Grammar is universally attended to, and so far successfully, that most children of eight years of age are able to parse a sentence with correctness. Miss Kent, a pupil of Hullah, instructs a large class at the central school, and from this it is hoped that a number of well-trained pupils will proceed. A drawing master, Mr. Northcote, has also been lately appointed. The masters employed by the Southern Board consist of some trained in the national schools at home; of others without special training, educated in university or collegiate establishments; and of others taken on from time to time, without such advantages, in order to fill vacancies on the third class schools.

Of masters who can deservedly be called good, there are fully 18, and of these, eight are men of superior attainments and decided natural ability. Three of these eight are members of Scotch universities. The trained masters from the national schools at home have a general advantage as to organization, but in other respects are scarcely equal to those who have had the benefit of university education. The best of all descriptions are

from Scotland and the north of England. The salaries, with contingent advantages, enjoyed by the majority under the Southern Board are, on the average, more than double the amounts given at home; but in about twenty of the schools they are barely sufficient for comfortable subsistence. The only means of securing qualified persons for the inferior situations is by ensuring to them promotion to vacancies. With this view, a classification is adopted, and the promotions which have taken place, with one exception, have been conducted on this scale. The teachers employed by the Southern Board are thought by Mr. Stutzer to be superior, as a class, to those in similar positions at home. Future vacancies in superior schools will be supplied by pupil-teachers. In another year or two they may be looked to for a steady supply of trained teachers; four of them have already been made available, and are reported to be decidedly superior in method and power of teaching to others, much their seniors, who have not been systematically trained. The pupil-teachers at present employed are 21, in addition to the four who act as assistant teachers. The standard of proficiency required at the annual examinations was, for last year, higher than that for the first-class masters under the Irish Board.

The northern inspector, Mr. T. Stephens, B. A., Oxon, regrets that in his district it has been yet found impossible to procure, except in a few isolated instances, any but unskilled and inexperienced teachers, who are, as a body, destitute of any special training or peculiar fitness for their work. In a few of the best schools the reading is as intelligent as could be desired; in a few others, while the mechanical part of the reading is satisfactory, it is unaccompanied by any corresponding action of the intellectual faculties. Occasionally, a class working sums in the double rule of three are unacquainted with proportion; another, professing a knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions and the higher rules, fail to solve questions only requiring a knowledge of the tables of weights and measures.

An organizing master (Mr. Pears) of the Southern Board, eminently well qualified, and discharging his duties with tact and discretion, produced permanent improvement in only three out of ten schools, although these schools were under teachers who, Mr. Stephens had reason to hope, would have profited by the assistance of Mr. Pears. The northern schools are 34, the children who attended during some part of the year 1859 being 2,217, of whom 50 per cent. are under 8 years of age, and only 12 per cent. above 11 years of age. The teachers are, males 27 and females 28.

The total sum appropriated for educational purposes is 12,000*l.*

With the advice of my Executive Council, I appointed a Commission "to make inquiry " into the state of superior and general education in Tasmania, and the adequacy of the " existing means for its promotion;" and the report of the Commissioners is annexed.* The testimony of the witnesses examined was almost unanimous as to the general excellence of the elementary education imparted in the schools under the control of the State; the necessity and justice of extending to the higher branches of education some assistance proportionate to that which is given liberally to the lower; the value of the efforts that have been made for superior education by the established grammar schools; the difficulty of sustaining those efforts; and the strong claim which such schools possess to public recognition and support. The Commission recommend that the High School, the Hutchins school,—both in Hobart Town,—and the grammar school in Launceston, should receive Government aid, rather than be driven out of the field by the creation of new grammar schools. The recommended aid is proposed to be given conditionally on inspection by the State; on being open to all classes, religious and social; on having a sufficient number of duly-qualified teachers; the aid to be the establishment of scholarships of several degrees of value, tenable by boys from 14 to 17 years of age, the candidates having reached a certain prescribed standard of proficiency. For every exhibition, a proportionate money payment to the head master as provision for the tuition of the exhibitioner. It is admitted that a college or collegiate school will be ultimately required, although the present is not the time for its establishment. The exhibitions are proposed to be 54 in all; 18 for each of the three grammar schools, viz.—18 at 0 to pupil and 20*l.* to master, 360*l.*; 18 at 12*l.* to pupil and 20*l.* to master, 576*l.*; and 18 at 18*l.* to pupil and 30*l.* to master, 864*l.*; totals, 540*l.* to pupils, and 1,260*l.* to masters; in all, 1,800*l.* The tuition payment for scholars to be divided between principal and vice-principal in the proportion of two to one, so as to raise their salaries (when all the scholarships were filled up) to 700*l.* and 350*l.* respectively. The report of the Commission has been laid before the Legislature, and I think is likely to be adopted; if modified at all, the change would probably be still more favourable to the grammar schools on whose buildings, endowments, prestige, and established character the State desires to graft a superior education under its control and inspection.

* Not printed.

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I append the reports of Messrs. Stutzer and Stephens, the inspectors of schools.*

Competitive examinations are held as follow:—

At the Hutchins' school, among its pupils for the Newcastle scholarships, four in number, tenable for two years, each of value of 12*l.*

At the High School, ditto, ditto, and also the MacNaughten scholarship, value 15*l.*, tenable for two years.

The private schools to superior schools:—

Two exhibitions of 50*l.* each.

The Government schools to superior schools:—

Two exhibitions of 32*l.* and 16*l.* each.

For the degree of Associate of Arts, next September.

For the two Tasmanian scholarships of 200*l.* each, to be awarded in 1861 to Tasmanian students, at a home university.

Ecclesiastical.

The Statistics of the Church of England for 1859 were printed for the House of Assembly, and are annexed to this despatch. There are 29 colonial chaplains, paid by the Colonial Government, and 13 incumbents of parishes unpaid by the State.

The total stipends were	£11,342
Fees	604
Rent of glebes	1,016
Other sources	854
Pew rents	1,491
Offertories	2,936
Churches and chapels, or stations	95
Number of seats	13,619
Ditto attendants	6,600
Ditto communicants	1,725
Ditto Sunday scholars	1,280

Annexed* also is the third session proceedings of the Synod of the Church of England. It consists of the lord bishop, the clergy, and 56 elected laymen.

The Church of Scotland has	9 ministers
The Free Church of ditto	4 „
The Wesleyan Church	11 „
The Church of Rome, 1 bishop and 10 priests, and 1 convent of Sisters of Mercy.	
The Independents have	12 ministers
The Baptists have	1 „

There are Jews' synagogues in Hobart Town and Launceston.

Legislation.

Forty-five Acts were passed in 1859. Their titles are to be found in the Blue Book herewith forwarded. Two were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, viz., the Act to abolish, on certain terms, State aid to religion, which was disallowed; and the Act to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council, which was allowed.

The allowed Act to amend the Constitution has been met with a Bill in the Legislative Council to effect its repeal; the repealing Bill passed the Legislative Council, but was rejected in the House of Assembly.

As respects State aid to religion, the Legislative Council are averse from further legislation on the question, at least until after the next general election of the Assembly shall take place.

The non-allowed Act is causing discussion in the Assembly as to the fairness of the present distribution of State aid to the churches. The Roman Catholic bishop and others of the Church of Rome who were petitioners against the disallowance of the Act, and favourable to the abolition of State aid on the terms proposed in the disallowed Act, are applicants for a redistribution of the amounts to the various churches on the ground that the Church of England and the Church of Scotland have too much of State aid, and the Church of Rome too little, and apply for a sum of money to remedy the alleged injustice. The result is not likely to be arrived at before the departure of this mail.

* Not printed.

Explorations.

The Government geologist, Mr. Charles Gould, at the close of 1859 completed a geologic map of the Fingal district, embracing an area of 600 square miles up to the granite Mount Victoria, and last summer mapped the south-western portion from Marlborough and Lake St. Clair to Cradle Mountain and Bond's Plains, to which locality Mr. Ronald C. Gunn conducted another expedition from the north-west coast.

Their reports* accompany this despatch, together with a map by Mr. Gould of the south-west portion. It does not appear at all likely that the districts hitherto examined will prove auriferous. In the south-west the vallies of Cuvier, Collingwood, and King's River may be occupied, and between Cradle Mount and Middlesex Plains there is land said to be rich in herbage. Lake St. Clair was found to have deep water; the soundings in one part gave 550 feet. Appended to Mr. Gould's report is a table of heights, and a series of barometrical observations. Mr. Gunn found good land on the Leven River. The surveyor-general, Mr. Calder, in a report annexed, has given an account of lands near the Pattersonia, the Piper, and the Ringarooma Rivers.

The surveyor Tully explored between the South Esk River and Cape Portland; Mr. Lette between the rivers Blyth and Emu, Cam and Inglis, and Rocky Cape or Detention River; Mr. Scott on the district north-east of Launceston. The reports are annexed.

In these districts there is a large quantity of available land.

A road from Hobart Town to the Huon is also in progress. Mr. George Innes, the district surveyor, conducted an expedition to connect the Huon River from Hospital Bay, by a road to the Picton and Arve Rivers; his report is also annexed.

Introduction of Salmon.

I also annex a report of an examination of the river Derwent and its tributaries to its junction with the river Ouse, by Mr. Alexander Black, showing the suitableness of the coast and river waters of Tasmania for the health and propagation of Salmon.

Mr. Black had charge of the unsuccessful experiment of Salmon ova on board the ship "S. Curling" via Melbourne to Hobart Town. The experiment will be renewed at the cost of the colony.

Defences.

I forward states of the Queen's regular troops, and of the volunteer force in Tasmania. The military are detachments of the 12th and 40th regiments, numbering in all 170 rank and file. The volunteers number 500, and are at present far from having attained an efficient condition; the volunteer movement is one of very recent origin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 16. Encl. in No. 16.

REPORT of Mr. BLACK on the INTRODUCTION of SALMON.

SIR, Hobart Town, August 13, 1860.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with the instructions of the Government of Tasmania, to submit the following Report on the practicability of introducing Salmon Ova from Britain into this colony:—

In the first place, I propose to show that the coast and river water of Tasmania is in every way suitable to the health and propagation of the Salmon, with directions how to choose the best site for a piscicultural establishment.

On the 29th June I commenced to examine the Derwent and its tributaries up to its junction with the Ouse, and the River Ouse up to Mr. Edol's farm.

The gentlemen residing on the banks courteously aided me in my examination, and afforded me every information relative to the river, with the exception of its temperature.

The river I find to be a tortuous brisk-running stream, with here and there ledges of rock lying in its bed, in parts longitudinally, sometimes transversely. None of these ledges will impede the Salmon when migrating. At these spots the stream flows rapidly over or between the rocks, as the case may be, diverging into long reaches, and, at this period of the year, flowing fully from bank to bank (slightly tinged, yet clear), over a fine gravelly bottom, into deep pools finely shaded by steep woody banks. In similar pools in its native rivers, the Salmon delights to loiter when ascending the river from the sea. Then again, as links connecting some of the reaches, the river spreads out (before

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* The Reports being voluminous are not printed.

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it converges) and runs swiftly over a fine gravelly bottom, admirably adapted for spawning beds. From information derived, as I before stated, this appears to be the general character of the Derwent, and of several of its affluents up to their tributary lakes. These are situated in a cold sterile country—a circumstance which will greatly tend to maintain during the summer months the low temperature of the streams they feed, which is so necessary to the acclimatising and propagation of the Salmon. It appears also that these streams are subject to frequent inundations and violent currents, which will prove very destructive to the ova and fry. As an equipoise, however, to these destructive agencies, which point to the expediency of maintaining a system of artificial rearing, the rivers are singularly void of predaceous fishes, so that what the floods spare are not likely to be devoured as prey. Thus far the Derwent compares favourably with the finest Salmon streams in Britain. But the real question to be considered as affecting the experiment of acclimatising the Salmon in Tasmania, is the temperature of its rivers, coast waters, and climate. I may here observe, that the result of many experiments I have made on the Salmon ova proves that, in a temperature of water exceeding 55°, a healthy condition of ovum will not be long maintained. Hence I infer, that in water of that average temperature the Salmon will cease to propagate; and in a temperature of 60° the ovum instantly dies.

I shall now proceed to show, by comparison of temperature, and by relative position, that the waters of Tasmania are considerably below the maximum temperature in which the Salmon ceases to propagate; and, unless it be the circumstance of hot winds and severe droughts visiting the Island during the embryo stage of the first brood, I see nothing else to apprehend.

The temperature of the Tay and Tweed in the end of last January (the most inclement month ever recorded in our meteorological tables) was 36°, whilst in July that of the Derwent was 44°, that of the Ouse 41°·3. In the former case the difference is only 8°, in the latter only 5°·3. This, however, is not a fair comparison, inasmuch as these streams take their rise in the coldest mountain ranges in Britain. A just comparison will be, both as respects the river and the coast water, the west and south of Ireland. There is the Shannon, which rises in the Loughs of Roscommon, Westmeath, and Clare. There are the little rivers of Kerry running out of several small lakes in that country, and the Laune issuing from the Killarney Lakes. All these rivers and lakes abound with Salmon of a fine quality. The central and west of Ireland where these loughs are situated, but particularly the south (Kerry), is celebrated for possessing the highest temperature within the British Isles; and, certainly, if I am informed rightly, differs widely in aspect and climate from the mountainous region whence flow the Derwent and its affluents.

These rivers also debouch into coast water that cannot differ more than 1° or 2° from that of Tasmania, from the circumstance that a branch of the gulf stream (Rennel's current) flows obliquely across the channel, and either impinges on that portion of the coast or sweeps closely by it,—no doubt slightly influencing the coast water, as its warm water certainly somewhat modifies the climate.

The end of last February, on the coast of Wales, the channel water was 46°·5, that of the coast water of Tasmania was 51° in July, only 4½° difference. I infer that the average difference cannot exceed 4°.

Therefore it appears that the thermal condition of the river and coast waters of this island does not differ materially from that of the natural habitat of the Salmon; and the geographical position of Tasmania in respect to oceanic currents is not dissimilar to that of Ireland. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to infer that, whilst the rivers of the colony are suitable for a nursery and habitation for Salmon, the adjacent marine feeding grounds will afford abundance of food, and the temperature of the water prove congenial to the fish.

I recommend the following as fitting spots for the reception of the ova on its arrival:—The first, on the right bank of the Styx, two miles above its junction with the Derwent; the second, on the right bank of Russell's Falls, a few hundred yards from its mouth; and finally, a spot between a rocky cliff of considerable elevation and the right bank of the Ouse, a short distance below Mr. Edol's farm. This last is peculiarly eligible. The success of the experiment depends entirely upon the temperature of the water. I therefore suggest that, at each of the above-named points, the temperature of the water should be accurately ascertained (with a tested thermometer) each day about 3 P.M. during the ensuing summer, and the spot found to have the lowest temperature selected.

In the selection of these spots I have been guided by the advantages of their being above the highest point of inundation, yet permitting the river water to be easily led on to them, and the circumstance of their affording an easy egress to the smolt and of being close in the vicinity of fine spawning beds, on which the spawning fish can be captured for the purpose of artificial propagation without injuring it. The North West Bay River pond may be of use as an accessory to the experiment; and, not knowing that it was possible to convey the vivarium any distance by land without injuring the ova, it is the best place that could have been selected. But now this difficulty is obviated entirely, as the vivarium will be so constructed that it can easily be embarked with the ova in it, transhipped at Melbourne, and borne on men's shoulders up to the breeding ponds at any of the indicated spots, without in the slightest degree injuring the ova. If even another spot in a different stream was selected in which to deposit a few ova, it might be of advantage.

I shall now proceed to describe the most feasible means to be adopted for conveying the ova from England to the breeding ponds of Tasmania.

A manager and two assistants are indispensable. With respect to funds, this matter should be clearly and definitely settled in accordance with the estimate that may be approved of by the Government, so that no impediment from this cause can arise to mar the arrangements of the manager; and, as the success of the experiment will wholly depend upon him, no interference whatever should be permitted with his plans and arrangements. I presume that, if the Australian Association were requested by the Tasmanian Government, they would cheerfully afford the manager their valuable advice and assistance.

With respect to the selection of a ship, a large and fast vessel is more suitable than a smaller one. If such a one is on the berth in Liverpool, the preference should be given thereto, inasmuch as it

appears on the average that the passage to Melbourne is less from that port than from London. Liverpool is also nearer the spot whence the ova is likely to be obtained; consequently any unnecessary journey by rail, so prejudicial to the ova, is avoided. The end of January or beginning of February is the best season to embark the ova.

The plan of apparatus used for the late experiment, modified and extended, should be adopted for any future experiment, inasmuch as, notwithstanding its inaccuracy of detail, together with the unusually adverse circumstances under which it was tried, a part of the ova was conveyed to 30° south latitude, and then the cause of death resulted from the ice being expended.

The following is a description of a suitable apparatus:—The form of frame frustrum of a cone; bars of galvanised iron, connected with cross bars at top and bottom; spirally round this is a trough 1 foot wide by 4 inches deep, divided into compartments; placed in this is a peculiar perforated tile of glass, with glass cover, to contain the ova; a tank, capacity 250 gallons, on deck, one of same dimensions on the deck below,—the former a feeding tank, the latter receives the water after passing through the vivarium; inserted in the deck tank is a 1¼ inch copper pipe, well tinned, led entirely round the ice-house, whence it emerges and is led with a flexible joint into the upper compartment of the vivarium; the water flowing through it is carried by a pipe into the tank on the lower deck, whence it is force-pumped up into the tank on the upper deck through an aërating machine, which also contains a stratum of granulated charcoal, through which the water percolates; an ice-house of 25 tons capacity; tanks to contain 6 tuns of water. All these must be lined with block tin. A frigorific machine of a peculiar construction: this is to be used in the event of any casualty occurring to the ice-house, or the ice failing. In the event of any of the ova hatching, a kind of fountain tray will be provided in which to place them. This will require a small feeder with tubing, a quantity of elastic bands and tubes, pails, force-pump, &c.; a few gallons of deodorising fluid, and a carboy of sulphuric acid, or a quantity of either, carpenter's tools, nails, &c., and spare boards, tin and lead, and a set of thermometers and test tubes.

It will also be advisable, if by force of weather or otherwise the ship has to put into the Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro, &c., for the manager to be supplied with a letter of credit.

The following is an approximate estimate of the cost:—

	£
Ice-house, capacity 25 tons, water tanks to contain 6 tuns, vivaria, frigorific apparatus, and requisites connected therewith	500
Ice, 25 tons, at 5*l.* per ton	125
Procuring ova and water	49
Freight of 80 tons at 4*l.* per ton	320
Passage of 2 assistants with families, say 6 people at 16*l.* each	96
Passage of manager	60
Wages of 2 men at 75*l.* each per annum	150
Salary of manager	500
In addition, for travelling expenses in Britain, 20*s.* per day	50
For incidental expenses	150
A letter of credit for 100*l.*	100
And 10 per cent. for contingencies	200
	£2,200

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

As an Addendum to this Report, it now only remains for me to point out what arrangements are necessary to render this enterprise of permanent good to the colony.

I beg leave to remark, that it will be very unwise indeed to commence a very costly, difficult, and delicate experiment,—an experiment involving a question of so much importance to the colony,—and, in a fit of false economy, imperil the success thereof by not completing the whole of the arrangements requisite to ensure it. I believe breeding ponds suited to the circumstances of the case, and the climate, to be as indispensable a part of the arrangements in the latter part of the experiment as the ice-house is in the former. Therefore I advise that the manager be instructed to obtain in Europe every information relative to the most recent improvements in pisciculture, and to prepare a modified plan of a breeding establishment, adapting modern improvements to the difference of the climate and the temperature of this country. This plan, with working instructions, can be transmitted so as to reach the colony in sufficient time to admit of the ponds being prepared for the reception of the ova prior to its arrival. The vivarium will be so constructed that the ova will remain in it until it is hatched. The embryo fish can then easily glide into the pond prepared for it, where it will remain two years as fry; at the end of that time it changes its appearance, and is ready for its first journey to the sea. It has now become a smolt, and during its migrations it is gregarious; at this period, as it descends the river, evil-disposed persons may easily capture and destroy the whole brood, thereby inflicting a serious pecuniary loss, and an irretrievable injury upon the colony. In order to guard against the possibility of such a disastrous occurrence, I beg leave to recommend the following system, as calculated to afford effectual protection to the fish, whilst, at the same time, it will commence and complete the organisation of the fisheries in the most efficient and most economic manner.

In the order noted hereafter, introduce from Britain thirty-five married salmon fishermen, of good character and of industrious habits. Men of this class are not always to be obtained; therefore early steps should be taken to secure in time the services of men indispensable in this case, but under any circumstances a valuable acquisition to a colony. The duties of these men will be varied and arduous; viz., acting as water-bailiffs for the prevention of poaching, fishing, repairing the fishing-

TASMANIA.

gear, attending to the ponds, and removing from the bed of the river matter obstructive to fishing or obnoxious to the fish.

When the river is adequately stocked, and the fisheries fully established, the question may arise, whether it will be advisable to rent the fishings to these men?

It will now be in place to make some remarks on the process of stocking the river, and show how quickly this may be accomplished. Then, with reference to the introduction of the ova, I do not think it at all hazardous to predict that of 50,000 ova embarked, 30,000 will be landed alive, and placed in the ponds prepared for them. Two years after their introduction they will leave the ponds in the shape of smolt, and proceed to sea, where they will continue from six to ten weeks; they will then re-enter the river, and slowly wend their way up it until they arrive in the vicinity of the pond. Being now fecund, they will select a suitable bed for spawning, and each female will deposit 5,000 ova. I assume that 10,000 grilse have been returned to the river: 5,000 of these are females, which will deposit the astonishing quantity of 25,000,000 ova about two years and eight months after its introduction. The following tabular statement will show the rate of increase, the number and weight of the fish after each journey to the sea, and the proper appellation of each. Marvellous as this increase appears, I have no doubt but that this rate of increase will be fully maintained in the waters of Tasmania.

Date.	Ova Ponds.	Ova River.	Grilse, weight 6 lbs.	Salmon, 1st Year, weight 12 lbs.	Salmon, 2nd Year, weight about 20 lbs.	Salmon, 3rd Year, weight about 30 lbs.
1st & 2nd Year	Fry and	Smolt.	—	—	—	—
3rd Year -	300,000	24,000,000	10,000	—	—	—
4th Year -	300,000	48,000,000	None.	8,000	—	—
5th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	350,000	None.	6,000	—
6th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	500,000	300,000	None.	4,000
7th Year -	300,000	Infinite.	The River is now fully stocked.			

The river may in the sixth year be considered adequately stocked, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of fish.

The next question to be considered is,—at what time will it be advisable to commence fishing? Assuming the process of stocking the river to go on in the ratio set forth in the preceding table, the fishing may be commenced in the order exhibited in the following tabular statement, without in the least impeding the operation of stocking the river. The first, second, and third columns are the date, name of fish, and weight; the fourth column, the number of fish in the river; the fifth, the number of fish that may be taken out of the river without detriment to stocking it; the sixth, weight in pounds of annual take of fish; and seventh, price; the eighth, the annual account sales of each kind; ninth, total annual account sales.

Year.	Name of Fish.	Weight.	No. of Fish in River.	Annual Take.	Weight of Annual Take.	Price per lb.	Account Sales per Annum.	Total Annual Account Sales.
		lbs.			lbs.	*s. d.*	£	£
3d -	Grilse -	6	10,000	500	3,000	1 6	250	250
4th -	Salmon -	12	7,500	1,000	12,000	1 6	900	900
5th -	Grilse -	6	365,000	60,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	34,500
Ditto -	Salmon -	20	4,500	500	10,000	1 6	7,500	
6th -	Grilse -	6	Infinite	50,000	360,000	1 6	27,000	74,250
Ditto -	Salmon -	12	200,000	50,000	600,000	1 6	45,000	
Ditto -	Salmon -	30	3,000	100	3,000	1 6	2,250	

In order to protect the fish, and to fish the river on this system, the men will have to be introduced in the following order:—Five men the first year, five the second, ten the third, and fifteen the fourth year. I think this will be a sufficient nucleus round which to gather men procurable in the colony.

The river should be divided, from where it first contracts its banks up to the breeding ponds, into fishing stations four or five miles apart. By the end of the fourth year, at each of these stations, house accommodation should be erected for four bailiff fishermen and their families.

From the beginning of the third year subsequent to the colonisation of the fish, the "plant" generally should be augmented each year, to meet the demands of the subsequent year's fishing.

In the fourth year a depôt ice-house will be requisite, at some spot convenient to the wharf in Hobart Town, for the reception of the imported ice, and for the Salmon intended for exportation; when it can be put up in boxes packed with straw, and deposited in the ice-house of the steamer. By this means it will be carried to the principal markets in the colonies as fresh as when embarked. In the fifth year, possibly, one or two district ice-houses will be required.

In the fourth year, perhaps, 50 tons of ice will be required. A contract should be made to ensure a regular supply, at least 400 tons annually, from the Wenham Lake Ice Company. Henceforth the demand will be regular. This, however, may probably incite local enterprise to procure it from one of the islands lying south of this, where it, no doubt, can be procured at a rate to pay. In this year, also, the export freight will be a considerable item in the account. A contract may be made with the manager of the regular steamers to put up in their hold a permanent ice-house, in which to carry the fish to market.

In this year, "Fishing Licences" may be granted to qualified persons, and under certain restrictions.

By pursuing this system, the market will have time to be developed. People will gradually become acquainted with the best mode of turning this new source of wealth to profitable account; and in the sixth year (the year in which I assume the river to be adequately stocked) the river will be not only effectually protected, but fished to the best advantage. There will then be the means of speedily and cheaply conveying the produce to a market which has been gradually expanding.

AN ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE requisite to complete the FISHERIES by the end of the FIFTH YEAR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FIRST YEAR.						
Cost of introduction of ova	2,200	0	0			
Principal piscicultural establishment and houses	1,500	0	0			
				3,700	0	0
SECOND YEAR.						
Ten bailiff fishermen, at 30*s.* per week each; manager, 700*l.* per annum	1,480	0	0			
Ten houses at fishing stations, each 120*l.*	1,200	0	0			
Boats and fishing gear	80	0	0			
One spring cart, 22*l.*; horse, 20*l.*	42	0	0			
Forage for horse, 35*l.*; food for fry, 15*l.*	50	0	0			
				2,852	0	0
THIRD YEAR.						
Twenty bailiff fishermen, at 78*l.* each, 1,560*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	2,260	0	0			
New boats and nets, 60*l.*; repairing old, 20*l.*	80	0	0			
Ten additional houses at stations, 120*l.* each	1,200	0	0			
Two spring carts and horses, 84*l.*	84	0	0			
Forage for three horses, 105*l.*; food for fry, 15*l.*	120	0	0			
				3,764	0	0
FOURTH YEAR.						
Thirty-five bailiff fishermen, 78*l.* each, 2,730*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	3,430	0	0			
Cost of ice-house in Hobart Town, &c.	700	0	0			
Fifteen additional houses for men at stations, each 120*l.*	1,800	0	0			
New boats and nets, 60*l.*; repairing old, 20*l.*	80	0	0			
Two hundred boxes for fish, 20*s.*, 200*l.*; fifty tons ice, at 7*l.*, 350*l.*	550	0	0			
Repairs of cart, horse, &c., 15*l.*; forage and food for horses and fry, 120*l.*	135	0	0			
				6,695	0	0
FIFTH YEAR.						
Forty men, 3,120*l.*; salesman, 120*l.*; clerk, 200*l.*; manager, 700*l.*	4,170	0	0			
Four hundred tons ice, at 7*l.* per ton	2,800	0	0			
Four hundred tons freight to various ports, at 40*s.*	800	0	0			
New boats and gear, 50*l.*; repairing old, 30*l.*	80	0	0			
One hundred fish boxes, 20*s.*, 100*l.*; two district ice-houses, 300*l.* each	700	0	0			
Two carts with horses, 84*l.*; repairing, &c. old, 30*l.*	114	0	0			
Forage for horses, 175*l.*; food for fry, 20*l.*	195	0	0			
				8,859	0	0
				£25,870	0	0
BY CREDIT.						
Account sales of third year, 3,000 lbs. fish, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	250	0	0			
Ditto fourth year, 12,000 ditto ditto	900	0	0			
Ditto fifth year, 370,000 ditto ditto	34,500	0	0			
				35,650	0	0
Balance				£9,780	0	0
By account sales of sixth year, 963,000 lbs., at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.				£74,250	0	0

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. BLACK.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 463.)

Government House, Adelaide,
December 19, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Province for the year 1859. The alterations and improvements made in the statistical tables of the colony during the current year have no doubt been one of the causes of the Blue Book reaching me so late as November.

Since then my time has been, and still is, so entirely occupied by other business, that I do not think that I should do justice to the subject were I to attempt the compilation myself of a report on the Blue Book, a report which is in some degree rendered unnecessary on several subjects by the full details which I supplied in my despatch of the 10th October last year.

Enclosure.

I therefore think it better to forward the volume at once, than to detain it another month, especially as I am enabled to supply a very valuable commentary on the statistics of the colony by Mr. Josiah Boothby, principal clerk in the chief secretary's office, and the gentleman entrusted with the superintendence of the new statistical tables of the province.

I hope the next Blue Book will be compiled sufficiently soon to enable me to furnish for early publication those details of political interest and those deductions which may be deemed specially appropriate to my own vocation.

Meantime I recommend that Mr. Boothby's annexed summary should be published with this despatch.

I have, &c.
RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Report to the Honourable George Marsden Waterhouse, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, South Australia,
September 29, 1860.

SIR,

IN presenting the Statistical Register of South Australia for the year 1859, I have the honour to explain, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the circumstances under which this volume appears in a more amplified form than hitherto adopted.

His Excellency having in July of last year drawn the attention of the neighbouring governments to the desirableness of simultaneous action in the several colonies with reference to the census, Mr. Archer, the Registrar-General of Victoria, submitted that his Excellency's proposition should be followed up, "not only as regards unity in point of time, but also as regards unity of system in the "compilation" of ascertained facts. At the same time Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General of New South Wales, suggested that "the progress of agricultural, commercial, mining, and other industrial "pursuits might be indicated in a similar way throughout Australia," and spoke of such an arrangement as tending to facilitate comparison "between the social statistics of each colony and the mother "country, and generally to promote the aims of modern statistical science."

The Government of Victoria expressed a hope that the views of Mr. Archer, to the effect that the three colonies should "not only unite in regard to the enumeration of the people, but to recast and "assimilate in concert all 'blue book' and other statistics on a scientific and practical basis," would meet with the concurrence of the Governments of New South Wales and South Australia; whilst at the same time this Government was invited by that of New South Wales to "join in such measures "as may be calculated to secure uniformity in statistics of such importance."

The Government of South Australia, fully admitting the correctness of these views, and being desirous to carry them into effect as far as then practicable, directed the preparation of new statistical tables, in which, by various modifications in form, re-classification of subjects, and introduction of additional information not hitherto published, some approximation might be made to the more elaborate system adopted in the neighbouring colonies, and a preliminary step be taken towards that

"unity of system" acknowledged by eminent statists to be of the most essential importance in all statistical inquiries.

In endeavouring to carry out these instructions I have amended several of the old tabular forms, and introduced new comparative and other tables, embodying a variety of additional information more closely assimilating to that contained in the statistical returns of the neighbouring colonies; and with a view to direct special attention to the more prominent features of those tables which particularly exhibit the social progress of the colony and the development of its resources, I beg to append the following synoptical remarks.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The number of births registered during the year 1859 was 5,738, giving a per-centage of 4·84 on the estimated population at the commencement of the year*; the per-centage in 1855 was 4·72, and in 1850, 4·11. The large preponderance of births of males over females, viz., 108 boys to 100 girls, in 1859, although not greater than in former years, was much greater than in the neighbouring colonies, or than in England and Wales, where the proportion is about 104 boys to 100 girls. The number of children born out of wedlock, registered in 1859, represents only 1·58 of the total births.

The return of marriages registered exhibits a decline, the number, 1,045, being less than in either of the three preceding years. The per-centage of marriages in 1855 on the total population of that year was 1·12, whilst in 1859 the proportion was only 0·88 per cent.

The return of the number of deaths registered shows the rate of mortality in 1850 to have been 1·86 per cent., in 1855, 1·95, and in 1859, 1·62 per cent. The deaths of children under two years of age, in 1859, comprised 53·8 per cent. of the total deaths; but it is satisfactory to notice that the rate of infant mortality is not higher than in 1855, and that it is nearly three per cent. lower than in the year 1850.

The natural increase to the population in 1859, by the excess of births over deaths, was 3·225 per cent., a rate of increase considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies, and nearly three times exceeding the average shown in the registration returns for England and Wales. The average of the past five years was more than double the average of the preceding quinquennial period.

The return of the causes of death exhibits those most frequent in the years 1856–59, and affords data of yearly increasing value from which comparisons may be instituted of so reliable a nature as will prove of much value to medical science.

The nosology or classification of diseases is founded upon the system in force in England and Wales, and similar to that adopted in New South Wales and Victoria, and has been employed in this province for a period of four years. The great importance of this branch of vital statistics renders it a matter for regret that the general results only of these returns can here be noticed; the detailed tables, however, afford ample materials for more minute comparisons.

Charitable Institutions.

The returns under this head comprise several tables showing that the numbers availing themselves of the assistance rendered in the government establishments for the alleviation of bodily and mental suffering are yearly increasing. In addition to detailed statements from the hospital and lunatic asylum, a return is given specifying the several classes of diseases treated during the past eight years, with the average duration of stay of the patients in the hospital, in both acute and chronic cases, from which may be gathered the relative proportion which each class of disease bore to the total number of cases treated, and other interesting particulars.

The average daily number of inmates in the lunatic asylum in 1859 was 114, or 1 in every 1,035 of the population, a proportion much less than is generally supposed to exist.†

It should be noticed with regard to the return of destitute poor that no able-bodied person is at any time admitted into the destitute asylum in South Australia. The inmates of that institution may be classified as follows:—aged, infirm or sick persons, and deserted children. *All* the male adults, and many of the females specified in the return of out-door cases, were relieved in consequence of sickness, on a medical certificate; the remainder of the females, with the whole of the children, became recipients, either through the death or desertion of the head of the family, which latter evil has been mainly the cause of the increased numbers in the year 1859.

A statement is given showing the amounts expended by the Government (exclusive of cost of buildings, &c.) during the past ten years, in connexion with hospital and medical establishments, and the lunatic and destitute asylums, from which it appears that the average yearly expenditure upon these services has been 11,072*l.*, the amount in 1850 having been 4,169*l.*, in 1855, 12,613*l.*, and in 1859, 15,780*l.*

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* In the following table are given the relative proportions in New South Wales and Victoria, extracted from the latest available Returns by the Registrars-General of those Colonies:—

—	Percentage of Births on total Population.	Proportion of Births of Males to Births of Females.	Percentage of Marriages on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on total Population.	Percentage of Deaths under Two Years on total Deaths.	Percentage of natural Increase on Population.
		Boys. Girls.				
New South Wales	4·69	100 to 98	1·09	1·82	35·96	2·636
Victoria -	4·35	103 to 100	0·98	1·95	—	2·039

The proportion in Victoria, in 1858, was 1 in 1,000; New South Wales, 1 in 518; Tasmania, 1 in 482; in England, 1 in 709.—(*Vide* Report presented to International Statistical Congress by Australian Delegates.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Crime.

Alterations in the form of these returns render the criminal statistics more easy of reference for ascertaining the increase or diminution of crime, the effect of legislation existing for its suppression, its amount, as compared with other countries, and other points bearing upon the moral condition of the population, as indicated in the criminal records of the province.

The number of cases heard and determined by the magistrates (summary jurisdiction) in 1859 was 3,932, showing a decrease upon 1858 of 103, and upon 1857 of 17 cases. Charges of drunkenness formed nearly one third of the whole number disposed of; yet it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding a considerable increase of population, the convictions for drunkenness were fewer in 1859 than in any of the three preceding years, and nearly one tenth less than in 1858.

The informations laid under acts of council and proceeded with numbered 2,699, being 13 more than in 1858. In 2,108 cases convictions were obtained principally under the following acts:—police 624, masters and servants 189, crown lands 156, impounding 118, municipal 107, licensing 75, common assaults numbering 276, and sureties of the peace 106. 591 cases were dismissed.

The number of preliminary investigations in the magistrates' courts in 1859 was 448, of which 168 resulted in committals to the Supreme Court, 113 in committals to the local court of full jurisdiction, whilst 167 cases were dismissed. The various offences are so classed as to afford a means of estimating in future years the proportion of convictions obtained to the number of commitments for trial in the higher courts in each separate category of crime. At present it is only possible to compare the total commitments to and convictions in the Supreme Court from the years 1856 to 1859*:—

	No. of commitments.	No. of convictions.
1856	123	85
1857	119	73
1858	150	75
1859	168	93
Average of four years	140	81

Taking an average of the past four years, fifty-eight per cent. of the cases committed for trial in the Supreme Court terminated in a conviction. The proportion of commitments to the population of the colony, upon a like average, was 1·23 per 1,000, and of convictions was ·713 per 1,000.

The return of convictions in the Supreme Court extends back to the year 1852, previous to which date comparisons cannot be instituted, as up to the close of 1851 numerous cases of petty offences swelled the list, of which the extended jurisdiction of the local courts relieved the higher tribunal. "Offences against the person" were less in 1859 than in any previous year during the period comprised in this return, and only half as many as in 1858. "Offences against property," on the other hand, were considerably more than in any previous year, but the convictions for misdemeanors were beneath the average.

The number of capital punishments in the decennial period 1850–59 was seven,—three white persons and four aboriginal natives. During the past five years no white person has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the province of South Australia.

Ecclesiastical.

The return of the number of places of worship in connexion with the various religious denominations for 1859 is given in a modified form to that previously adopted, the column showing the average attendance having been omitted in consequence of the impracticability of procuring information of any value upon that point. In former years the tables were prepared in this office from the return of individual ministers of the several religious bodies, but for the past year the returns for the several denominations were, for the most part, compiled by their respective heads, the numbers being furnished to this office in aggregate. The increase shown in 1859 may be partly attributable to the greater accuracy secured by the adoption of this new method of obtaining the information. It appears from this return that the several religious denominations provide sitting accommodation, either in churches or chapels, rooms, or other buildings used for public worship, for about one-half of the population.

The return of Sunday schools shows a fivefold increase upon the year 1853 in number of schools as well as in the number of scholars attending them. The number of Sunday school teachers in 1859, the first year in which the information has been obtained, was 2,123, 1,031 males and 1,092 females, being in the proportion of one teacher to every eight scholars.

Education.

In addition to detailed statements relative to the schools licensed by the Board of Education during 1859, and a decennial return of the number of schools, teachers, and scholars, showing an increase of nearly fifty per cent. upon 1855, some interesting particulars are afforded respecting the progress of the South Australian Institute since its foundation, and of the Country Mechanics' Institute during the past year. A decennial return is also given of the amounts expended by the Government under the head of service, "education," showing an average yearly sum of 9,866*l.*, the amount for 1859 being 18,240*l.*, or nearly double the expenditure of 1855. The total amount granted to the end of 1859, in aid of erection of district school-houses, was 6,571*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, the number of buildings to the erection of which Government has granted aid being thirty-six.

* The returns furnished of convictions in the Local Court of Full Jurisdiction were in some cases erroneous, and could not be corrected in time for publication.

Electoral Franchise.

The return showing the number of registered electors on the rolls is of interest as exhibiting the facilities afforded by the new system of registration introduced by Act No. 12 of 1857–8, to the successful working of which the very large increase in the number of names inrolled is no doubt attributable.

The names on the rolls for the House of Assembly in 1859 amounted to seventy-eight per cent. of the male population of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, whilst in 1857 only forty per cent. were inrolled. The rolls for the Legislative Council show that in 1859 forty-six per cent. of the males of twenty-one years of age and upwards returned themselves as possessing the necessary property qualification, whilst in 1857 the proportion was only thirty per cent.

Exchange, Currency, &c.

Statements of the amount of paper currency in circulation, of coin and bullion held by the banks during the last five years, and of the course of exchange and rates of interest allowed by the banks during the past year, are comprised under this heading.

It is impracticable, owing to the diversity in the dates of rendering the bank returns of averages, to furnish a statement of the assets and liabilities of the several banks over a number of years. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy this defect. In the meantime the following table will illustrate in some degree, the progress of banking since the year 1850; it shows the amount of coin, &c. held by the banks in 1850 and 1859, the notes in circulation, the cash deposits, and the debts due to the banks, with the per-centage of each upon the combined import and export trade at those dates, and the rate per head of the population.

	1850.			1859.		
Combined import and export trade -	£1,416.389			£3,163,370		
Population - - - - -	63,700			117,967*		
	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per-centage on combined Import and Export Trade.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coin and bullion - -	136,352	9·6	2·1	294,314	9·3	2·4
Notes in circulation - - -	72,273	5·1	1·1	226,684	7·1	1·9
Deposits - - - -	202,511	14·3	3·0	690.693	21·8	5·8
Debts due to the banks - -	570,287	40·2	8·9	1,159,753	36·6	9·7

* Census, 2nd April 1860.

It will be observed that, in proportion to the combined import and export trade, at the respective dates, the amount of coin and bullion held by the banks bears nearly the same per-centage in 1859 as in 1850; that the notes in circulation have increased from five to seven per cent.; and that the increase in the amount of deposits was from fourteen per cent. in 1850, to twenty-one per cent. in 1859; whilst the proportion of debts due to the banks has become reduced from forty to thirty-six per cent.

The return of the number of depositors, &c. at the Savings Bank (obligingly supplied by Mr. Hector, the accountant, in detail, since its institution in 1849), is of a most valuable nature. A progressive increase since 1854 in the number of depositors and in amount of deposits may be regarded as evidencing the prosperity and increasingly thrifty habits of the industrial classes. The year 1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 271 depositors, and of 4,292*l.* deposited; and a decrease in the amount withdrawn of 4,126*l.* The following table exhibits the progress made in the past ten years:—

Years.	Depositors.		Deposits.		Depositors Balances.			
	No.	Proportion to Population.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Rate per Head of Population.	
			£	£	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850 - -	672	1 in 95	10,255	15	11,538	17	3	7
1855 - -	1,322	1 in 63	27,753	21	48,870	37	11	5
1859 - -	2,200	1 in 53*	39,430	18	71,895	33	12	2†

* (1858)—In Victoria, 1 in 64; in New South Wales, 1 in 30. † In Victoria, 18*s.* 7*d.*; in New South Wales, 33*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Immigration and Emigration.

The annual reports and elaborate returns of the Immigration Agent render it unnecessary to remark at length upon tables merely designed to show in a concise form the general totals of arrivals and departures during the past decennial period. Assistance will be rendered to those who may have occasion to refer to them by briefly noticing some of the more striking features connected with the subject.

The total immigration during the ten years 1850–59 amounted to 124,595 persons; of whom 67,815 arrived from Great Britain, 49,309 from British Colonies, and 7,471 from Foreign Countries.

The total emigration during the same period amounted to 67,784 souls; of whom 64,265 departed for British Colonies, 2,735 to Great Britain, and 784 to Foreign States.

The excess of immigration over emigration gave an addition to our population of 56,811 persons*; of whom 29,670 were males, and 27,141 females; of the former, 22,301 were adults, and 7,369 children; of the latter, 19,869 were adults, and 7,272 children; or together, 42,170 adults, and 14,641 children.

The number of immigrants introduced at the public expense, during the last ten years, was 50,355 persons; 29,675 English, 5,913 Scotch, and 14,767 Irish; the total number of males being 23,690, and females 26,665. Of the males 17,331 were adults, and 6,359 children; and of the females, 19,926 were adults, and 6,739 children; or, together, 37,257 adults and 13,098 children.

By deducting from the total immigration from the United Kingdom the number introduced at the public expense, it will be found that 17,469 persons, or about one fourth of the whole, arrived in the colony at their own charge; of the adult males about one third, and of the adult females about one sixth, came from the mother country without assistance from the public funds.

The excess of arrivals of unassisted immigrants from Great Britain (14,725) nearly equals the excess of departures to British Colonies (14,956). The following abstract shows in quinquennial periods the total immigration and emigration to and from Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, with the excess in each case.

Countries.	Quinquennial Period.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Gain by Immigration.	Loss by Emigration.
Great Britain	1850–1854	40,017	1,749	38,268	—
	1855–1859	27,798	986	26,812	—
	Total 10 years	67,815	2,735	65,080	—
British Colonies	1850–1854	33,464	41,362	—	7,898
	1855–1859	15,845	22,903	—	7,058
	Total 10 years	49,309	64,265	—	14,956
Foreign Countries	1850–1854	3,516	725	2,791	—
	1855–1859	3,955	59	3,896	—
	Total 10 years	7,471	784	6,687	—
Totals	1850–1854	76,997	43,836	41,059	7,898
	1855–1859	47,598	23,948	30,708	7,058
	Grand total 10 years	124,595	67,784	71,767	14,956

*Net Increase by Immigration	1850–1854	33,161
	1855–1859	23,650
	Total 10 years	56,811

The total expenditure upon immigration during the ten years 1850–59 was 1,121,731*l.*; an average cost to the state of 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per Government immigrant, or 19*l.* 15*s.* for each individual who arrived during that period, and has remained in the colony.

Particulars are supplied respecting the average duration of voyage, contract price of passage, and births and deaths on board emigrant ships, during the past ten years.

Imports and Exports.

The returns under this head, rendered in a more concise form than hitherto, in greater detail, and comprising several new features, are of much importance, as illustrating the expansion of commerce and the development of the material resources of the colony generally. It is desirable to refer to

* The arrivals of Chinese in 1856–7, *en route* for the Victoria gold-fields, are *not* included in the Immigration returns.

them seriatim, specifying the nature of the information afforded by each, and briefly pointing out the principal facts demanding notice.

In all cases the quantity is given in addition to the value, thus affording means for making more reliable comparisons than where the declared value only is rendered.

The first return is that of the total value of imports and exports to and from each country, exhibiting the balance of trade with each. The combined import and export trade of 1859 amounted to 3,163,370*l.*, the excess of exports being 148,382*l.*, the exports having amounted to 1,655,876*l.*, against 1,507,494*l.* imports.

This return exhibits the imports from the United Kingdom as exceeding the exports thereto by 264,529*l.* This, however, is only apparently so; the fact being, that our trade with Great Britain rendered last year a balance in favour of this colony of about 53,426*l.*; the explanation of which is, that a portion (317,955*l.**) of our produce, wool, copper, lead, &c., merely forwarded to Melbourne for transhipment, facilities of transit to the mother country being greater from thence at certain seasons than from South Australian ports, appears under the head of exports to Victoria.

The combined import and export trade with the neighbouring colony of Victoria amounted during the past year to 1,191,477*l.*; showing a balance in favour of this colony of more than half a million sterling. This sum is, however, reducible by the value of the exports en route for Great Britain, as explained in the previous paragraph, leaving the true balance to be about 209,599*l.*

The exports to New South Wales, 150,115*l.*, exceeded the imports from that colony by 36,108*l.* From Mauritius we imported to the value of 93,872*l.*, or 76,682*l.* more than our exports to that place.

The next return is that of the general imports during 1859, distinguishing the quantity and value of each article, the country from whence imported, and the quantities entered for hope consumption during the year.

As illustrating the nature of the import trade with Victoria, it is important to notice that of the total imports thence, amounting to 331,961*l.*, the greater gart consisted of articles the bulk of which were in former years generally procured from the place of production, or from Great Britain direct. For instance, of the total importation of tobacco (manufactured), about three fourths came by way of Victoria; of tea, two thirds; of soap, two thirds; of coffee, one half; of rice, one third; and one third each of spirits (brandy) and sugar. As this is an increasing feature in our Victorian trade, attention may be directed to the inquiry whether this indirect mode of procuring a large portion of the necessaries of life is, as respects the interests of the consumers, the most advantageous that can be adopted. It must be noticed, as a matter of regret, that the imports of articles generally considered to yield a source of profit to home producers are still so large.

The decennial return of the total value of imports into the province during the years 1850 to 1859 distinguishes the countries from whence imported, and exhibits a decrease in 1859, upon the previous year, of 261,857*l.*, and upon 1857 of 115,558*l.*

The imports from Great Britain were less than in any year since 1852. In 1857 they were 1,016,813*l.*; in 1858, 1,264,735*l.*; but in 1859 only 841,922*l.*, or nearly one third less than in the previous year. The average for the three years was 1,041,156*l.*

The imports from British possessions were not shown in detail in the customs returns till 1857, since which date the imports from Victoria have been as follows:—1857, 288,098*l.*; 1858, 237,680*l.*; 1859, 331,961*l.*, showing a considerable increase. From New South Wales, during the same years: 1857, 89,712*l.*; 1858, 92,076*l.*; 1859, 114,006*l.*

The imports from India and China have declined from 86,017*l.* in 1857 to 14,756*l.* in 1858, and 26,499*l.* in 1859; on the other hand, those from Mauritius show a very large increase, the amounts being in those years 36,278*l.*, 68,828*l.*, and 93,872*l.* respectively. The imports from Foreign States maintained the same rate during the past three years, being about 60,000*l.* in each year.

Exports.

Under the head of exports, the first return gives in detail the quantity and value of each article, distinguishing in either case whether the produce of the colony, and also the countries to which exported.

Of the total exports during 1859, viz., 1,655,876*l.*, the large amount of 1,502,165*l.* was produce of the colony, leaving only 153,711*l.* as representing imports re-exported; it will therefore be only necessary to refer in detail to the statements showing the exports of articles the produce of the colony.

The decennial return of total value of exports during 1850 to 1859, shows the countries to which exported, and the value of exports the produce of the colony, the difference being imports re-exported. The total exports of 1859 exhibit an increase on the previous year of 143,691*l.*, but a decrease on 1857 of 302,696*l.*, in which year the exports of agricultural produce reached above three quarters of a million sterling, the highest rate during the decennial period. The exports to Great Britain in 1859 were of the value of 577,393*l.* against 550,491*l.* in 1858 and 666,136*l.* in 1857, the shipments of copper and wool in the latter year being greater than during any of the past ten years. The exports to the following places show increases in 1859 over 1858:—to New South Wales of 35,074*l.*; Victoria of 45,477*l.*; India and China of 10,789*l.*; Mauritius of 13,902*l.*; and to other British possessions of 12,217*l.*

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* The Board of Trade Returns for 1858 show an import into Great Britain from Victoria during that year of copper, value £222,500, whilst the export of copper from South Australia is only given as of the value of £86,000. It should be known that the whole of the copper for which credit is given in those returns as an export from Victoria is in fact the produce of the mines of South Australia.

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Exports, the Produce of the Colony.

The information under this head, comprised in a series of tables, seven in number, exhibits the quantity and value of the staple productions of South Australia, exported during the years 1850 to to 1859. These tables are fraught with much valuable information, and may prove as instructive to those immediately engaged in the several pursuits as they will be interesting to the public generally, indicating, as they do, a most satisfactory development of the material resources of the colony. They illustrate the rapid progress of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests during the last ten years, and afford means for tracing the effect produced upon those interests by temporary disturbing influences.

The following abstract discloses the progress made in the exports of the chief staple products:—

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports			
		Bread-stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1850 - - -	545,040	38,312	131,731	365,464	9,533
„ 1855 - - -	686,953	236,400	283,479	155,557	11,517
„ 1859 - - -	1,502,165	554,265	484,977	411,018	51,905
Total in five years, 1850–54 -	3,248,918	897,598	814,083	1,322,733	214,504
„ 1855–59 -	6,686,710	2,628,274	2,105,972	1,806,738	145,726
Average of five years, 1850–54 -	649,783	179,519	162,816	264,546	42,902
„ 1855–59 -	1,337,342	525,655	421,194	361,347	29,146
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1850–54 - - -	100·	27·6	25·1	40·7	6·6
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1855–59 - - -	100·	39·3	31·5	27·1	2·1

A comparison of the average of the last five years, 1855–59, with that of the previous quinquennial period, 1850–54, shows the following increases:—

Upon total exports of produce	- -	105 per cent.
„	bread-stuffs, &c. -	193 „
„	wool - - -	159 „
„	copper, &c. - -	36 „

The following figures exhibit side by side the proportions in which each class of exports contributed to the total shipments of produce, calculated upon the average of the quinquennial periods ending 1854 and 1859 respectively: —

	Average 1850–54.	Average 1855–1859.
Bread-stuffs, &c. - -	27·6	39·3
Wool - - - -	25·1	31·5
Copper, &c. - - -	40·7	27·1
Miscellaneous products - -	6·6	2·1

Bread-stuffs, &c.

Bread-stuffs and grain constitute nearly 40 per cent. of the total exports of South Australian produce. The shipment of these staple commodities has increased from a total value of less than forty thousand pounds in 1850 to the very large sum of more than half a million sterling in 1859.

The following table exhibits the remarkable development of this, the most important branch of our export trade, and as giving the quantities exported will, for the purposes of comparison, be more reliable than any statement merely showing the values, and will afford a more correct estimate of the rapid advance made during the past five years.

Period.	Flour.	Wheat.	Total* (in Flour).	Bran and Pollard.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1850 - - -	1,561	107,600	3,952	93
„ 1835 - - -	5,759	8,456	5,947	1,863
„ 1859 - - -	19,350	292,736	25,855	4,330
Total in five years - 1850–54 -	28,447	315,696	35,462	7,681
„ 1855–59 -	103,566	157,792	122,628	20,751
Average of five years - 1850–54	5,689	63,139	7,092	1,536
„ 1855–59	20,713	171,558	24,525	4,150

* Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked that the export of wheat is yearly increasing, in 1859 being seventy per cent. above the average of the past five years, whilst the shipment of

flour, bran, and pollard is decreasing, the quantity being slightly below the average of the same period. This increased demand for grain is, no doubt, attributable to the estimation in which South Australian wheat is held by the millers in the neighbouring colonies for mixing purposes. In each of the years 1858 and 1859 the exports of wheat to Victoria was about 190,000 bushels, equal to about 4,200 tons of flour; the shipments of flour being 20,028 and 17,133 tons respectively. The bread-stuffs exported to New South Wales have been principally in the form of wheat, the shipments in each of the two past years being about 80,000 bushels to only about 2,000 tons of flour. Further information upon this subject is afforded in a return showing the quantities of bread-stuffs shipped during the years 1857 to 1859, distinguishing the countries to which exported.

Wool.

The rapid expansion of the pastoral interest during the space of ten years, as indicated in the export of wool, places it next in rank to the agricultural, as regards the value of its contribution to the total exports of produce.

The average quantity of wool shipped during the five years 1855–59 was nearly 130 per cent. higher than the average of the five years 1850–54. Not only in quantity is this great increase observable, but also in value, which shows an increase of 159 per cent. The wool shipped during the years 1850–54 was declared at an average value of 10$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb., whilst the shipment during the last five years, 1855–59, was valued at 12$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per lb., an advance of not quite twenty per cent.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£ *s.* *d.*
In the year 1850 - - -	3,266,017	131,731 0 0
„ 1855 - - -	5,590,171	283,479 0 0
„ 1859 - - -	9,496,715	484,977 0 0
Total in five years - 1850–54 -	17,746,234	814,083 0 0
„ 1855–59 -	40,793,535	2,105,972 0 0
Average of five years - 1850–54	3,549,247	162,816 0 0
„ 1855–59	8,158,707	421,194 0 0

The progress made in the production of wool is not less remarkable, from the fact of New South Wales and Victoria exhibiting of late years a very slightly increased exportation.* Prior to 1855, the whole of the wool was shipped at Port Adelaide; but since that date large quantities have been shipped from the outports.

	Lbs.
In 1859 the shipments from Port Adelaide were - -	5,190,603
„ „ Port Wakefield - -	1,706,170
„ „ Port Robe - - -	1,218,720
„ „ Port Augusta - - -	1,381,222
Total exports of wool, 1859† - -	9,496,715

Nearly three times as much South Australian wool was exported by way of Melbourne in 1858 than in 1859, the shipments being 851,593 lbs.

Minerals.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average :—

Period.	Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.
Total in five years, 1850–54 - -	166,978	633	32,057	511
„ 1855–59 -	218,669	1,277	35,546	2,716
Average of five years, 1850–54 -	33,395	126	6,411	102
„ 1855–59 -	43,733	255	7,109	543

The export of metals and minerals during the last five years not only evidences the increased productiveness of our mines, but also that the export of manufactured copper has increased in a larger ratio than the shipment of the ore in its crude state; a fact of much importance, viewed as a

* The following are the averages of the five years mentioned :—
New South Wales, { 1849–1853—14,076,293 lbs. / 1854–1858—17,289,272 lbs.
Victoria, { 1850–1854—19,667,024 lbs. / 1855–1859—20,981,118 lbs.

† Export of wool, { Tasmania, 1858—2,492,919 lbs. / New South Wales, 1858—13,553,835 lbs. / Victoria, 1859—21,660,295 lbs.

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profitable source of employment in this branch of industry to an increasing class of our population. The increase in the average shipments of copper is thirty per cent., of ore only ten per cent. The exports of lead have more than doubled, and of lead ore the shipments have increased five-fold; indicating the rapid development of this description of mineral wealth.

A satisfactory increase is also observable in the exports of the miscellaneous products of the colony.

Lands—Crown.

During the year 1859 the extent of land alienated from the Crown (188,065 acres) exceeded the quantity sold during any previous year, those immediately following the gold discoveries excepted, the excess over 1857 being 10,465 acres, and over 1858 30,050.

By dividing the decennial period over which the return extends into two quinquennial periods, and taking the average of these periods, a considerable increase will be observed in the rate at which the land has been taken up for settlement or investment.

During the first five years, 1850–54, (comprising the years immediately following the discovery of gold,) the number of acres alienated was 661,457, or an annual average of 132,291 acres; but during the last five years, 1855–59, the number of acres sold was 882,743, showing an average of 176,548 acres per year; the additional number of acres sold in the latter period over the former was 221,286, or an increase of thirty-three and a half per cent.

In 1859 the average price of country lands sold at auction was 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the average size of the lots being 121½ acres.* In 1858 the average price was 1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and average size 97 acres.

The total extent of purchased land at the close of 1859 was 2,103,789 acres, giving the large rate per head of the population (census, April 1860,) of 17·83 acres (*see* foot note).† The number of acres remaining unalienated from the Crown is estimated to be about 197,022,379, of which about 27,000,000 acres are held upon lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes.

The following table exhibits the rapid manner in which land has been taken up of late years, and the proportionate increase in the quantity of land brought under cultivation; and by reference to the Table at foot it will be seen how favourably South Australia contrasts with the sister colonies in this respect.

Year.	Total Lands purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
1850 -	559,589	8·71	64,728	1·01	11·56
1855 -	1,221,046	14·34	203,423	2.38	16·65
1859 -	2,103,789	17·83	361,884	3.06	17·2

It is gratifying to observe, that, notwithstanding the large addition (882,743 acres) in the interval to the quantity of purchased land, the extent in cultivation bears a higher proportion to the purchased land than it did in 1855, although the increase in that year was as high as fifty per cent. upon the proportion in the year 1850.

A statement of the amounts received for the sale and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown during the past ten years exhibits that, irrespective of the sums received for rents of runs, licences, &c., no less than 2,058,782*l.* has been received into the Treasury since 1st January 1850, as proceeds of the sale of Crown lands. It would be desirable to show in detail the manner in which the colony has benefited by these large receipts; but as this cannot be accomplished it may be useful to note that the expenditure upon public works and improvements and immigration during the period amounted to 2,729,866*l.*, 1,608,135*l.* upon the former, and 1,121,731*l.* upon the latter.

Litigation.

Under this head is grouped such statistical information as is available relating to the civil causes brought before the courts of the province; but, as a means of correctly estimating the amount of litigation, or as showing the amount of business transacted in such courts, the returns are necessarily incomplete, from the absence of information relative to cases disposed of prior to trial.

The return from the Supreme Court extends as far back as 1853, and comprises statements relative to the civil, equity, testamentary, matrimonial and divorce, and appellate jurisdictions of the

* The average price of country land was, in Victoria, in 1857–8, £1 12*s.*; in New South Wales, in 1858, £1 2*s.* 5*d.* per acre.

† The following are the relative proportions in the neighbouring colonies:—

—	Total Land purchased.	Rate per Head.	Land under Cultivation.	Rate per Head.	Proportion per Cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
New South Wales -	‡6,471,588	18·92	223,295	0·65	3·45
Victoria - -	3,042,514	6·03	298,959	0·59	9·85
Tasmania - -	2,900,637	35·5	229,489	2·81	7·91

‡ Of which 3,680,481 granted.

Court. Notwithstanding the extension in the jurisdiction of the local courts in 1852, the number of writs of summons issued out of the Supreme Court has increased fourfold since that date; and a similar rate of increase is shown in the number of writs of execution passing through the sheriff's office. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the number in 1859 was less than in 1858; a year which is marked in these returns as the most prolific of litigation during the septennial period included therein. The number of records entered for trial was less in 1859 than in any year since 1855, and the total amount for which judgments were signed was below that of any year succeeding 1854. A considerable increase is shown in testamentary and equity business.

The return from the local courts shows that the number (7,245) of claims for money not exceeding 30*l.* each, heard and determined in 1859, although less in number than in 1858, was nearly double that of 1857, and more than treble that of 1856.

For purposes of comparison, and as illustrative of the description of cases brought before the civil side of the local courts, the additional information supplied this year will be found useful. The claims are now shown in four classes; viz., those up to 5*l.* (limited jurisdiction), and those above 5*l.* and up to 10*l.*, 20*l.*, and 30*l.* respectively; the following particulars being given for each class, viz., the number of summonses issued, the amount of claims sued for, and the amount of judgments obtained after hearing.

The table shows that of the 7,245 cases heard in 1859, 4,049 were for claims up to 5*l.*, 2,654 claims between 5*l.* and 20*l.*, and only 542 for sums above 20*l.* and under 30*l.* In the first class the amount sued for was 9,675*l.*, and the amount of judgments 3,891*l.*; in the last class the claims amounted to 13,968*l.* and the judgments to 5,499*l.* The total amount sued for is stated to be 50,225*l.*, and the total judgments obtained after hearing 20,667*l.*; but this sum cannot be taken to represent the whole amount recovered through the agency of the local courts, as, no doubt, a large number of claims were settled out of court, and consequently would not be recorded in this return.

Loans for Public Works.

The public debt of South Australia consists entirely of monies borrowed for the formation of reproductive public works, in aid of the amount appropriated from the general revenue for such objects; viz., railways to connect the metropolis with the port and with Gawler Town, and the extension thence northward*; the supply of the city of Adelaide with water; and the improvement of the harbour of Port Adelaide. The total amount of such loans outstanding on the 31st December 1859 was 830,200*l.*

The fullest information is afforded in the statement, showing in each case the amount of loan authorized to be raised, specifying the act of the legislature sanctioning it, and the public work for which it was incurred; the amount of bonds issued and redeemed during each year, and the amount outstanding; the rate of interest, and dates when payable, are also given, with the earliest and the latest date of redemption, from which it appears that the total public debt now outstanding will be extinguished within thirty-four years, viz., on 1st January 1894.

Meteorological.

The meteorological observations of C. Todd, Esq., observer at Adelaide, during the year 1859, are given in elaborate detail; and abstracts of Mr. Todd's observations during the past three years are supplied in a convenient form for reference or for purposes of comparison; abstracts are also given showing the temperature of the air and the rainfall at Adelaide in each month of those years.

It cannot but be regretted that official meteorological observations have not hitherto been made in various localities of the province; because, in consequence of Adelaide being the only place of observation, a very unfavourable view is presented of the nature of the climate of South Australia. Nothing more is wanting to exemplify this than a glance at the table showing the number of days on which the maximum temperature of the air exceeded 90° at Adelaide during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and by comparing it with a similar table for Mount Lofty†, when it will be observed that in 1858 there were at Adelaide fifty-eight days on which the thermometer stood above 90°, while at Mount Lofty there were only eleven days; again, in 1859, fifty-one days at Adelaide against four days only at Mount Lofty. The climate of the hill districts of South Australia is well known to be very much more temperate than that of the plains; and it may be observed that, notwithstanding the frequent high readings at Adelaide of the dry-bulb thermometer, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere renders the heat so much less oppressive than would be supposed by persons unacquainted with the peculiarities of the climate that in midsummer the usual out-door occupations are carried on throughout the day. Again, the general law of nature applies to South Australia with respect to the fall of rain, the hill districts receiving a much more bountiful supply than the plains around Adelaide.‡ An abstract, showing the rain-fall at Adelaide in each month during the past twenty-one years, has been obligingly supplied by G. S. Kingston, Esq., C.E., whose carefully recorded pluvial statistics and accompanying remarks, founded upon so lengthened an experience, will be esteemed of great value.

The tables referring to Mount Lofty have been kindly furnished by A. Hardy, Esq., J.P., from observations recorded at his summer residence at that place.

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* In 1860, the Northern Line, traversing the most extensive agricultural district in the colony, was opened to Kapunda (49 miles from Adelaide), at which place a copper mine of considerable productiveness has been established for many years, placing the far famed Burra Burra Copper Mines, with the smelting works adjacent, within 50 miles of a railway to the sea-board.

† Mount Lofty.—Height above the sea, 2,234·5 feet; latitude, S. 34° 58′ 10″; longitude, E. 138° 43′ 30″; distant from the sea by a due east line, 11 miles; distant from Adelaide by a due east line, 7 miles; distant from Adelaide by road, 9½ miles.

‡ See Tables, "Rainfall—1859," Adelaide, 14·46 inches; Mount Lofty, 32·0 inches.

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Mines.

The list of reputed mines in the colony at the close of 1859 contains the names of fifteen mines at work during that year.

In the absence of any detailed information as to the quantities of ore raised from the several mines, it may be stated that the value of mineral produce exported during the past ten years amounted to upwards of three millions sterling.

The large extent of mineral country, and the valuable deposits of rich copper ore, &c. lately discovered, give promise of future wealth to South Australia, the magnitude of which can hardly be estimated. Since the date of this return claims have been made for leases of no less than one hundred and thirty-six sections of supposed mineral land on Yorke's Peninsula alone, to which part of the province attention has been attracted by the discovery and successful working of most extensive lodes of copper ore at the Wallaroo mines, situate only five miles from a shipping place.

Population.

This table shows the estimated population at the close of each year, as made up from the records in this office from the date of the census of 1855 to the termination of 1859. The census of 1860 having, however, been completed prior to the issue of this volume, the actual numbers returned on the 2d April are added to the table. All matters of interest connected with the subject have been fully entered into in the report which accompanied the population tables of that census.

Postal.

This return not only shows the greatly increased numbers of letters and newspapers passing through the post, but also exhibits, by the addition of two fresh columns, the greater facilities afforded of late years for the interchange of communication throughout the province.

It appears that since 1854 fifty-five new post offices have been opened, making in 1859 a total of one hundred and thirty. The length of the mail routes has been extended from 988 miles in 1854 to 1,586 miles in 1859.

The expenses of the post office department have exceeded its receipts since 1854; but the excess in 1859 was only 3,268*l.*, a small amount, considering that postal accommodation has been extended into very remote and thinly settled portions of the province, from which hardly any postal revenue is at present derivable. It must also be understood that the rates of postage were reduced nearly one half in 1853, whilst from the altered circumstances of the colony since that date the expenses have been materially enhanced. The expenditure of the post office was, in 1850, 4,026*l.*, in 1855, 15,032*l.*, and in 1859, 17,047*l.*, the revenue in those years being 5,413*l.*, 7,841*l.*, and 13,779*l.* respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The frequent alterations made from time to time in the form of rendering the public accounts, the distinction maintained up to the close of 1856 between the "ordinary" and "land fund" revenue, with the occasional transfers from one fund to the other as "grants-in-aid" consequent thereon, have made it a matter of some difficulty for persons unacquainted with the various changes to obtain a correct view of the financial operations of the Government over a number of years without minutely entering into the several published statements.

With a view to supply this deficiency in the revenue tables, I have, at considerable labour, prepared returns, showing in a clear and simple form not only the total general revenue and expenditure of the Government since 1850, but also the amounts under each separate head of receipt and payment during the last ten years. By confining the amounts strictly to revenue and expenditure proper, and by the addition of copious explanatory remarks, it is to be hoped that these financial statistics will go far towards obtaining the desired object, and will prove valuable for future reference.

It is impracticable, within the limits of this report, to enter into the details of these returns any further than to notice that in the first quinquennial period, 1850–54—

The total revenue was - -	£1,839,825, and expenditure	£1,224,827.
And in the second period, 1855–59 -	£2,370,394, and expenditure	£2,957,365.
The total ten years revenue - -	£4,210,219, and expenditure	£4,182,192.

The average yearly revenue of the first five years, 1850–54, was 367,965*l.*, and of the second five years, 1855–59, 474,078*l.*, the revenue of 1859 being 511,927*l.* Notwithstanding this large additional revenue, it would have been impossible to meet the increased expenditure in the second period, principally upon public works, and improvements, and immigration, had not large balances accrued from the revenue in the first period, comprising the years immediately following the gold discoveries.

The expenditure in connexion with public works and improvements, out of the general revenue, was in the first five years, 1850–54, 426,781*l.*, but in the last five years, 1855–59, nearly treble that sum, or 1,181,354*l.*

Railways.

Many valuable particulars are supplied in a return of the amount of traffic and of the receipts and expenditure of the South Australian railways since the opening on 21st April 1856. The recent date at which certain portions of the line have been opened does not permit of comparisons being instituted;

but the extent to which the facilities afforded by this improved and cheaper means of transit have been availed of, exhibited by these returns, justifies the expectation of the future reproductiveness of these great public works.

The traffic during 1859 consisted of 315,699 passengers and 149,598 tons of goods, producing a total revenue of 48,068*l.*, the expenditure being 39,871*l.* Thirty-two and one-half miles were open for traffic, and twenty-four miles were in course of construction at the close of 1859.

Roads, Main.

The attention which has been paid to the improvement of the means of internal communication, and to the supply of increased facilities for the transport of produce to the sea-board, is also evidenced in the return relating to the formation of macadamized roads in various districts of the colony. The length of main lines of road, metalled and completed, to the end of 1859, was 175 miles, of which 141 miles have been made during the last seven years. For their formation and maintenance 548,236*l.* has been expended out of the general revenue during that period, under the superintendence of the Central Board of Main Roads, without any charge, in the shape of tolls or otherwise, having as yet been made to meet the cost of repairs.

Shipping.

The returns of vessels entered inwards and outwards exhibit an increased amount of shipping, both inwards and outwards, as arriving and departing during the five years 1855–59, compared with the previous quinquennial period.

Quinquennial Periods.	Total Vessels.		Great Britain.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		Other Countries.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Inwards :—										
Total, 1850–54 -	1,822	541,666	426	225,586	797	190,414	115	22,863	484	102,803
„ 1855–59 -	2,053	579,254	360	208,714	938	174,352	212	42,329	543	153,859
Outwards :—										
Total, 1850–54 -	1,830	541,749	105	49,548	1,113	264,029	127	32,107	485	196,065
„ 1855–59 -	2,028	567,946	86	39,405	1,167	235,206	152	33,555	623	259,780

From the above abstract it will be observed that the shipping to and from Great Britain direct has decreased considerably, whilst large increases are observable in the number and tonnage of vessels to and from New South Wales and other countries; and that although a greater number of ships arrived from and departed to Victoria, there was less tonnage employed. Twenty-eight vessels, of a total of 3,998 tons, were engaged in the Murray River trade in 1859. Seventy-three vessels, with a tonnage of 5,493 in the aggregate, are stated as belonging to Port Adelaide.

Telegraphs.

As an evidence of progress the return of the operations of the South Australian Magnetic Telegraph Department possesses no ordinary degree of interest. On the 31st December, four years ago, there were nine miles of wire open, through which 14,738 messages were transmitted; the receipts being 366*l.* On the 31st December 1859, there were nineteen stations, 368 miles of line, and 448 miles of wire opened; by means of which 64,688 messages had been transmitted in the course of the year, producing a revenue of 6,198*l.*, of which sum more than half was received for messages through the inter-colonial line, connecting the principal towns of South Australia with those of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and which enables their inhabitants, from the geographical position of this province, to participate in the advantages of the earliest and latest possible communication, not only with the mother country and Europe, but also with India and China.

Agriculture.

The length which this report has already attained precludes this subject from being fully entered into. Reference must be made to the detailed tables, which are deserving of attentive perusal, as affording information of much value to persons interested in agriculture.

The careful collection and compilation of agricultural statistics year by year, in continuance of the system adopted in this colony for four consecutive years, is of the highest importance, if accurate data is to be recorded upon which estimates may be formed of future production, and the effect of soil, climate, or varying seasons upon the crops in different localities. An increased willingness to afford the required particulars is indicative of agriculturists generally becoming more alive to the desirableness of a periodical collection of agricultural statistics.

The extent of land under cultivation in the season 1859–60 was 361,884 acres*, or 3·06 acres to every individual of the population.† In 1856 the quantity was 203,423 acres, or 2·38 acres per head; and in 1850, 64,728 acres, or 1·01 acres per head.

* Includes 56,266 acres returned as "in fallow," now shown for the first time.

† In New South Wales, 1858, 223,295 acres; or, 0·65 acres per head of population.
Victoria, 1859, 298,959 „ 0·59 „ „
Tasmania, 1858, 229,489 „ 2·81 „ „

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In 1859 seventy per cent. of the total land under crop was appropriated to the culture of wheat, a proportion considerably higher than in the neighbouring colonies; in New South Wales in 1858 the proportion was but forty-three per cent., and in Victoria in 1859 only twenty-six per cent. The additional quantity of land under wheat in 1859 over 1858 was 29,513 acres, or an increase of fifteen per cent.

The average produce per acre of wheat, in 1859, was only 9 bushels 38lbs., or 1 bushel 33lbs. less than in any previous year; this serious reduction in the yield is attributable to the unprecedented dryness of the season, to substantiate which statement it needs only to be mentioned that the rain fall was one third less than the average of the last twenty-one years. The recurrence of three dry seasons, during which period no less than 56,205 acres of fresh land have been brought into cultivation, renders it almost impossible to estimate what would be the average yield of wheat in South Australia in a favourable season.

The number of acres of enclosed land has increased from 805,642 acres in 1858 to 1,097,919 acres in 1859, showing that more than half the purchased land is fenced.

Vine culture is rapidly extending, the area of the vineyards in 1859 being 2,201 acres, against 1,626 acres in 1858; the number of vines in bearing in 1859 was 1,454,471, and 1,577,881 not in bearing, evidencing the remarkable activity in vine planting during the last two or three years. The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1858–9 was 180,324 gallons, against 140,970 gallons in 1857–8, and 100,624 gallons in 1856–7. The manufacture of wine is receiving more attention, and vine-growing promises to be a source of considerable profit in South Australia. The cultivation of the vine in the sister colonies does not seem to progress in an equal degree.*

Conclusion.

The statistical view of the progress of the colony since its foundation comprises the most material points the early official records are capable of exhibiting, and embraces much that will be especially interesting to those who have witnessed the growth of its varied interests from the commencement.

The variety and extent of the new matter introduced into these tables with a view to render the statistical information they convey as complete as possible, has necessitated frequent and tedious reference to the earlier records of the colony, accounting for the delay in the publication of this volume.

Attention has of late been specially directed to the importance of adopting an uniform system in the preparation of the statistical returns now annually compiled in each of the Australian colonies, and which, although of much interest and value, would be of still greater general utility were the chief statistical facts they contain exhibited in a tabular arrangement common to all. The attainment of so desirable an end only requires a reciprocal action on the part of the several Governments, and would secure a comparative record of the progress of the several communities in the development of their natural resources, social progress, and advancement in material wealth.

I have, &c.
J. BOOTHBY,
Chief and Record Clerk.

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* In New South Wales, 1858, Vineyard, 1,180 acres; Wine made, 58,396 gallons.
Victoria, 1859 „ 547 „ „ 7,740 „

Statistics of South Australia.

Statistical View of the Progress of South Australia, from the Year 1836 to 1859 inclusive.

Year.	Population.	Number of Inhabitants in City of Adelaide.	Number of Inhabitants in Country Districts.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Convictions in Supreme Court.	Flour Mills.	Lands sold in each Year.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Live Stock.			Shipping.				Export of Produce of the Colony.				Value of		Revenue. ‖	Expenditure. ‖	Year.
														Inwards.		Outwards.				Wool.		Total Exports of Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.			
											Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Minerals and Metals.	Quantity.	Value.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.					£	£	Lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ 58,995 1,920 }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1836
1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1837
1838	6,000	—	—	83	75	67	—	—	48,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	770	5,040	6,442	158,582	—	—	1838
1839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	9,165	16,039	346,649	—	—	1839
1840	14,630	8,489	6,141	355	186	320	47	—	15,565	2,503	959	16,052	166,770	206	35,791	219	47,996	—	—	—	8,740	15,650	32,079	303,357	30,199	169,966	1840
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	7,651	6,722	—	—	—	96	17,799	101	19,237	—	—	641,825	35,485	40,561	104,647	288,348	26,720	104,471	1841
1842	—	—	—	377	76	143	36	—	17,081	19,790	—	—	—	73	12,499	77	12,855	—	—	528,032	22,036	29,079	75,248	147,349	22,074	54,444	1842
1843	—	—	—	934	140	158	31	16	1,887	28,690	1,576	20,000	331,000	51	7,532	53	8,001	—	127	1,159,574	45,568	66,160	80,858	109,137	24,142	29,842	1843
1844	*17,366	6,107	11,259	671	110	140	21	21	5,022	26,918	—	—	—	71	9,639	68	8,850	—	6,436	819,897	42,769	82,268	95,272	118,915	27,878	29,453	1844
1845	21,759	—	—	708	141	238	22	24	49,658	26,218	—	—	—	114	13,795	111	12,763	—	19,020	1,331,888	72,235	131,800	148,459	184,819	36,182	32,099	1845
1846	*22,390	7,413	14,977	937	220	360	40	26	59,402	33,292	2,000	60,000	700,000	142	25,478	136	24,031	—	143,231	2,042,195	106,510	287,059	312,838	330,099	48,017	37,207	1846
1847	31,153	—	—	994	346	495	31	25	34,003	36,440	—	—	—	150	31,761	151	30,880	—	174,017	1,114,862	56,130	275,115	350,348	410,825	67,027	58,979	1847
1848	38,666	—	—	1,239	311	509	45	25	29,200	48,911	—	—	—	215	46,640	197	44,316	—	320,624	2,170,793	98,582	465,878	504,068	384,326	82,911	80,129	1848
1849	52,904	—	—	1,605	255	839	16	—	56,611	44,983	—	—	—	277	80,623	272	75,297	—	219,775	2,585,512	108,539	373,842	402,853	599,518	108,301	82,637	1849
1850	*63,700	14,577	49,123	2,174	233	986	93	27	64,949	64,728	6,488	100,000	1,000,000	284	86,583	275	87,872	38,312	365,464	3,266,017	131,731	545,040	570,817	845,572	238,982	239,080	1850
1851	66,538	—	—	2,759	189	973	103	—	82,590	—	—	—	—	259	74,757	279	80,245	73,359	310,916	3,694,672	148,036	540,962	602,087	690,777	222,558	183,506	1851
§1852	68,663	—	—	2,727	726	1,098	†37	—	86,672	—	—	—	—	366	101,666	373	100,841	212,566	374,778	2,714,504	115,877	736,899	1,787,741	798,811	243,174	140,047	1852§
1853	76,050	—	—	2,774	1,020	1,275	73	40	213,321	—	—	—	—	437	131,994	432	128,923	257,144	176,744	4,607,281	236,020	731,595	2,241,814	2,336,290	539,754	239,783	1853
1854	83,550	—	—	3,451	1,002	1,346	69	60	213,925	129,692	—	—	—	476	146,666	471	143,868	316,217	94,831	3,463,760	182,419	694,422	1,322,822	2,147,107	595,355	422,408	1854
1855	*85,821	18,259	67,562	3,944	953	1,663	77	—	171,610	—	—	—	—	361	114,982	350	110,941	236,400	155,557	5,590,171	283,479	686,953	988,215	1,370,938	453,641	689,696	1855
1856	103,422	—	—	4,488	1,172	1,147	85	70	187,451	203,423	22,260	272,746	1,962,460	430	113,661	437	116,729	556,371	408,042	8,236,221	412,163	1,398,367	1,665,740	1,366,529	479,977	579,926	1856
1857	109,917	—	—	5,183	1,218	1,304	73	70	177,600	235,965	26,220	310,400	2,075,805	486	140,373	484	141,995	755,840	458,839	9,695,203	504,520	1,744,184	1,958,572	1,623,052	455,210	538,212	1857
1858	118,340	—	—	5,672	1,173	1,859	75	71	158,015	264,462	34,629	375,507	3,108,501	374	98,802	367	93,589	525,398	373,282	7,775,225	420,833	1,355,041	1,512,185	1,769,351	469,637	528,772	1858
1859	*122,735	—	—	5,738	1,045	1,923	93	75	‡188,065	361,884	40,471	—	—	402	111,436	390	104,692	554,265	411,018	9,496,715	484,977	1,502,165	1,655,876	1,507,494	511,927	620,756	1859

Excepting as regards the years marked thus *, in which a Census was taken, the number given is the population as estimated at the close of each year. The figures previous to 1850 have been procured from the best available sources. Where blanks occur the information was not obtainable.

† Local Courts established. ‡ Total extent of land alienated, 2,103,789 acres. § The effect of the gold discoveries is indicated in the years immediately following 1851. ‖ Land Fund included since 1849.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 1860

J. BOOTHBY, Chief and Record Clerk.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 42.)

Government House, Perth, March 16, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. It is unnecessary for me to offer any lengthened comment upon the very satisfactory returns and information comprised in this Blue Book, indicating a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in Western Australia.

3. There has been an increase of revenue to the extent of 5,000*l.* as compared with the receipts of 1858.

4. The expenditure for 1858 amounted to 47,000*l.*, and that for 1859 to the increased sum of 54,000*l.*; leaving a balance of 10,000*l.* in the colonial chest at the end of the year, after paying all outstanding liabilities.

5. It will be observed that the increase of revenue is derived from items which demonstrate the increased development of the internal resources of the colony.

6. Of the increased expenditure of 1859 the sum of 800*l.* may be set down as additions to fixed establishment; 2,000*l.* expended on roads and bridges, and 1,000*l.* subsidy to the Royal Mail Service.

7. The value of goods imported in 1859 amounted to 125,315*l.* as compared with 144,931*l.* in the year 1858. Of this decrease in imports, 5,000*l.* is under the head of corn and flour, which, taken in connexion with an increase to the population, indicates a large increase in the home production of bread stuffs in the year 1859.

8. The exports are steadily on the increase, as shown by the following figures. In the year—

	1856	1857	1858	1859
Exports	£43,907	£59,946	£78,648	£93,037.

This large and progressive increase in colonial exports will be found principally under the heads of copper ore, timber, sandal wood, and wool.

9. A comparison of these imports and exports with those of former years indicates a high degree of comfort and prosperity in a community numbering under 15,000 souls, and justifies the belief that the days of debt and difficulty under which the colony so long struggled have passed away.

10. The following comparative statement (for which I am indebted to the Registrar-General) illustrates the past and present of the colony at a glance:—

	Total Amount		Annual Average	
	For the 21 Years before the Introduction of Convicts.	For the 10 Years since the Introduction of Convicts.	Before arrival of Convicts.	Since arrival of Convicts.
Imperial Expenditure - -	£375,264	£905,971	£17,870	£90,597
Colonial Revenue - - -	£123,813	£340,753	£5,896	£34,075
Exports - - - -	£175,843	£463,184	£8,374	£46,318
Tonnage of Ships arriving - -	223,758	374,432	10,655	37,443
Acres in Cultivation - - -	61,442	137,108	2,906	13,711

11. There have not been any alterations under the heads of duties, taxes, or legislation within the year, which call for any special notice.

12. The census returns for 1859 have been very recently completed, and will be transmitted when printed. They show an increase of 26–34 per cent. on the population of 1854. I am, however, disposed to believe that the numbers shown in the census of 1854 were considerably in excess of the reality, and hence the actual increase since that period is greater than the census of 1859 indicates.

13. In reference to the increase of the population, it is remarkable that while in the years 1856 and 1857 the number of free persons who quitted the colony greatly exceeded the number who arrived in those years, in the years 1858 and 1859 the number of arrivals was greater than that of departures, the excess in the latter year amounting to 517 persons. These are facts which tend to show that the inducements to emigrants arriving to remain and settle in the colony have increased in a degree commensurate with the progress and prosperity of the colony.

14. The new regulations for the sale and leasing of crown lands, which I lately submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government, will, undoubtedly, give a fresh impetus to agricultural and industrial pursuits, and encourage the permanent settlement of the colony. The land revenue during the last year exceeded the estimate by a sum of 1,336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; and the land sales during the ensuing year will probably exceed those of any former period.

15. The people continue to evince that loyalty to our Sovereign for which they have ever been distinguished.

16. The law is firmly and fairly administered and cheerfully obeyed.

17. The absence of all serious crime is remarkable and satisfactory, while the colony is still unafflicted by any amount of pauperism worthy of notice.

18. The number of persons tried and convicted at the General Quarter Sessions during the year 1859 was 17, for the following offences:—

Cattle stealing	1
Housebreaking	1
Selling Wife	1
Horse Stealing	1
Forging and uttering	4
Larceny	2
Burglary	1
Murder	2
Convicts illegally at large	3
Assault with intent to steal	1
	17

There was but one execution, that of a convict for the murder of a native.

19. Labour is plentiful and fairly paid; provisions abundant and reasonable in price; and cheap land within the reach of all.

20. I transmit a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the colony as taken from the accounts of the Auditor-General for the yoar 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Enclosure in No. 18.

No. 1.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the Year 1859, and the REVENUE received in that Year, as shown by the ACCOUNTS made up from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859.

	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs:—		
Spirits	11,000 0 0	13,492 9 0
Wine	500 0 0	522 18 0
Tobacco	4,000 0 0	4,883 12 0
Beer	600 0 0	1,170 16 10
Coffee	50 0 0	75 14 0
Sugar	1,500 0 0	2,413 7 8
Tea	600 0 0	1,152 3 2
Goods (ad valorem)	4,000 0 0	4,650 4 9
Warehouse Rent	300 0 0	332 10 1
Porterage and Store Charges	100 0 0	137 14 3
Exports	50 0 0	21 18 0
	22,700 0 0	28,853 7 9[a]
Harbour Dues	1,000 0 0	1,263 6 0
Land Sales	3,000 0 0	4,164 12 0[b]
Land Revenue:—		
Tillage Leases	450 0 0	712 2 0
Depasturing Leases	3,300 0 0	4,143 5 3[c]
Depasturing Licences	550 0 0	577 10 6
Timber Licences	150 0 0	359 15 0
Rents	50 0 0	43 0 0
Rents (exclusive of Land)	130 0 0	121 2 0
Duties on Transfer of Land	100 0 0	128 8 0
Duties on Sales by Auction	400 0 0	429 3 9
Licences	2,060 0 0	2,189 17 10
Postages	2,500 0 0	2,546 1 10
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	970 0 0	937 9 7
Rottnest Farm	600 0 0	732 11 0
Fees of Office	465 0 0	381 7 0
Sale of Government Property	200 0 0	126 15 1
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred	600 0 0	673 18 9
Miscellaneous Services	15 0 0	35 6 3
Special Receipts	150 0 0	87 1 0
Refunds	150 0 0	247 12 2
	39,540 0 0	48,753 12 6
Imperial Grant for Governor's Salary	1,800 0 0	— [d]
Do. for Police and Magistracy	8,192 13 4	8,030 6 0
Do. for Police Buildings	—	914 11 5[e]
Do. for Light-houses at Albany	—	246 8 0[f]
Amount to be raised by Debentures for Government House	7,000 0 0	— [g]
£	56,532 13 4	57,944 17 11

W. KNIGHT,
Auditor-General.

REMARKS on REVENUE STATEMENT, No. 1.

(a) The General Customs Revenue is more than 6,000*l.* in excess of the estimate for the year 1859, and 12,000*l.* more than the receipts of 1857, since which date the Imports and Consumption have been gradually increasing, more particularly under the heads of Tea and Sugar, to which trade a great impetus has been given by the very extensive exports of Sandal Wood to the port of "Singapore," and the consequent exchange of freight.

(b) The Land Sales have exceeded the estimate, notwithstanding the uncertainty attending the Land Regulations, and the contemplated reduction of price from 20*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

(c) The Land Revenue has exceeded the estimate to the extent of 1336*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* from the increase of pastoral requirements.

(d) The salary of His Excellency the Governor has been drawn in England.

(e) This sum of 914*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* is two-thirds of the outlay in the erection of police stations in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, and was sanctioned to be charged on Imperial funds by Despatch, No. 6, of the 10th July 1858.

(f) This charge on Imperial funds was sanctioned by Despatch, No. 5, 9th July 1858.

(g) The authority for raising 7,000*l.* by Debentures, for the erection of the new Government House, has not at present been acted upon, in consequence of the surplus revenue having hitherto been amply sufficient to cover the current expenditure.

No. 2.—Comparative Statement of the Estimated Expenditure of Western Australia for the Year 1859, and the Actual Expenditure as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st of January to the 31st of December 1859.

Western Australia.

	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.
Civil Establishments :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
His Excellency the Governor	2,083 16 8	278 0 0
Colonial Secretary	2,176 0 0	2,177 16 11
Clerk of the Council	220 0 0	218 0 6
Treasurer	680 0 0	680 0 0
Auditor-General	600 0 0	600 0 0
Registrar of Deeds	50 0 0	50 0 0
Registrar-General of Births, &c.	50 0 0	50 0 0
Surveyor-General	2,858 12 6	2,413 16 2
Superintendent of Public Works	462 18 4	457 12 3
Customs	1,801 18 4	1,772 0 5
Post Office	1,094 10 0	1,089 17 1
Harbour Master	1,425 0 0	1,428 19 0
Judicial Establishments	5,130 1 8	4,854 11 9
Ecclesiastical Establishments	2,051 0 0	1,765 4 11
Medical Establishments	1,270 0 0	1,231 11 10
Police	8,085 0 0	8,006 11 3
Gaols	150 0 0	142 10 0
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	322 0 0	304 1 0
Aborigines	675 15 0	701 4 8
Poor House	131 0 0	131 0 0
Education	1,631 10 0	1,565 11 3
	32,949 2 6	29,918 9 0
Services exclusive of Establishments :—		
Pensions, Retired Allowances, &c.	400 0 0	462 5 6
Revenue Services	100 0 0	117 6 6
Administration of Justice	620 0 0	860 11 9
Ecclesiastical	60 0 0	420 16 8
Charitable Allowances	800 0 0	787 5 3
Hospitals, exclusive of Establishments	600 0 0	907 15 3
Police ditto	2,794 0 0	3,840 1 2
Gaols ditto	1,000 0 0	1,079 14 11
Rottnest Native Penal Establishment	350 0 0	894 9 5
Rent	185 0 0	241 17 4
Transport	300 0 0	279 2 0
Conveyance of Mails	1,750 0 0	1,404 4 11
Works and Buildings	8,400 0 0	4,143 8 11
Roads and Bridges	4,197 10 10	4,120 4 11
Miscellaneous Services	180 0 0	914 11 2
Immigration, exclusive of Establishments	250 0 0	570 17 3
Aborigines	592 0 0	507 11 7
Harbour Master	400 0 0	556 16 2
Interest	605 0 0	105 0 0
Refunds	—	54 15 0
Subsidy on account of Royal Mail Service	—	1,151 2 6
Remittance to Agent-General (not classified)	—	1,560 10 9
£	56,532 13 4	54,918 17 11

W. Knight,
Auditor-General.

Remarks on Expenditure Statement, No. 2.

The salary of His Excellency the Governor, viz. 1,800*l.*, has been drawn in England.

This increase is principally from extra forage allowances to Sub-Guardian.

This excess of 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is for a gratuity paid to the late gaoler at Perth, in consequence of the abolition of the offices held by him.

Unusually heavy expenses were incurred in 1859 in the prosecution of offenders connected with irregularities in the Convict Establishment, and in the investigation of the murder of a runaway convict at Shark's Bay, by one of his fellows.

Special grants in aid of the erection of churches, parsonage houses, &c.

From the payment of arrears of medicines by Agents-General, and the increased expenditure for the lunatic asylum.

From the exigencies of the service, the principal over-drafts being for remounts, forage, and the purchase of fire-arms, per Agents-General.

Notwithstanding this excess of 544*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, the gross expenditure of this establishment, say 1198*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, has been met by sales of produce and other credits, leaving a balance of only 223*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* unprovided for.

Sundry miscellaneous rents unprovided for.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Under this head has been charged 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* for arrears of stationery, as included in Agents-General's account to 30th September 1859.

Expenses of light-houses at King George's Sound, not provided for in the Estimates.

No money having been raised on Debentures for the erection of the new Government House, the sum of 500*l.* provided for interest on this account, has not been required.

The sum of 4,000*l.* has been remitted to the Agents-General during the year 1859, and of this amount 2,439*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been classified in the above statement, as abstracted from their accounts to the end of September 1859, as follows:—"Hospitals," for medicines, 196*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; "Works and Buildings," for materials for new Government House, 1,317*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; "Survey Department," for instruments, 67*l.* 12*s.*; "Police," for fire-arms, 132*l.* 4*s.*; "Miscellaneous," for arrears of stationery, &c., 726*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, thus leaving the sum of 1,560*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* as above to stand open for future classification.

CENSUS OF 1859.

To His Excellency
The Governor.

Perth, 7th March 1860.

SIR,

WE have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, the enclosed Statistical Returns, being the results of the Census taken on 31st December 1859.

The vast amount of work entailed in the working up of these returns, considering that they, as well as the detail work of the Census forms in each district, have been compiled by ourselves, with little or no extraneous assistance, has rendered it impossible that they could have been furnished at an earlier period.

The previous Census to that we have now the honor to submit was taken on the 30th September 1854, a period of five years and three months intervening; the result shows an increase on the whole population of 26·34 per cent. At first sight this increase was considerably below the amount we had anticipated; but on a review of the 1854 Census, and a glance at the information we have been able to procure as to the means at disposal at that period of procuring correct returns, leaves little doubt on our minds that the population at that date was considerably over-estimated.

The returns in this instance have been collected by the police in each district, under the supervision of the resident magistrates, and transmitted in bulk to us, and we have carefully worked out the detail accounts of each district. Viewing, that previously to the distribution of the Census forms, we directed a list of houses in each district to be furnished, and have compared the number of forms received with these returns, we think we may venture to assert that the Census of 1859 is as correct as any documents of such a nature ever can assume to be.

Perhaps the most important topic brought forward in these returns is the large disproportion of the sexes. No person casually looking at any one of the within documents can fail to be struck at once with this extreme difference.

It will suffice to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that of the adult male population 38 per cent. are married, and 62 per cent. are single, while of the females 72 per cent. are married, and 28 per cent. unmarried. To this must be added the fact that of the men returned as married, 25 per cent. at least are virtually single, their wives residing in the United Kingdom, of whom but very few are likely to rejoin their husbands.

This would bring the numbers of single male adults to 72 per cent. on the whole number against 28 per cent. of female single adults, and it must in addition be remembered that this disproportion is daily increasing, and it becomes a very serious question what steps should be adopted for the modification of so serious a state of things.

We think it advisable in this Report not to make any suggestions thereon; the subject has often been under discussion, and we feel assured your Excellency is in possession of the opinion of all classes of the community on this topic.

Form No. 1 shows the number of persons resident in each district, the number of houses, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons residing in each house.

Form No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of population in each district between the dates of the Census in 1854 and 1859.

It is gratifying to find that in all the districts, with the exception of Albany, the population has increased, and a reference to the stock and crop returns will prove that the increase is in a greater ratio in those districts where the greatest amount of land has been cleared and cropped.

No. 3 is a tabular statement of the ages of the colonial population, given in periods from five to ten years, and dividing infants from adults.

No. 4 is a similar statement of the adult population, dividing the married from the single.

No. 5 shows at a glance the ages of the adult male population divided into classes, bond and free.

No. 6 is a similar statement on a more comprehensive scale, showing females as well as males, dividing the bond from the free, and the civilian from the military population.

No. 7 is a repetition of No. 6, on a still more comprehensive scale.

No. 8 shows the division of the population in their various religious denominations.

No. 9 is a table showing the places of birth of the whole population.
No. 10 shows the state of education throughout the colony.
No. 11 gives the population in each principal town in the colony.
No. 12 shows the number of aborigines in private employ.
No. 13 is a table showing the various occupations of the male population throughout the colony.
No. 14 is a very important table, showing in a centesimal form the proportions of the population one to the other and to the whole population; this form will under existing circumstances regulate the distribution of the ecclesiastical grant from 1861 to the date of the next Census. There is a slight increase in the per-centage of the Roman Catholic population, but the relative proportions of the various grants will require but little alteration.

Forms Nos. 15 and 16 show the amount of land in cultivation and the numbers of stock of various descriptions in each district. A comparison of these tables with similar information on the same heads for the past five years is very gratifying, showing a steady onward progress in the industrial occupations of the colonists, a material guarantee of the healthy condition of the colony itself, and a fair proof of individual prosperity. The large amount of land returned as in fallow and cleared for cultivation, shows that past exertions have answered expectations, and an earnest of still further energy in succeeding years. At the moderate computation of ten bushels of wheat to the acre, this return shows a sufficient quantity of wheat grown to support the present number of colonists, allowing seven or eight bushels per head all round, and to leave a reasonable surplus as seed wheat for the present season.

Returns Nos. 17 to 33 require little comment—they form Appendices of general information, without which the Census as a whole would hardly be complete, and they prove the general progress of the colony.

We believe, and we think with reason, that the information contained in the Census is so complete, and compiled in so plain a form, as to render it unnecesaary that we should trouble your Excellency with any lengthened report or explanation. We have endeavoured to make each form complete in itself, and to vary the mode of showing the results, so that a person may quickly procure any information respecting any point connected with the population on which he may desire information.

It was our intention to have appended a return showing the amount of crime in the colony, as interesting from the nature of our population, but on consideration we deemed it better to omit doing so.

We desire, in concluding our Report to your Excellency, to express our sense of the very zealous and correct manner in which the returns were distributed and collected by the police, and for the assistance and supervision over this service rendered by the magistrates in the various districts.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,
FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.
A. DURLACHER,
Registrar-General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the CENSUS taken on 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.			Nearest average whole No. of Persons to each Inhabited House.
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
Fremantle - -	370	—	8	378	1200	986	2186	
Murray - -	58	—	2	60	232	144	376	6
Perth, City - -	448	2	8	458	1355	1195	2550	6
Rural District -	60	—	7	67	206	114	320	5
TOTAL, Perth - -	508	2	15	525	1561	1309	2870	6
Plantagenet:								
Albany, Town - -	79	1	3	83	312	174	486	6
Rural District -	53	—	4	57	259	86	345	6
TOTAL, Plantagenet -	132	1	7	140	571	260	831	6
Sussex - -	104	—	4	108	415	198	613	6
Swan:								
Town of Guildford -	72	2	6	80	203	151	354	5
Rural District -	140	—	6	146	570	312	882	6
TOTAL, Swan - -	212	2	12	226	773	463	1236	6
Toodyay - -	199	—	5	204	1029	498	1527	8
Victoria - -	107	—	12	119	647	256	903	9
Wellington:								
Town of Bunbury -	40	1	4	45	123	87	210	5
Rural District -	120	—	3	123	487	284	771	6
TOTAL, Wellington -	160	1	7	168	610	371	981	6
York, Town - -	106	2	6	114	363	239	602	6
Rural District -	154	—	8	162	771	410	1181	8
TOTAL, York - -	260	2	14	276	1134	649	1783	7
GRAND TOTAL -	2110	8	86	2204	8172	5134	13306	6
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government					1057	—	1057	
Military - - - - -					293	181	474	
TOTAL POPULATION - -					9522	5315	14837	

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1854 and 1859 including MILITARY and CONVICTS.

DISTRICT.	1859.			1854.			INCREASE.			INCREASE PER CENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle - -	1816	1080	2896	1784	975	2759	32	105	137	1·79	10·76	4·96
Murray - -	232	144	376	161	100	261	71	44	115	44·09	44·0	44·06
Perth - -	1968	1379	3347	1593	1140	2733	375	239	614	23·47	20·96	22·46
Plantagenet -	590	261	851	683	266	949	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
Sussex - -	415	198	613	209	98	307	206	100	306	98·56	102·04	99·67
Swan - -	872	470	1342	817	408	1225	55	62	117	6·73	15·19	9·55
Toodyay - -	1081	499	1580	798	250	1048	283	249	532	35·46	99·6	50·76
Victoria - -	679	256	935	280	73	353	399	183	582	142·5	250·68	164·87
Wellington -	655	377	1032	624	283	907	31	94	125	4·96	33·21	13·78
York - -	1164	651	1815	830	371	1201	334	280	614	40·02	76·01	51·12
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	50	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	—	—
Total Population	9522	5315	14837	7779	3964	11743	1836	1356	3192	—	—	—
				Deduct decrease in Albany			93	5	98	—	—	—
				Total Increase, 1859, on 1854			1743	1351	3094	22·4	34·08	26·34

No. 3.—Ages of the Population of Western Australia on 31st December 1859.

District.	Under 1.			1 to 5.			5 to 10.			10 to 15.			Total under 15.			15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.			50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			Total of 15 and upwards.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	27	59	86	160	140	300	130	142	272	95	95	190	412	436	848	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	132	353	189	97	286	91	30	121	23	8	31	2	3		—	1	1	788	550	1338	1200	986	2186
Murray	2	6	8	31	23	54	26	23	49	15	19	34	74	71	145	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38	24	3	27	5	3	8	1	1	5	—	—	—	158	73	231	232	144	376
Perth	77	78	155	168	174	342	173	170	343	122	153	275	540	575	1115	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264	116	40	156	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	10	16	26	47	45	92	35	34	69	34	33	67	126	128	254	23	24	47	150	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109	27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	571	260	831
Sussex	10	10	20	36	45	81	19	30	49	12	10	22	77	95	172	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47	22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	338	103	441	415	198	613
Swan	38	30	68	63	69	132	55	64	119	35	53	88	191	216	407	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118	58	17	75	9	3	12	3	3	6	—	1	1	582	247	829	773	463	1236
Toodyay	32	39	71	83	91	174	69	60	129	69	48	117	253	238	491	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161	47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	776	260	1036	1029	498	1527
Victoria	7	21	28	45	46	91	28	36	64	27	18	45	107	121	228	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111	27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	647	256	903
Wellington	16	19	35	66	60	126	67	40	107	47	46	93	196	165	361	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96	31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	610	371	981
York	24	25	49	117	118	235	84	108	192	85	63	148	310	314	624	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161	69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	—	824	335	1159	1134	649	1783
Total	243	303	546	816	811	1627	686	707	1393	541	538	1079	2286	2359	4645	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2457	1017	374	1391	512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	8172	5134	13306
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491	—	491	437	—	437	76	—	76	40	—	40	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	1057	—	1057
Military	20	10	30	46	31	77	48	27	75	10	17	27	124	85	209	4	16	20	72	31	103	77	44	121	16	5	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	293	181	474
Grand Total	263	313	576	862	842	1704	734	734	1468	551	555	1106	2410	2444	4854	563	624	1187	2352	1009	3361	2372	643	3015	1109	379	1488	552	147	699	138	52	190	24	15	39	2	2	4	7112	2871	9983	9522	5315	14837

No. 4.—Ages of Married and Single of 15 Years and
(Ages of Prisoners and Military not

—	—	15 to 21.			21 to 30.			30 to 40.			40 to 50.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	Married	1	25	26	70	109	179	122	132	254	118	97	215
	Single	74	79	153	117	66	183	99	—	99	71	—	71
	Total	75	104	179	187	175	362	221	132	353	189	97	286
Murray	Married	—	2	2	8	12	20	15	11	26	11	16	27
	Single	32	11	43	31	9	40	20	5	25	11	—	11
	Total	32	13	45	39	21	60	35	16	51	22	16	38
Perth	Married	—	13	13	92	165	257	158	149	307	113	87	200
	Single	120	165	285	187	82	269	136	8	144	63	1	64
	Total	120	178	298	279	247	526	294	157	451	176	88	264
Plantagenet	Married	—	7	7	13	37	50	72	33	105	4	19	23
	Single	23	17	40	137	11	148	69	—	69	86	—	86
	Total	23	24	47	150	48	198	141	33	174	90	19	109
Sussex	Married	—	—	—	25	39	64	40	21	61	19	4	23
	Single	24	17	41	94	11	105	85	1	86	22	2	24
	Total	24	17	41	119	50	169	125	22	147	41	6	47
Swan	Married	1	9	10	45	78	123	68	43	111	74	29	103
	Single	60	52	112	133	9	142	119	—	119	12	3	15
	Total	61	61	122	178	87	265	187	43	230	86	32	118
Toodyay	Married	—	7	7	54	105	159	97	49	146	61	37	98
	Single	73	39	112	204	4	208	166	1	167	63	—	63
	Total	73	46	119	258	109	367	263	50	313	124	37	161
Victoria	Married	—	20	20	31	43	74	71	31	102	64	15	79
	Single	38	12	50	139	10	149	133	—	133	32	—	32
	Total	38	32	70	170	53	223	204	31	235	96	15	111
Wellington	Married	—	7	7	32	52	84	56	41	97	42	27	69
	Single	50	39	89	96	13	109	66	6	72	26	1	27
	Total	50	46	96	128	65	193	122	47	169	68	28	96
York	Married	—	23	23	66	107	173	109	59	168	71	35	106
	Single	63	64	127	215	16	231	157	9	166	54	1	55
	Total	63	87	150	281	123	404	266	68	334	125	36	161
Total	Married	2	113	115	436	747	1183	808	569	1377	577	367	944
	Single	557	495	1052	1353	231	1584	1050	30	1080	440	7	447
	Total	559	608	1167	1789	978	2767	1858	599	2457	1017	374	1391
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt.	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

upwards in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.
returned as divided into Married and Single.)

50 to 60.			60 to 70.			70 to 80.			80 and upwards.			TOTAL.			—	—
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
91	30	121	20	4	24	1	—	1	—	—	—	423	397	820	Married -	FREMANTLE.
—	—	—	3	4	7	1	3	4	—	1	1	365	153	518	Single -	
91	30	121	23	8	31	2	3	5	—	1	1	788	550	1338	Total.	
13	3	16	4	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	51	45	96	Married -	MURRAY.
11	—	11	1	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	107	28	135	Single -	
24	3	27	5	3	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	158	73	231	Total.	
87	36	123	14	11	25	2	2	4	1	—	1	467	463	930	Married -	PERTH.
29	4	33	12	8	20	7	3	10	—	—	—	554	271	825	Single -	
116	40	156	26	19	45	9	5	14	1	—	1	1021	734	1755	Total.	
22	6	28	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	104	222	Married -	PLANTAGENET.
5	—	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	28	355	Single -	
27	6	33	14	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	132	577	Total.	
5	7	12	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	72	165	Married -	SUSSEX.
17	—	17	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	245	31	276	Single -	
22	7	29	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	338	103	441	Total.	
15	14	29	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	1	1	207	176	383	Married -	SWAN.
43	3	46	7	2	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	375	71	446	Single -	
58	17	75	9	3	12	3	3	6	—	1	1	582	247	829	Total.	
30	11	41	3	4	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	248	214	462	Married -	TOODYAY.
17	1	18	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	528	46	574	Single -	
47	12	59	7	4	11	4	2	6	—	—	—	776	260	1036	Total.	
15	4	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	113	296	Married -	VICTORIA.
12	—	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	357	22	379	Single -	
27	4	31	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	540	135	675	Total.	
25	10	35	11	8	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	167	145	312	Married -	WELLINGTON.
6	1	7	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	61	308	Single -	
31	11	42	14	9	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	414	206	620	Total.	
43	17	60	11	3	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	300	245	545	Married -	YORK.
26	—	26	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	524	90	614	Single -	
69	17	86	18	3	21	2	1	3	—	—	—	824	335	1159	Total.	
346	138	484	78	33	111	9	6	15	1	1	2	2257	1974	4231	Married -	TOTAL.
166	9	175	47	19	66	15	9	24	1	1	2	3629	801	4430	Single -	
512	147	659	125	52	177	24	15	39	2	2	4	5886	2775	8661	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345	—	345	Married -	PRISONERS and TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN IN DEPÔT.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712	—	712	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057	—	1057	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	96	192	Married -	MILITARY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	73	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169	96	265	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2698	2070	4768	Married -	GRAND TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4414	801	5215	Single -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7112	2871	9983	Total.	

No. 5.—AGES of MALES of 15 Years and upwards, in CLASSES, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

—	15 to 21.	21 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Free	554	783	845	464	360	69	20	2	3097
Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men	1	425	474	197	30	46	—	—	1173
Ticket-of-Leave Men	4	580	538	356	122	12	4	—	1616
Ditto on hands of Government	—	1	21	16	10	2	—	—	50
Prisoners	—	491	417	60	30	9	—	—	1007
Military	4	72	77	16	—	—	—	—	169
TOTAL	563	2352	2372	1109	552	138	24	2	7112

No. 6.—CLASSIFICATION of the ADULT POPULATION (of 15 Years of Age and upwards) in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, as shown by the Census taken on the 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	Males of 15 and upwards.								Females of 15 and upwards.			Grand Total of 15 and upwards.
	Free Civilians.	Military.	Total Males of 15 and upwards who were born in the Colony or arrived therein as free Immigrants.	Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.	Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.	Total Adult Males who arrived in the Colony as Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Total Adult Males.	Families of Civilians.	Military.	Total.	Males and Females of 15 years and upwards.
Fremantle	545	52	597	111	132	504	747	1344	550	43	593	1937
Murray	108	—	108	26	24	—	50	158	73	—	73	231
Perth	570	105	675	215	236	260	711	1386	734	44	778	2164
Plantagenet	268	1	269	109	68	16	193	462	132	1	133	595
Sussex	154	—	154	41	143	—	184	338	103	—	103	441
Swan	298	4	302	118	166	91	375	677	247	4	251	928
Toodyay	365	2	367	150	261	46	457	824	260	1	261	1085
Victoria	219	1	220	70	251	31	352	572	135	—	135	707
Wellington	222	3	225	101	91	33	225	450	206	2	208	658
York	348	1	349	232	244	26	502	851	335	1	336	1187
Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	50	—	—	—	50
TOTAL	3097	169	3266	1173	1666	1007	3846	7112	2775	96	2871	9983

NOTE.—The Military only include the detachments of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment and the Royal Engineers; the Pensioners being permanently resident here are included in the general free population.

No. 7.—Married and Single of 15 Years and upwards, in Classes, in Western Australia, on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males of 15 and upwards.																									Total Males of 15 and upwards.					Females of 15 and upwards.									Total Females of 15 and upwards.					Total Population of 15 Years and upwards.
	Free Civilians.					Military.					Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.					Ticket-of-Leave Men.					Prisoners.										Families of Civilians.					Families of Military.									
	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Wives are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	Married.	Married, whose Husbands are not in the Colony.	Total Married.	Single.	Total.	
Fremantle -	339	5	344	201	545	41	—	41	11	52	20	21	41	70	111	8	30	38	94	132	10	180	190	314	504	418	236	654	690	1344	378	19	397	153	550	43	—	43	—	43	421	19	440	153	593	1937
Murray - -	38	2	40	68	108	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	19	26	—	4	4	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	44	7	51	107	158	45	—	45	28	73	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	28	73	231
Perth -	327	10	337	233	570	45	—	45	60	105	60	22	82	133	215	15	33	48	188	236	—	80	80	180	260	447	145	592	794	1386	431	32	463	271	734	44	—	44	—	44	475	32	507	271	778	2164
Plantagenet -	92	7	99	169	268	1	—	1	—	1	10	4	14	95	109	—	5	5	63	68	—	3	3	13	16	103	19	122	340	462	101	3	104	28	132	1	—	1	—	1	102	3	105	28	133	595
Sussex - -	62	5	67	87	154	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	29	41	7	7	14	129	143	—	—	—	—	—	77	16	93	245	338	72	—	72	31	103	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72	31	103	441
Swan - -	131	—	131	167	298	4	—	4		4	30	20	50	68	118	9	17	26	140	166	—	28	28	63	91	174	65	239	438	677	175	1	176	71	247	4	—	4	—	4	179	1	180	71	251	928
Toodyay - -	170	3	173	192	365	1	—	1	1	2	20	24	44	106	150	10	21	31	230	261	—	8	8	38	46	204	56	257	567	824	213	1	214	46	260	1	—	1	—	1	214	1	215	46	261	1085
Victoria - -	130	4	134	85	219	1	—	1	—	1	19	10	29	41	70	3	17	20	231	251	—	7	7	24	31	153	38	191	381	572	112	1	113	22	135	—	—	—	—	—	112	1	113	22	135	707
Wellington -	120	—	120	102	222	2	—	2	1	3	20	15	35	66	101	4	8	12	79	91	—	11	11	22	33	146	34	180	270	450	145	—	145	61	206	2	—	2	—	2	147	—	147	61	208	658
York - -	185	—	185	163	348	1	—	1	—	1	53	33	86	146	232	8	21	29	215	244	—	7	7	19	26	247	61	308	543	851	242	3	245	90	335	1	—	1	—	1	243	3	246	90	336	1187
Ticket-of-Leave Men on the hands of Government -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	39	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	39	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Total -	1594	36	1630	1467	3097	96	—	96	73	169	246	154	400	773	1173	64	174	238	1428	1666	10	324	334	673	1007	2010	688	2698	4414	7112	1914	60	1974	801	2775	96	—	96	—	96	2010	60	2070	801	2871	9983

No. 8.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

DISTRICT.	Church of England.			Wesleyans.			Independents.			Presbyterians.			Baptists and other Protestants.			Total Protestants.			Church of Rome.			Jews, Mahometans, and Infidels.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	855	664	1519	20	25	45	44	38	82	20	15	35	6	2	8	945	744	1689	243	228	471	12	14	26	1200	986	2186
Murray	204	119	323	—	—	—	6	3	9	6	6	12	—	—	—	216	128	344	16	16	32	—	—	—	232	144	376
Perth	957	717	1674	235	223	458	43	34	77	13	8	21	18	13	31	1266	995	2261	288	314	602	7	—	7	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	417	189	606	2	2	4	—	—	—	36	21	57	4	3	7	459	215	674	110	45	155	2	—	2	571	260	831
Sussex	325	151	476	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	1	331	154	485	83	44	127	1	—	1	415	198	613
Swan	599	322	921	22	30	52	27	29	56	10	1	11	3	—	3	661	382	1043	109	81	190	3	—	3	773	463	1236
Toodyay	691	326	1017	29	9	38	—	—	—	16	2	18	1	—	1	737	337	1074	291	161	452	1	—	1	1029	498	1527
Victoria	484	177	661	16	4	20	—	—	—	8	9	17	—	—	—	508	190	698	138	66	204	1	—	1	647	256	903
Wellington	377	224	601	25	22	47	11	9	20	15	5	20	—	—	—	428	260	688	176	111	287	6	—	6	610	371	981
York	802	430	1232	99	60	159	7	6	13	11	1	12	9	3	12	928	500	1428	206	149	355	—	—	—	1134	649	1783
TOTAL	5711	3319	9030	450	377	827	138	119	257	138	69	207	42	21	63	6479	3905	10384	1660	1215	2875	33	14	47	8172	5134	13306
Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government	680	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	680	373	—	373	4	—	4	1057	—	1057
Military	150	82	232	5	3	8	71	57	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	142	368	67	39	106	—	—	—	293	181	474
GRAND TOTAL	6541	3401	9942	455	380	835	209	176	385	138	69	207	42	21	63	7385	4047	11432	2100	1254	3354	37	14	51	9522	5315	14837

No. 9.—Country of Birth of Population of Western Australia, from Census taken on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Prisoners or Ticket-of-Leave Men in Depôt, or Military.)

District.	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.			Wales.			Western Australia.			Other British Possessions.			Foreigners.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	540	369	909	211	215	426	53	33	86	10	1	11	333	335	668	28	26	54	25	7	32	1200	986	2186
Murray	94	27	121	27	37	64	9	2	11	2	1	3	94	76	170	2	1	3	4	—	4	232	144	376
Perth	740	429	1169	207	265	472	49	25	74	7	3	10	517	556	1073	11	28	39	30	3	33	1561	1309	2870
Plantagenet	267	68	335	66	38	104	50	16	66	1	—	1	157	130	287	15	8	23	15	—	15	571	260	831
Sussex	223	33	256	48	44	92	25	5	30	2	—	2	103	110	213	5	6	11	9	—	9	415	198	613
Swan	380	128	508	94	95	189	25	4	29	10	3	13	249	220	469	6	8	14	9	5	14	773	463	1236
Toodyay	410	102	512	202	131	333	68	12	80	6	1	7	288	250	538	7	2	9	48	—	48	1029	498	1527
Victoria	355	83	438	126	47	173	41	4	45	12	6	18	93	113	206	7	2	9	13	1	14	647	256	903
Wellington	252	114	366	121	88	209	20	6	26	—	—	—	193	159	352	14	4	18	10	—	10	610	371	981
York	569	165	734	202	142	344	36	4	40	8	2	10	308	330	638	3	2	5	8	4	12	1134	649	1783
Total	3830	1518	5348	1304	1102	2406	376	111	487	58	17	75	2335	2279	4614	98	87	185	171	20	191	8172	5134	13306

No. 10.—Education of Persons in Western Australia of the Age of 5 Years and upwards, on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Military or Prisoners.)

District.	No. above 5 years of age who could read and write.			No. above 5 years of age who could read only.			Total No. above 5 years of age who could read.			No. above 5 years of age who could not write.			No. above 5 years of age who could not read or write.			Total No. of 5 years and upwards.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fremantle	659	465	1124	64	78	142	723	543	1266	354	322	676	290	244	534	1013	787	1800
Murray	142	79	221	24	10	34	166	89	255	57	36	93	33	26	59	199	115	314
Perth	749	520	1269	121	115	236	870	635	1505	567	537	1104	446	422	868	1316	1057	2373
Plantagenet	364	124	488	34	31	65	398	155	553	150	75	225	116	44	160	514	199	713
Sussex	263	87	350	35	8	43	298	95	393	106	56	162	71	48	119	369	143	512
Swan	438	237	675	70	73	143	508	310	818	234	127	361	164	54	218	672	364	1036
Toodyay	603	240	843	82	46	128	685	286	971	311	128	439	229	82	311	914	368	1282
Victoria	384	98	482	44	30	74	428	128	556	211	91	302	167	61	228	595	189	784
Wellington	379	178	557	56	52	108	435	230	665	149	114	263	93	62	155	528	292	820
York	670	267	937	107	96	203	777	363	1140	323	239	562	216	143	359	993	506	1499
Total	4651	2295	6946	637	539	1176	5288	2834	8122	2462	1725	4187	1825	1186	3011	7113	4020	11133

No. 11.—POPULATION of TOWNS, not including PRISONERS, in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on 31st December 1859.

Town.	Married.			Single of 15 and upwards.			Children under 15.			Military and their Families.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	70	66	136	160	6	166	82	102	184	1	5	6	313	179	492
Bunbury	41	36	77	32	13	45	50	38	88	12	6	18	135	93	228
Fremantle	423	397	820	365	153	518	412	436	848	112	94	206	1312	1080	2392
Guildford	61	55	116	89	24	113	53	72	125	8	7	15	211	158	369
Perth	419	423	842	468	257	725	468	515	983	149	63	212	1504	1258	2762
York	119	91	210	126	30	156	128	118	246	4	2	6	377	241	618
TOTAL TOWNS	1133	1068	2201	1240	483	1723	1193	1281	2474	286	177	463	3852	3009	6861

No. 12.—ABORIGINES in PRIVATE EMPLOY in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

District.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Fremantle	9	3	12
Murray	6	1	7
Perth	4	8	12
Plantagenet	14	16	30
Sussex	33	10	43
Swan	14	6	20
Toodyay	81	21	102
Victoria	3	2	5
Wellington	3	1	4
York	9	1	10
TOTAL	176	69	245

No. 13.—Occupations of the Male Population in Western Australia, also the Number of Female Domestic Servants, on 31st December 1859.

(Not including Military or Prisoners, or Ticket-of-Leave Men on hands of Government.)

| District. | Agriculture and Grazing. | | | | | | Trade and Commerce. | | | | | | | | | | | | Mechanics, Artisans, Handicrafts, and Trades. | | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 14.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of the POPULATION of WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

	WHOLE POPULATION. 14837.		MALES. 9522.		FEMALES. 5315.		ADULT MALES. 7112.		ADULT FEMALES. 2871.		CONDITION OF ADULT MALES. 7112.					RELIGION. 14837.						
	Males.	Females.	Under 15.	Above 15.	Under 15.	Above 15.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Free.	Military.	Expirees and Conditional-Pardon Men.	Ticket-of-Leave Men.	Prisoners.	Church of England.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Other Protestants.	Total Protestants.	Church of Rome.	Jews, Mahometans, &c.
	9522	5315	2410	7112	2444	2871	2698	4414	2070	801	3097	169	1173	1666	1007	9942	835	385	270	11432	3354	51
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	64·17	35·83	16·24	47·93	16·48	19·35	29·75	18·19	13·96	5·39	20·83	1·14	7·9	11·23	6·78	67	5·63	2·6	1·82	77·05	22·6	·35
„ Male Population (9522.)	—	—	25·31	74·69	—	—	28·34	46·35	—	—	32·52	1·77	12·41	17·41	10·58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	45·99	54·01	—	—	15·06	38·95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Male Adult Population (7112.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	37·93	62·07	—	—	43·55	2·38	16·5	23·42	14·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72·1	27·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued.*)

	OCCUPATIONS.							
	Agriculture and Grazing.	Trade and Commerce.	Mechanics, Artisans, &c.	General Labourers.	Government Civil Service.	Military.	Other Callings.	Convicts on hands of Government.
	3066	381	867	1016	235	169	396	1057
In each 100 of whole Population (14837.)	20·66	2·56	5·84	6·84	1·58	1·14	2·66	7·12
„ Male Population (9522.)	32·19	4·01	9·1	10·67	2·46	1·77	4·15	11·1
„ Female Population (5315.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Male Adult Population (7112.)	43·11	5·35	12·19	14·28	3·3	2·37	5·56	14·86
„ Female Adult Population (2871.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 15.—Cultivation in Western Australia, in Acres, in 1859.

District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize, Beans, and Pulse.	Hay and Green Crop.	Fallow.	Land cleared for Cultivation.	Kitchen Garden.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Vineyard.	Total Cultivated Land, and Land prepared for Cultivation.	Produce of 1858 Vintage.	
														Wine, gallons.	Dried Fruits, lbs.
Fremantle - - -	76	70	—	1	8	105	36	122	45	11	1	14	489	600	200
Murray - - -	595	80	31	7	—	223	86	137	26	7	1	11	1204	900	700
Perth - - - -	202	95	45	89	36	282	72	203	129	55	4	91	1303	4586	9009
Plantagenet - - -	385	169	11	11	5	134	96	313	63	21	1	1	1210	—	—
Sussex - - - -	569	224	4	326	11	120	95	586	24	63	1	7	2030	100	—
Swan - - - -	1767	297	120	91	12	1540	295	850	87	49	4	113	5225	9878	7090
Toodyay - - -	3489	943	105	47	4	991	926	1252	57	11	1	30	7856	135	678
Victoria - - - -	1573	622	54	6	4	296	509	2037	21	8	1	5	5136	—	—
Wellington - - -	1813	464	85	82	3	367	166	894	56	144	3	52	4129	4389	1135
York - - - -	3141	1065	162	47	2	1380	957	1684	66	8	4	39	8555	245	140
Total - -	13610	4029	617	707	85	5438	3238	8078	574	377	21	363	37137	20833	18952

No. 16.—Stock in Western Australia on 31st December 1859.

District.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
Fremantle - - -	115	678	1439	380	208
Murray - - -	407	2475	1707	273	113
Perth - - - -	354	1608	1667	968	847
Plantagenet - - -	807	1223	36736	706	35
Sussex - - - -	700	4559	5523	463	8
Swan - - - -	1005	4217	9900	1238	652
Toodyay - - - -	1832	4923	56425	2744	138
Victoria - - -	853	4399	43768	556	159
Wellington - - -	731	5672	4570	767	69
York - - - -	1582	1236	73080	3335	56
Total - - -	8386	30990	234815	11430	2285

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.—MILLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.	TOTAL.
13	7	6	28	54

No. 18.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL REVENUE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Revenue - -	34161	34452	42103	33548	45039	48752

No. 19.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—COLONIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonial Expenditure - -	36860	40153	38865	37627	39355	45728

No. 20.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Civil Services - - -	89473	79321	61832	57196	59416	56819
Military Services - -	53124	35286	31645	34126	48629	35251
TOTAL - -	132597	114607	93477	91322	108045	92070

No. 21.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—IMPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Imports - - - - -	128260	105320	122938	94532	144932	125315

No. 22.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—EXPORTS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Exports - - - - -	36242	46314	44739	59947	78649	93037

No. 23.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING INWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships - -	97	9	112	117	116	111
Tonnage - - -	38963	27532	26681	59822	58830	63414

No. 24.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SHIPPING OUTWARDS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Number of Ships - -	No Return.	93	112	117	113	103
Tonnage - - - - -	No Return.	37907	26604	59822	47719	57665

No. 25.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CROWN LANDS GRANTED and SOLD in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Crown Lands granted and sold -	2142	1715	2456	2713	3368	2231

No. 26.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—CULTIVATED LAND in ACRES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.
(Not including Fallowed, or Land cleared for Cultivation.)

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Wheat - - - - -	5897	8409	9712	10895	11717	13610
Barley - - - - -	1539	1601	3459	1849	2827	4029
Oats - - - - - -	335	299	436	352	546	617
Rye - - - - -	204	270	287	431	481	707
Maize, Beans, and Pulse -	61	87	42	95	80	85
Hay and Green Crop - -	3236	2284	3470	3559	4284	5438
Vineyard - - - -	155	162	179	221	292	363
Potatoes - - -	218	272	187	266	255	377
Kitchen Garden - - -	342	304	303	295	348	574
TOTAL - -	11987	13688	18075	17963	20830	25800

No. 27.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—STOCK from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Horses - - - - -	4499	4887	5408	7214	7153	8386
Cattle - - - -	20436	21083	23207	26297	27806	30999
Sheep - - - - -	173568	184114	177717	198386	217280	234815
Pigs - - - - -	4442	5309	6247	8651	9338	11430
Goats - - - - -	1003	560	1258	1532	1744	2185

No. 28.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—BIRTHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males - - - - -	156	212	194	256	257	269
Females - - - - -	132	189	161	210	234	262
TOTAL -	288	401	355	466	491	531

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 29.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—DEATHS from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Males - - - - - -	40	38	75	113	101	143
Females - - - - -	18	20	21	51	63	66
TOTAL -	58	58	96	164	164	209

No. 30.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—MARRIAGES from 1854 to 1859, both Years inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Church of England -	48	34	27	36	53	62
Wesleyans - -	21	21	20	19	25	24
Independents - -	12	21	14	16	19	12
Church of Rome - -	28	31	29	23	34	43
District Registrars -	16	20	9	19	13	10
TOTAL - -	125	127	99	113	144	151

No. 31.—CHURCHES and CHAPELS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	TOTAL.
14	5	4	3	26

No. 32.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
14	641

No. 33.—MINES working in WESTERN AUSTRALIA on 31st December 1859.

Copper.	Lead.	TOTAL.
8	4	12

FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

A. DURLACHER,
Registrar-General.

NEW ZEALAND.

No. 19.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 74.) Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, July 27, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward six copies of the statistics of New Zealand for the year 1859.

The introductory report of the Registrar-General is so comprehensive, that I need not trouble your Grace with any lengthened remarks on the subject. The augmentation in the population, which amounts to 20·54 per cent., and the corresponding prosperity of the colony, are most satisfactory, and prove that if adequately protected by the mother country this colony, will in a few years be one of the most important in Her Majesty's dominions, and will contribute in no small degree to its wealth.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

REPORT to the Honourable E. W. STAFFORD, Colonial Secretary, &c.

SIR, Registrar-General's Office, Auckland, July 2, 1860.

I HAVE the honour to present a series of statistical tables for the year 1859, in continuation of the volumes of statistics of New Zealand for 1853–1856, 1857, and 1858, which have been previously published.

In the important branches of information dependent on the census, it is obvious that, during the interval between one triennial enumeration and another, the utmost that can be arrived at must be approximations, more or less close, according to the nature and extent of the data upon which each can be calculated. As respects the population, however, it has usually been found that,—by adding to the previously ascertained numbers, the excess of births over deaths, and of immigration over emigration,—an estimate can be obtained, which may be received as substantially reliable. On this plan the population table (No. 1) has been compiled, the census taken in December 1858 forming the basis. It will be seen that the increase of the population of European descent in New Zealand during the year 1859 is estimated to have been no less than 12,180; viz., 7,428 males, and 4,752 females; an augmentation, the magnitude of which becomes evident when it is shown *centesimally*, the increase upon every 100 of the gross population having amounted to 20·54; or, taking the comparative numbers of the sexes separately, to 22·10 on the male, and 18·50 on the female population respectively.

The elements of the calculation may be shown compendiously as follows (the Chatham Islands being omitted):—

Increase by arrivals in 1859	21,188	
„ births „	2,646	
Total increase		23,834
Decrease by departures	10,950	
„ deaths	704	
Total decrease		11,654
Net increase in 1859		12,180
Population in December 1858, as shown by census		59,328
Estimated population in December 1859		71,508

NEW ZEALAND.

The increase, it will be seen, was owing mainly to the unusual tide of immigration to New Zealand during 1859, especially to Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago. The particulars appear in Table No. 3, in which the immigration and emigration for the year are shown, not (as on previous occasions) merely by summaries for the provinces, but by the details for each port.

The distribution of this increase through the several parts of the colony is shown both numerically and centesimally in the following Table:—

PROVINCES.	Population (as ascertained by Census) in December 1858.			Estimated Population in December 1859.			Estimated Numerical Increase in 1859.			Centesimal Increase in 1859.		
										On the Numbers of the Sexes respectively.		On the Total Population.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
Auckland - -	10,218	7,959	18,177	12,384	9,302	21,686	2,166	1,343	3,509	21·19	16·87	19·30
N. Plymouth (Taranaki)	1,414	1,236	2,650	1,450	1,276	2,726	36	40	76	2·54	3·23	2·86
Wellington - -	6,524	5,229	11,753	7,495	5,549	13,044	971	320	1,291	14·88	6·11	10·98
Hawke's Bay - -	1,063	451	1,514	1,411	617	2,028	348	166	514	32·73	36·80	33·94
Nelson - - -	5,203	4,069	9,272	5,654	4,524	10,178	451	455	906	8·66	11·18	9·77
Canterbury - -	5,301	3,666	8,967	7,445	5,339	12,784	2,144	1,673	3,817	40·44	45·63	42·56
Otago - - -	3,874	3,070	6,944	5,185	3,825	9,010	1,311	755	2,066	33·83	24·59	29·75
Totals - -	33,597	25,680	59,277*	41,024	30,432	71,456*	7,427	4,752	12,179	22·10	18·50	20·54

* Stewart's Island not being included, the addition of 51 in 1858, and 52 in 1859, to the above totals, will be necessary to make them agree with the figures in the General Tables of Population.

In other branches of the Census Statistics the same closeness of approximation cannot be expected, no data of equal trustworthiness being available. Still, the assumption that the persons added to the population in 1859 may, generally speaking, be regarded as divisible into about the same proportions as respects places of birth, religious denominations, occupations, and state of education, with the persons who were in the colony when the census was taken, may perhaps be admitted as some guide in the absence of more accurate information. With this object, I subjoin further tabular views of the results of the last census, calculated centesimally, which have at least a definite value as exhibiting in a convenient form portions of the reliable information obtained in December 1858, and may be regarded as supplementary to the last statistical volume. In these calculations the population of Stewart's and the Chatham Islands (amounting collectively to only 136 souls) and the military and their families are not included. It is scarcely necessary to premise that the tables refer only to the population of European descent in New Zealand.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

TABLE showing the per-centage of places of Birth of the Population in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	New Zealand.	Australian Colonies.	Other British Dominions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Places, or not described.
Auckland - - - -	30·08	15·26	9·28	0·32	34·28	3·61	4·06	0·93	0·31	0·29	1·58
New Plymouth (Taranaki) -	52·98	1·92	2·53	0·19	40·00	0·90	0·87	0·04	—	0·19	0·38
Wellington - - - -	43·48	5·78	9·90	0·35	35·84	2·04	0·95	0·31	0·10	0·34	0·91
Hawke's Bay - - -	43·99	8·06	11·03	0·53	26·55	4·03	2·11	0·99	0·99	0·79	0·93
Nelson - - - - -	45·86	3·32	8·20	0·45	35·54	1·90	1·28	0·36	0·21	2·60	0·28
Canterbury - - - -	60·61	4·62	6·97	0·71	21·61	1·09	1·45	0·30	0·67	1·02	0·95
Otago - - - - -	19·30	2·97	50·47	0·22	22·02	2·19	1·19	0·35	0·14	0·29	0·86
Average for the Colony - -	39·94	7·68	13·45	0·39	31·49	2·37	2·09	0·52	0·29	0·78	1·00

Occupations.

In this, as in other colonies, the inquiry into the occupations of the people is perhaps that in which the information to be obtained from the census is least capable of being tabulated with precision. Many settlers pursue more than one avocation; and the calling entered in the census schedule is not always that in which the person is most habitually engaged, or from which he principally derives his maintenance. The descriptions are also frequently indefinite, and different names are given to what may be regarded as substantially the same business. The following table, however, which is calculated from a careful compilation of the entries under this heading in the census schedules of December 1858, will afford a general view of the proportions in which the population are engaged in the principal pursuits and employments.

TABLE showing centesimally the Distribution of Occupations in New Zealand in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agricultural and Pastoral.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Professions (including Clerical, Legal, Medical Teachers, Surveyors, and other Educated Professions).	Labourers.	Miscellaneous, including Domestic Servants.	No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children).
Auckland	3·74	5·39	9·64	1·84	7·00	8·39	64·00
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	2·38	8·83	5·92	1·96	4·26	3·89	72·76
Wellington	3·43	6·42	7·46	1·53	5·03	7·27	68·86
Hawke's Bay	3·96	15·46	9·84	1·78	9·64	15·59	43·73
Nelson	2·72	8·27	5·99	1·53	7·58	7·40	66·51
Canterbury	2·61	8·42	7·52	1·62	7·67	6·47	65·69
Otago	1·74	9·95	5·92	1·05	7·85	7·59	65·90
Average for the Colony	3·05	7·45	7·72	1·61	6·85	7·61	65·71

Religious Denominations.

In the following Table the order in the schedule of "religious bodies," appended to "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been generally followed; but the Presbyterians have been brought under one heading, householders, in very many instances, not having regarded the distinctive designations of the several Presbyterian churches in filling the census forms.

TABLE showing the Per-centage of the Religious Denominations in New Zealand in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic Church.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Congregational Independents.	Baptists.	Primitive Methodists.	Lutheran Church.	Hebrews.	Society of Friends.	Other Denominations, or not described.
Auckland	45·82	15·49	21·98	8·12	3·03	1·84	0·41	0·15	0·66	0·04	2·46
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	52·08	2·94	2·00	20·11	4·19	1·51	11·85	0·08	—	0·30	4·94
Wellington	54·60	14·55	10·61	12·32	1·72	1·92	1·20	0·21	0·32	0·13	2·42
Hawke's Bay	62·02	17·44	13·01	3·10	1·39	0·33	0·13	0·53	0·20	0·92	0·93
Nelson	54·98	12·01	6·34	11·30	1·51	4·37	0·21	3·00	0·19	0·13	5·96
Canterbury	72·88	10·67	4·08	8·26	1·13	1·47	0·11	0·54	0·09	0·02	0·75
Otago	25·50	65·74	2·02	1·35	2·22	1·67	0·03	0·39	0·01	0·16	0·91
Average for the Colony	51·40	19·40	11·11	9·09	2·16	2·12	0·95	0·70	0·32	0·12	2·63

Education.

The following Table is condensed from one published amongst the Census Tables in the Statistics of last year. As compared with the Census Returns of 1851, there appears an increase, in seven years, of the proportion of the population able to read and write, amounting to more than 9 per cent.

TABLE showing the Centesimal Proportions of Males and Females respectively, and of the Total (European) Population of New Zealand, able or unable to read or write, in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.								
	Cannot read.		Read only.		Read and Write.		Both Sexes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.
Auckland	24·89	28·23	10·43	15·05	64·68	56·72	26·35	12·46	61·19
New Plymouth (Taranki)	24·75	25·24	12·17	15·45	63·08	59·31	24·98	13·70	61·32
Wellington	24·27	26·89	9·93	14·84	65·80	58·27	25·43	12·12	62·45
Hawke's Bay	20·88	39·91	6·12	7·98	73·00	52·11	26·55	6·67	66·78
Nelson	22·91	26·52	7·67	11·43	69·42	62·05	24·49	9·32	66·19
Canterbury	22·28	27·91	8·58	10·31	69·14	61·78	24·58	9·29	66·13
Otago	21·35	25·02	10·79	13·94	67·86	61·04	22·97	12·18	64·85
Average for the Colony	23·51	27·32	9·59	13·52	66·90	59·16	25·16	11·29	63·55

NEW ZEALAND.

The quantity of land under cultivation, and the numbers of live stock in the colony, can be estimated, with any reliable degree of correctness, only in the years when the census is taken; the basis of greater or lesser probability on which the calculations in the preceding tables rest, scarcely existing where so much is necessarily contingent upon circumstances. It may be generally stated, however, that, on a comparison of the results of the censuses in 1851 and 1858 respectively, it was found that during seven years the land under crop in the colony had increased from 29,140 to 140,965 acres, and the land fenced from 30,470 to 235,488 acres; and the numbers of live stock, of all kinds, from 299,115 to 1,727,997. If it is assumed that the increase for the last year was according to the average of the previous septennial period, then, in December 1859 the quantity of land under crop would be 156,940 acres, and of land fenced, 264,776 acres; and the aggregate number of live stock about 1,932,123. This estimate, however, affords no more than a very general idea of what a census taken in 1859 might have been expected to show.

The Abstract of the Census of the Aboriginal Native Population taken in 1857–58, as published in the Statistical volume for last year, is reprinted in this volume (Table No. 2.); no later information having been available, except with regard to the province of Canterbury, a careful census of the native population in which (with the exception of the west coast) was taken by Mr. Walter Buller in the beginning of the present year. Though confined to a single province,—and that one in which there are comparatively few Maories,—yet the recent date as well as the completeness of the information render it interesting; and the portions of Mr. Buller's returns which show the numbers of the native population, the live stock owned by them, and their crops and cultivations, are included in the Appendix.

The Tables relating to Trade and Interchange, and the Revenue Tables, have been prepared in the offices of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter, and may be received with full confidence in their accuracy. An alteration has been made in the form in which the details of imports and exports are presented; the whole of the ports being now arranged in one table, instead of being given in separate tables as heretofore. Otherwise the previous plan has been continued, the summaries especially being still prepared so as to afford, in a very compendious shape, information which it would cost the general reader considerable pains to extract from the detailed statements, which, nevertheless, have their special value for those who desire to enter more minutely into commercial and financial questions, for the consideration of which they are designed to afford materials and facility.

A comparison of these tables with those for the immediately preceding year, and for the previous years from 1853 (the most important of which are included in the following summaries), will afford satisfactory evidence of the progress of the colony. It may be convenient to bring together here a few of the principal results of such a comparison.

The total value of imports, which had increased from 597,827*l.* in 1853 to 1,141,273*l.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 1,551,030*l.*, being an increase of 409,757*l.* on the last year.

The total value of exports, which was 303,282*l.* in 1853, and 458,023*l.* in 1858, rose in 1859 to 551,484*l.*, being an increase of 93,461*l.* in that year. Omitting the exports of articles imported from other countries, and taking only the exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures (which are manifestly those from which the real development of the resources of the colony is to be inferred), it is gratifying to find that there was an increase in the last year amounting to 87,358*l.* 12*s.*, the totals being 521,308*l.* in 1859, against 433,949*l.* 8*s.* in 1858.

The shipping exhibits a corresponding increase. In 1853, the vessels entered inwards were 238, with a tonnage of 65,504; in 1858, vessels 339, tonnage 90,118; in 1859, vessels 438, tonnage 136,580. Outwards, the vessels numbered in 1853, 229, tonnage 62,891; in 1858, vessels 322, tonnage 82,293; in 1859, vessels 398, tonnage 120,392.

The total revenue of the colony, which had risen from 149,820*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* in 1853 to 341,654*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* in 1858, amounted in 1859 to 459,648*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase in that year, as compared with 1858, of 117,993*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* Of this increase, the ordinary revenue shows 29,120*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* above 1858, the increase in the customs duties (exclusive of the export duty on gold) making 16,679*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* of this amount, while the territorial revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by the sum of 80,082*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Such information as I have been able to obtain respecting the meteorology of New Zealand in 1859, is given in the Appendix. It includes (Appendix A.) an abstract of the Meteorological Register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, which Colonel Mould has kindly supplied, in continuation of similar tables for previous years, commencing with 1853, furnished by him, and published in the former volumes of statistics. Appendix B. is an abstract of daily observations made at Heathcote Valley, near Lyttelton, by I. T. Cookson, Esq., M.G.A.; and Appendix C., a wind and weather table, also for Canterbury, from observations by C. O. Torlesse, Esq., both those gentlemen having courteously forwarded this information for the present volume, in addition to the information supplied by them for the last. Dr. Thomson's interesting table, comparing New Zealand with other countries as regards climate, is again reprinted from the volume for 1853–1856.

It does not seem necessary to remark here upon the other tables in the following series, notes being appended to such of them as appeared to require any particular explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

(*Note.*—The Appendices above referred to, being very minute, are not reprinted.)

EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Queen's House, Colombo,
June, 15 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

IT is peculiarly gratifying to me, at the close of my administration of the affairs of this island, to be enabled to submit to your Grace additional proofs that the high estimate which I originally formed of its capabilities was not exaggerated, and that my views as to the system best calculated to develope its resources have been corroborated by the results of another year.

2. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for the confidence which your Grace and those of your predecessors, under whom I have had the honour of serving during the last five years, have been pleased to place in my recommendations; or for the cordial co-operation that I have found here in the Executive and Legislative Councils. Without this double support my government must have been as barren as I trust it will hereafter be thought fruitful in useful works; the progress of the Colony would have been retarded; other coffee-producing countries might have been brought into a dangerous rivalry with Ceylon; and land, which is now becoming a favourite investment with capitalists, even when there is no intention of bringing it into immediate cultivation, would not have acquired that value which is the fruit of improved communications and easier access.

Revenue.

3. Without going over the ground afresh upon which I entered so largely last year, and referring to the Tabular Returns appended to paragraph 6 of my despatch, to show the gradual increase of the revenue since 1854, I shall now simply state, that the revenue of 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, the receipts of 1858 being 654,961*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and those of 1859 747,036*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, while the expenditure of the latter year, not including the surplus fund votes, amounted to 698,268*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving a net surplus upon the year of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* If the surplus fund expenditure, amounting to 53,825*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.*, be added to the outlay, as well as to the receipts, the latter will amount to 800,862*l.* 9*s.* 8¾*d.*, the expenditure to 752,093*l.* 18*s.* 7¾*d.*, the balance of 48,768*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* remaining the same,

4. This is the largest amount yet reached in Ceylon, the revenue having only realized 408,000*l.* in the year ending 1st January 1855. And the progress made is the more satisfactory, because of its steadiness. The receipts of 1859, as I have just stated, exceeded those of 1858 by 92,075*l.*, and those of 1857 by 169,008*l.* If compared with 1854, the excess amounts to no less a sum than 339,037*l.*

Expenditure.

5. The increase in the expenditure of the Colony bears a fair proportion to that of the revenue. Large additions have been made to establishments to meet the new wants which the increase of business has created. The Colony has seen that it was its interest to pay its servants better; to encourage a more frequent supervision of the outlying districts, by a liberal scale of travelling allowances; to facilitate the access to justice by ambulatory courts, which have been tried at Nawellepettia, Pusilawe, and Maturatte in the central province, at Plopalle and Mallagam in the northern, and at Calmone in the eastern province, with decided success, and are now about to be extended to the districts of the Knuckles, Rangalle, and Meddemahanuwera, which are too far removed from Kandy to avail themselves of the regular police court; and to provide for the growing desire for land, by an increase in the survey department, which alone amounts to 4,783*l.* a year. The result is, that the expenditure of 1859 amounted to 698,263*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, against 594,332*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* in 1858, showing a net increase of 103,936*l.*

Items of Increase in Revenue.

6. The principal items of increase in revenue are:—

Customs - - -	£33,323
Land sales - - -	7,633
Land revenue - -	16,078
Rents (exclusive of land) -	2,575
Licences - - -	3,556
Pearl fishery (as compared with 1858)	24,181

Some of these, like the pearl fishery, are accidental, and are not likely to recur for some years. Others have a permanent character, for they denote increased cultivation, arising from the higher value of agricultural produce throughout the island; increased traffic, as shown by the greater competition for toll rents; and increased consumption, under the heads of arrack, salt, and rice, the latter of which has largely contributed to the increase in the customs.

7. By a series of papers, which the Acting Auditor General has prepared at my suggestion, though not usually included in the Blue Book, it appears that the customs receipts have risen from 110,952*l.* in 1854 to 218,498*l.* in 1859; the arrack rent, from 58,697*l.* to 76,943*l*; salt, from 52,570*l*, to 68,283*l*; toll rents, from 27,656*l.* to 48,706; land revenue, from 49,647*l.* to 97,920*l.*; land sales, from 6,015*l.* to 31,755*l.*; the total increase in the five years under the six heads of revenue included in the table from which I quote being 236, 566*l.*, and the average annual increase 47,312*l.*, which, added to the receipts of the pearl fisheries, amounting to 140,490*l.* sufficiently accounts for the constantly recurring excess of the actual over the estimated revenue, and for the fact that after providing for an aggregate expenditure of 351,269*l.* under supplementary supply bills, the balances that have accrued have covered a surplus fund expenditure of 224,000*l.*, yet left 85,814*l.* in the treasury at the close of 1859, in lieu of the 40,781*l.* that I found there, on the 1st January 1855:—

Assets and Liabilities.

8. For the table of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of the Government on the 31st December 1859 of 213,344*l.* But this, like all previous balances under the same head is not a net balance; deductions must be made from it for revenue debts (many of which have figured among the assets of the Colony for the last 30 years, without the slightest chance of any portion of the amount being recovered), surcharges and widows' pension fund, which reduce the real amount to 85,814*l.* But that is a net available balance, over and above the revenue of 1860, which I leave in the treasury at the disposal of my successor, subject only to such demands as may be made upon it under the general surplus fund bill, which Mr. Labouchere directed me to bring in, but in which I shall include nothing that is not indispensable for the completion of works begun under my administration, but left in consequence of my removal from the Colony in an unfinished state. I allude more especially to the courts at Hulfsdorp, the two wings of which are built, while 8,000*l.* are still required for the Supreme Court, which is to fill the space in the centre, according to the original design.

Surplus Fund Ordinances.

9. I have nothing to add to the details given upon this subject in my Blue Book Despatch of last year (par 5.), and in the message accompanying the additional ordinance brought in at the close of last Session.

Most of the works thus provided for are approaching to completion, and the benefits derived from the outlay by the Colony are admitted to be a full equivalent for the cost.

Cash in Hand.

10. From the Treasurer's returns, it appears that the cash in hand, in the general treasury, and the several cutcherries in the island, on the 1st January 1860, was 97,982*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Government of 41,592*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, after deducting the amount of deposits and treasury notes still outstanding. A sum of 80,000*l.*, being a loan to the Oriental Bank, must be added to the above balance, though a part of this amount represents the unexpended balances on surplus fund votes.

Customs.

11. There was an increase of 284,845*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* in the value of goods imported in 1859, as compared with 1858, the one having been 2,029,861*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, the other 2,314,707*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and in the exports, of 237,302*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the value for the two years having been, 1858, 1,923,199*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; 1859, 2,160,502*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*. There was a proportionate increase in the revenue derived from these sources, the figures being, 1858, 182,811*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; 1859, 216,785*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; showing an increase during the past year of 33,973*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The exports of coffee for 1859 were in excess of those for 1858 by 45,271 cwts., there having been shipped in the one year 589,773 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., in the other, 544,507 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. The exports of cinnamon, though in excess by 128,617 lbs. of those of 1858, are still considerably below what they were in 1856. The quantities for each year having been :—

1856	-	909,033 lbs.
1857	-	888,959 „
1858	-	750,744 „
1859	-	879,361 „

But the imports of rice and paddy are again on the increase. In my last Blue Book Despatch I reported a decrease for 1858 of 519,422 bushels; but this has been more than made good by an increase of 676,760 bushels during the past year, the figures being 1858, 3,382,998 bushels, and 1859, 4,059,758 bushels. Such an increase, under the peculiar circumstances of Ceylon, may be regarded, not as an indication of failing production in the Singhalese or Tamil districts for home use, but of increasing demand for labour employed in the coffee districts and on public works. The amount received under this head would, I believe, have very considerably exceeded that actually realized, but for the suspension of the railway works, which has exercised, naturally and inevitably, a prejudicial influence upon trade generally, and led, as I anticipated, to a marked decrease in the customs receipts of the present year. This result is the more mortifying, because, as I have already shown, the increase in the customs for the last five years has been steady and progressive. The amount is now nearly double what it was in 1854; and I beg to record my belief that whenever the Colony gives fair play to its resources I see no reason why the customs alone should not yield 300,000*l.* to the revenue. They would, in my opinion, have reached 250,000*l.* in 1860 but for the check that has occurred.

Public Works.

12. The total expenditure on public works in 1859 amounted to the large sum of 208,188*l.* 11*s.* 9¼*d.*, which includes 168,588*l.* of Government money, 18,781*l.* of road ordinance money, and 28,768*l.* for cost of establishment under the new scale. Of this amount 103,884*l.* were expended upon the up-keep of roads, 20,681*l.* on new bridges (all of which have been completed since the date of this report), 4,317*l.* on the repair of bridges, 16,870*l.* on new public buildings, 13,514*l.* on the repair of existing buildings, 1,809*l.* on the drainage of Colombo and Kandy, 20,047*l.* on miscellaneous services, which include tools for department (2,778*l.*), bullocks, carts, &c. (999*l.*), a large crane at the Colombo Wharf, 1,134*l.*, and payments on account of the Oroobokke and Kirime dams, the dam at Kelaar, and the irrigation works in the eastern province, 10,680*l.* in all. As I have given the total receipts of the year in par. 3. at 800,862*l.*, including 53,825*l.* from surplus fund ordinances, I do not separate the surplus fund expenditure here from that provided for by ordinary and supplementary supply votes.

13. It is only due to the department of public works to state that in its new form, and with the additions made to it under the Fixed Establishment Bill of 1858, it has conducted with ease and success the large amount of work now thrown upon it; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the quiet and unostentatious efficiency of Mr. Churchill, whom I placed at its head, on the appointment of Major Skinner to the post of Acting Auditor General. Mr. Churchill has convinced me of the great advantages that the Colony will derive from having a thoroughly trained professional man in the first instead of the second place in this important branch of the service, and of the wisdom of the legislature in attaching this condition to the increase of salary voted upon any new appointment. I trust that the principle thus laid down will never be departed from again.

Government Houses at Colombo, Kandy, and Gallee.

Queen's House, Galle.

14. The civil engineer reports that the Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy are in good repair; that at Galle is in a very dilapidated state, and will require an expenditure of from 600*l.* to 800*l.* to make it habitable. I cannot, however, recommend its abandonment. It serves not only as a means of showing courtesy to the many strangers of distinction who visit Galle, but as a residence for the judges during the sessions of the Supreme Court, which occur twice a year, and for the Governor when he visits the Southern Province. And considering the growing importance of Galle, and the certainty that with a breakwater it must become the great steam harbour and coaling station of the East, I think it would be unwise to give up, for the sake of a small annual saving, the only public building that is available for Government purposes.

Furniture.

15. The deputy commissary general having pointed out in several of his annual reports that the arrangement entered into by me in November 1855 for the supply of furniture for the private rooms at Queen's House is excessive, and needlessly onerous upon the Governor, 10 per cent. being a great deal more than is required to replace the articles that are broken or damaged in the course of the year, I shall bring this question before the Executive Council for re-consideration, in the hope both of leaving a more equitable arrangement to my successor, and of obtaining in my own case a reduction of the interest due from ten to five per cent.

16. I have, perhaps, the better claim to consideration in this matter, because the furniture supplied for the sleeping apartments on my arrival was of the plainest and most durable description. It is left in excellent order; and though I agree with the deputy commissary general that the furniture in the public rooms, both at Colombo and Kandy, "is old-fashioned, and some of it of a very ordinary description," I have not put the Colony to any expense under this head, though I have no doubt that the Council would have considered the matter with its usual liberality had it been brought forward.

17. I am bound to add, that the arrangement made in 1855 was of my own suggestion, and that I was warned in Council that it would be found much too advantageous for the Colony and much too onerous for the Governor. I based it, if I recollect right, upon the terms on which cabin furniture is or was supplied by Her Majesty's dockyards to captains fitting out a ship for commission, forgetting the difference in wear and tear at sea or on shore in the course of three years.

Legislation.

18. The ordinances passed in the Session of 1859 were sixteen in number, the most important of which related to the postal convention with India, the exemption of machinery from duty, the granting of exclusive privileges to inventors, the amendment of the laws relating to the courts of requests, and the revision of the Act of the previous session "to amend the laws of marriage in the Kandyan Provinces." Ordinances No. 2, and No. 6, have been already turned to practical account, in a great variety of instances, both as regards the import of machinery, and the patenting of useful inventions, in the Colony, no fewer than thirteen patents having been taken out since the passing of the Act.

19. The change made in the laws relating to the courts of requests, is the first instance in which an un-official member has been allowed to originate a measure, the Governor simply accepting the responsibility of inserting it in the Government Gazette, and laying it upon the table of Council. It is a precedent that I hope to see followed frequently, provided the measures introduced bear the stamp of the same careful preparation that was bestowed upon the first, which to all appearance is working satisfactorily, and will do credit to its author.

20. As I was one of those who doubted the necessity of revising the ordinance of 1858 respecting Kandyan marriages, I am the more bound to admit that I became perfectly satisfied of the propriety of the course adopted before the discussion was closed, and saw that the attempt to reconcile discrepancies by an explanatory Act could only have led to doubt and confusion, in a matter where clearness and simplicity were pre-eminently required.

21. The ordinance, after receiving from all quarters the most impartial consideration, assumed a shape which has proved equally satisfactory to the Queen's Government and to the Kandyans themselves, to whom its provisions have been explained by the Government agent personally, and who have shown remarkable intelligence in discussing them,

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and a great desire to see them brought into operation, under the most favourable circumstances, by the selection of the best men in each district as registrars. Mr. Braybrooke has wisely left the choice of these officers to the inhabitants of the intended district; and the greatest social change that ever took place under British rule in the laws and habits of an Eastern people will thus not only have originated with themselves but will be carried into effect by their own instrumentality in one of its most essential parts.

Survey Department.

22. The report of the surveyor general is as conclusive as it is concise. It would be difficult to give larger results in fewer words. The year 1859 is the first in which the new system of maintaining a survey department fully adequate to the work of the Colony has been tried. There was no branch of the service in 1855 in which so unwise an economy was exercised, or legitimate expenditure so much begrudged. It was not till 1858 that the necessary changes were made. In 1859 we have the fruit.

23. The report states that plans were sent to the Government agents of 55,000 acres of land, of which 23,305 acres were sold, realizing 39,463*l.*, while the total cost of the establishment in its new form, was 23,956*l.*, leaving a net surplus of 15,507*l.* More than a thousand sets of title plans in triplicate have been issued, about nine hundred of which were to natives. This number exceeds the total number of plans issued by the department in the previous six years. The costs of survey per acre have been reduced from 13*s.* 2½*d.* in 1855, and 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1858, to 6*s.* 6¾*d.* per acre, making a total of 18,093*l.* for lands actually sold. But, in addition to these, there were surveys for temple lands (which do not, however, keep pace with the progress of the commissioners), comprising 47 temples, and of the following towns, Kandy, Galle, Hambantotte, Negombo, and Badulla, in all of which there is valuable Crown property to dispose of, and systematic encroachments to be stopped.

24. The trigonometrical operations carried on in the twelve months have also been upon a large scale; and it is needless to observe that both the reduction of cost and the alrge amount of work done are due to the employment of trained ordnance surveyors, and to the improved system introduced by them. The Colony is much indebted to Captain Gosset for the pains that he took to engage a superior class of men in its service; and so far is their number from exceeding the wants of the Island, that the work grows under their hands, and affords a proportionate return. The receipts of the department for the first six months of 1860 will equal if they do not exceed, the estimate for the whole year, and may not improbably reach 1,000*l.* a week, having amounted to 21,500*l.* up to the end of May. No man can appreciate the moral and social advantages of this change without having felt the disadvantages of the system that preceded it, and seen the evils to which it gave rise; and I take some credit to myself for having denounced those evils in the Blue Book Despatch of June 1856 (paragraphs 20 to 22), and called for the remedy, which has only now been applied. As a security to property, a check upon encroachments, squatting, and fraudulent commutation returns, the increase of the survey department is invaluable; and if to these advantages it add that of increasing the revenue, instead of diminishing it, I see not what more the most rigid economists can desire. That the system will require close and intelligent supervision there is no doubt; but I have no fear as to its issue so long as the department remains in the hands of Captain Sim.

Pearl Fishery.

25. The pearl fishery of 1859 was, as regards results, the most successful that has taken place since the Fisheries were resumed in 1855. It realized 48,215*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and but for the change of weather which set in at the end of March, and the outbreak of cholera which ensued, there is every reason to believe that the proceeds would have reached 60,000*l.* The great increase in the selling price of the oysters was owing to the profit, which could not have been less than 300 per cent., made by the speculators in 1858. The fame of this brought all India into the field as competitors. Money was as plentiful as buyers; and the same oysters which averaged 1*l.* 19*s.* a thousand in 1858, in 1859 produced an average of 4*l.* 10*s.*, the highest rate paid being no less than 8*l.* 8*s.* There is no reason to doubt that even at these large prices large profits were made.

26. I was present at the fishery, and had an opportunity of making myself thoroughly conversant with the system adopted, and I have already expressed my entire approval of

the arrangements made by Mr. Vane, whose temporary removal from the Colony, in consequence of a severe attack of dysentery, the fruit of over exertion and exposure, I have already reported. The Legislative Council marked, at my suggestion, their sense of his services by a special vote of 400*l.*, which your Grace was pleased to approve.

27. The tabular return of the fisheries for the last six years appended to this report gives the results of each year in the most convenient shape, both as regards the cost of the fishery, the number of oysters fished, the price realized per 1,000, which has fluctuated from 12*s.* to 18*l.*, and the aggregate receipts, amounting to 140,490*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, against an expenditure of 21,047*l.* It is to be feared, however, that this branch of the revenue must be considered as in abeyance for the next three years, unless some new banks should be discovered by the English divers south of Arippo upon the western, or between Trincomalie and Point Pedro on the eastern coast. I have directed the necessary steps to be taken for a survey, at a cost of 500*l.*

Public Health.

22. The Colony has happily been spared from any violent outbreak of cholera during the past year. While the returns of 1858 gave a total of 2,865 cases, of which 1,411, or rather less than half, proved fatal, those of 1859 show but 459 cases throughout the whole island; but of these no less than 305 resulted in death; which seems to prove, that if the disease were less wide spread it was of a more virulent type than it assumed in 1858.

29. The island has been singularly free from any serious visitation of small-pox. The deaths from this disease only amounted to 17 during the whole year, at the close of which but one person remained in hospital. This may be fairly attributed to the extension of vaccination, no less than 43,128 persons having been successfully operated upon during the year. But dysentery has made fearful havoc among the European residents, though the latter part of the year was more healthy in this respect than the earlier months.

30. I have I trust been enabled in these few pages to lay before your Grace proof that I shall place in the hands of my successor a peaceful, loyal, and thriving community, with a revenue adequate to its wants, and capable of large increase, if employed, as it has been for the last five years, in giving to agriculture and trade those facilities without which no exertions can command success. I claim no other credit for the prosperity which I think I may say that I leave behind me than that of having carefully studied the wants of the island, and of having seen from a very early date that if these were met in a liberal spirit the revenue would take care of itself. With a large and enterprising European population, capital ready to be invested wherever there was a chance of a fair return, water available for irrigation, land in abundance, the undoubted property of the Crown,—it was only requisite to turn these elements of prosperity to account by improving the communications, and facilitating the acquisition of proprietary rights. The increase of the survey department, and the very large expenditure on public works, amounting, as your Grace will perceive by the accompanying return, to 1,080,000*l.* since 1855, have fully answered this double object. The tabular statement which I annex of the work actually done, shows how large a proportion of the money voted has been applied to objects of primary necessity, in a Colony where, five years ago, with the exception of the great line of road between Galle, Colombo, and Kandy, the internal communications were in the rudest and most primitive state. 86,117*l.* 12*s.* 4¼*d.* have been expended on bridges alone, each of which removes an obstacle to the conveyance of produce to the coast. The roads repaired or made have cost 544,344*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*, canals and irrigation works, 78,592*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, additional custom house accommodation, 33,282*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*, public buildings, civil and military, 116,990*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.* And the result of all these increased facilities for conducting business is that the revenue has nearly doubled itself, without any other effort or merit on the part of the Government than that of giving fair play to the latent energies of the community. The Government has removed obstacles; the Colony has done the rest.

31. I am far from thinking that this process has yet attained its natural limits. I believe that cotton upon a large scale may be tried successfully in Ceylon, so soon as the additional supply of immigrant labour can be secured, and your Grace was pleased to give encouragement to the idea by allowing me to offer land to the enterprising firm that suggested it, upon very liberal terms. I regret that the project should have been temporarily laid aside; but I hope that it may be resumed whenever the supply of labour

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from India shall have been placed upon a more regular footing. The immigration system, under Ordinance No. 15 of 1858, has not yet had a fair trial; but there can be no doubt that the large proceeds of the tax (20,000*l.*) entitle all who contribute to it to expect large results.

32. With regard to the native population, although the improvement in their means and habits is marked, and has had no small influence upon the increase in the revenue, it is impossible to rely upon them for any supply of organized labour out of their usual routine. They will work by contract in clearing jungle; the whole paddy and cocoa nut cultivation of the island is in their hands; they convey the entire coffee crop from the estates to the port of shipment; but they will not work for hire upon the estates themselves. Many have small coffee gardens, which they cultivate with their wives and children, and the amount received for what is termed native coffee varies from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* It is with this money, as I believe, that the improvements in native houses, dress, and habits of living have originated; and these, again, are encouraged by an increased feeling of security due to a more regular administration of justice and an improved police. The fusion of interests, under these circumstances, is very striking. And though Oriental feeling and customs still maintain their sway, there is a curious dash of European feeling, a consciousness of legal rights, and, above all, a very general conviction of the substantial benefits of British rule.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. G. WARD.

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Estimated and Actual Revenue, the Actual Expenditure, and the Surplus Revenue of each Year, from 1854 to 1859.

	Estimated Revenue.			Actual Revenue.			Actual Expenditure.			Surplus Revenue.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1854	404,000	0	0	408,000	0	0	393,268	0	0	14,773	0	0
1855	416,100	0	0	476,273	0	0	405,610	0	0	70,663	0	0
1856	430,100	0	0	504,174	0	0	457,137	0	0	47,037	0	0
1857	492,000	0	0	578,028	0	0	535,804	0	0	42,224	0	0
1858	571,500	0	0	654,961	0	0	594,333	0	0	60,628	0	0
1859	640,000	0	0	747,036	0	0	698,268	0	0	48,768	0	0

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Increase in Revenue under the following Heads in the last Five Years, viz., from 1855 to 1859.

	1854.	1855.	Increase.	Decrease.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue of 1859 compared with that of 1854. Increase.	Average Annual Increase for Five Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arrack rents - -	58,697	59,244	547	—	66,171	6,927	—	77,600	11,429	—	73,547	—	4,053	76,943	3,396	—	18,246	3,649
Salt - - -	52,570	51,982	—	588	50,329	—	1,653	53,543	3,214	—	61,159	7,616	—	68,283	7,124	—	15,713	3,143
Toll rents - -	27,656	31,942	4,286	—	35,553	3,611	—	44,706	9,153	—	46,888	2,182	—	48,706	1,818	—	21,050	4,210
Land Revenue.																		
Grain—commuted -	11,274	11,730	456	—	11,803	73	—	12,355	552	—	13,063	708	—	12,899	—	164	1,625	325
Rented - -	36,251	47,541	11,290	—	43,062	—	4,479	45,576	2,514	—	65,641	20,065	—	81,923	16,282	—	45,672	9,134
Unrented - -	474	747	273	—	893	146	—	763	—	130	877	114	—	1,134	257	—	660	132
Rent of lands, &c. -	1,648	1,940	292	—	1,567	—	373	2,232	665	—	2,261	29	—	1,963	—	298	315	63
Land sales - -	6,015	11,643	5,628	—	23,946	12,303	—	28,407	4,461	—	24,121	—	4,286	31,755	7,634	—	25,740	5,148
Survey fees - -	690	793	103	—	2,126	1,333	—	3,496	1,370	—	3,048	—	448	4,159	1,111	—	3,469	694
Customs.																		
Imports, &c. - -	110,952	143,836	32,884	—	151,067	7,231	—	158,347	7,280	—	150,422	—	7,925	179,648	29,226	—	68,696	13,739
Exports* - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,753	34,753	—	38,850	4,097	—	38,850	7,770
Port and harbour dues	4,683	4,656	—	27	4,751	95	—	5,880	1,129	—	6,082	202	—	5,261	—	821	578	116
£	310,910	366,054	55,759	615	391,268	31,719	6,505	432,905	41,767	130	481,862	65,669	16,712	551,524	70,945	1,283	240,614	48,123

* The duty on exports commenced on the 1st January 1858.

Colombo, 6th June 1860.

T. SKINNER,
Acting Auditor General.

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No. 3.—STATE of available Cash Balance of the Colony for the Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st January 1855.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	150,894 18 9¾	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 104,556 18 4½		
Advances - - - 5,556 8 2		
	110,113 6 6½	
Net available balance - - - -		40,781 12 3¼
1st January 1856.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	218,477 19 11¾	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 104,746 14 6¼		
Surcharges - - - 2,173 15 2¾		
Advances - - - 8,755 14 4½		
	115,676 4 1½	
Net available balance - - - -		102,801 15 10¼
1st January 1857.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	259,638 5 11½	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 103,062 17 11¾		
Surcharges - - - 2,380 3 2		
	105,443 1 1¾	
Net available balance - - - -		154,195 4 9¾
1st January 1858.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	269,886 17 1½	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 103,721 1 2¾		
Surcharges - - - 711 19 11½		
Widows' fund - - - 25,712 0 0		
	130,145 1 2¼	
Net available balance - - - -		139,741 15 11¼
1st January 1859.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	217,572 1 5½	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 99,556 8 7¼		
Surcharges - - - 2,319 10 3¼		
Widows' fund - - - 25,712 0 0		
	127,587 18 10½	
Net available balance - - - -		*89,984 2 7
* Inclusive of the sum of 20,000*l.* voted under the Surplus Fund Ordinance, No. 12 of 1858, which has not yet received the Queen's assent	- -	20,000 0 0
	Net balance -	£69,984 0 0
1st January 1860.		
Balance in favour of the Ceylon Government - - -	213,344 9 10½	
Deduct revenue debts - - - 97,587 14 1¾		
Surcharges - - - 4,230 14 8		
Widows' fund - - 25,712 0 0		
	127,530 8 9¾	
Net balance - - - - -		85,814 1 0¾

No. 4.—RETURN of Surplus Fund Votes and Balances remaining on the 31st December 1859.

	Ordinance No. 17 of 1856.	Ordinance No. 11 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 17 of 1857.	Ordinance No. 5 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 12 of 1858.	Ordinance No. 16 of 1859.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted	37,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	51,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	210,000 0 0
Amount expended to 31st Dec., 1859 -	34,639 13 4¾	8,935 1 7	45,202 0 7¾	29,508 8 5½	10,387 9 5¼	10,173 18 9	138,846 12 3¼
Balance remaining -	2,360 6 7¼	64 18 5	5,797 19 4¼	30,491 11 6½	9,612 10 6¾	22,826 1 3	71,153 7 8¾

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Cash in hand in the General Treasury and the several Cutcherries on the 1st January 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in coined money	82,127	14	5½			
„ Treasury notes	16	0	0			
„ bank notes	15,839	0	0			
				97,982	14	5½
Deduct:						
Amount of deposits	55,427	12	4½			
„ of Treasury notes in circulation	961	0	0			
				56,388	12	4½
Balance in favour of Government				41,592	2	1

N.B.—In addition to the above balance, a sum of £80,000 (being a portion of the amount lent in 1857 and 1858) remained in the Oriental Bank Corporation on the 1st January 1860.

(Signed) J. CAULFIELD,
Treasurer.

General Treasury,
Colombo, 19th May 1860.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Date and Duration of the Pearl Fisheries, the Number of Oysters fished, the highest, lowest, and average Price per 1,000, the total Produce, Cost, and net Produce, from 1854 to 1860.

Date and Duration of Fishery.	Number of Fishing Days.	Number of Oysters fished for Government.	Highest Price per 1,000.	Lowest Price per 1,000.	Average Price per 1,000.	Total Produce.	Cost of Fishery.	Net Produce.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	-	-	No fishery.		—	—	1,484 0 0	—
1855 March 12 to April 12	20	5,012,108	2 18 0	1 10 0	2 4 0	10,922 0 0	2,632 0 0	8,290 0 0
1856	-	-	No fishery.		—	—	905 11 7	—
1857 March 9 to April 24	23	24,380,508	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 16 8½	20,550 15 6	4,416 4 6	16,134 11 0
1858 March 5 to April 3	18	12,353,049	3 2 0	1 12 0	1 19 0	24,120 0 2	4,741 16 2¼	19,378 3 11¾
1859 March 8 to April 7	18	6,391,549	8 8 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	48,215 18 10	4,830 10 0	43,385 8 10
1860 March 12 to March 31	14	2,733,954	18 0 0	2 10 0	13 4 0	*36,681 12 4	†2,037 0 0	†34,644 12 4

Aggregate amount realized in 5 years—140,490*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

* Inclusive of a sum of 582*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, being proceeds sale of sample pearls and divers' oysters confiscated, &c. &c.
† These are probable amounts, as it is not possible at present to state the actual cost of the fishery.

CEYLON.

No. 7.—AN EPITOME of the Principal Works executed and in progress from 1855 to 1860.

SUMS voted for Public Works by Supply, Supplementary Supply, and Surplus Fund Ordinances, from 1855 to 1860.

	Under Road Ordinance.			Supply Ordinance.			Supplementary Supply Ordinance.			Surplus Fund Ordinance.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For 1855 - -	15,929	5	9¼	66,087	12	1	9,308	19	9½	-	-	-	91,325	17	7¾
„ 1856 - -	17,334	10	0½	74,819	15	6½	25,778	8	7	25,000	0	0	142,932	14	2
„ 1857 - -	17,662	7	5¼	107,180	4	6	44,123	14	1½	41,000	0	0	209,966	6	0¾
„ 1858 - -	17,471	11	7½	129,026	0	3	36,203	5	4¾	80,000	0	0	262,700	17	3¼
„ 1859 - -	18,781	19	9¾	134,606	11	11	36,062	1	7¾	33,000	0	0	222,450	13	4½
„ 1860 - -	19,305	6	9	108,064	2	8	23,549	16	2½	-	-	-	150,919	5	7½
Total - £	106,485	1	5¼	619,784	6	11½	175,026	5	9	179,000	0	0	1,080,295	14	1¾

Total miles of road in Ceylon (exclusive of minor roads) - - - - 1,800
In good repair - - - - - - - - - 1,000
Unmettled and ungravelled - - - - - - - - - 800
Expenditure upon roads, from 1855 to 1860 - - - - £544,344 0 9½

Note.—Particulars of expenditure on the following roads, from 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Road from Colombo to Kandy - - - - - -	118,004	16	6½
Do. from do. to Galle and Hambantotte - - - - -	53,021	18	9¾
Do. from do. to Kandy by Yatteantotte and Gampolla - - -	22,585	14	9½
Do. from Ambepusse to Kornegalle and Kandy - - - -	24,675	4	5½
The Kalloobokke Road - - - - - - -	10,451	11	5
Road from Gampolla to Nuwera Ellia and Badulla - - - -	44,090	16	1½
Do. from Kandy to Maha Oya - - - - - - -	6,602	5	1½
Do. from Matelle to Rattotte - - - - - - -	1,408	7	10¼
Do. from Nawellepittia to Kotmalie - - - - - -	4,777	1	0¾

RETURN of BRIDGES, 1855 to 1860.

IRON BRIDGES.

Span in Feet.	Where erected.	When commenced.	When completed.	Cost.		
				£	s.	d.
205	For the erection of the suspension bridge at Gampolla.	Feb. 1856 -	31st Jan. 1859 -	12,083	11	5
50	Kospottoo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Kandy Road.	Oct. 1857 -	30th Apr. 1858			
50	Tripitchene Ella on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858	3,358	3	3
100	Magroo Oya, on the Kornegalle and Putlam Road	Do. -	30th June 1858			
100	Pondal Oya, on road leading from Rambodda into the Pondal Oya Valley.	Mar. 1858 -	30th Apr. 1859 -	1,999	17	8
80	Pattellegedera, on the road from Negombo to Veangoda.	Do. -	31st Dec. 1858 -	1,437	12	6¼
40	Tallacola Hena, Putlam, and Kurnegalle Road -	Do. -	Do. - -	332	9	11¾
80	Soodooganga, Rattotte Road - - -	April 1858-	31st Jan. 1859	3,767	17	3
50	Koorooawa Nanga, Rattotte Road - -	Do. -	Do. -			
420	Kattoogastotte, near Kandy - - -	Aug. 1858				
120	Pinga Oya, „ - - - - -	Do. -	30th Apr. 1860 -	20,721	11	6¾
50	Pussel Oya, „ - - - - -	Jan. 1860				
140	Nawellepittia - - - - - -	Jan. 1859 -	31st Dec. 1859 -	3,860	14	5½
140	Teldenia - - - - - -	Dec. 1858 -	31st Mar. 1860 -	5,209	18	8
40	Hoolloo Ganga, on road to the Knuckles - -	July 1859 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	398	13	5¾
70	Ratnapoora - - - - - -	May 1859 -	—— Aug. 1859 -	812	1	6
110	Maha Oya, Maturatte (in course of construction)	Sept. 1859 -	- - - -	2,251	0	0
120	Kittoolgalle - - - - - -	Do. -	—— May 1860 -	3,307	0	0
125	Moiety towards the construction of a suspension foot bridge across the Mahawille Ganga, on the line of road from Kotmalie to Dimboola.	- - -	- - - -	200	0	0
108	Bibila Oya (in course of construction) - -	June 1860 -	- - - -	600	0	0
40	Rambodda on Nuwera Ellia Road - -	June 1858 -	30th Sept. 1859 -	513	15	2
2,238				60,854	6	11
			Value of 12 iron bridges in store	6,966	0	0
			Total - £	67,820	6	11

	£	s.	d.
These 21 iron bridges were erected within the last three years, at a cost of -	60,854	6	11
There remain in store at the factory, ready to be put up, 12 iron bridges, which cost	6,966	0	0

WOODEN BRIDGES.

Years.		£	s.	d.
1855.—	Peradenia Bridge	4,012	15	9½
	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
	Badulla Oya Bridge	400	0	0
1856.—	Powakpittia do.	260	1	8
	Kope Ella do.	413	15	6¾
	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	400	0	0
	Drawbridge do.	600	0	0
	Gindurah Bridge	215	12	5
	Madampe do.	277	0	0
	Bridges on the Nuwera Ellia and Badulla Road	485	0	0
	Poowakwettiya Bridge, on the Awisawelle Road	304	0	0
	Maha Modera do. on the Galle Road	214	0	0
1857.—	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
	Ouroogoddawatte Bridge	300	0	0
	Kottugodda do.	225	0	0
	Loono Oya do.	205	0	0
1858.—	Bridge of boats, Grand Pass	500	0	0
	Galle Esplanade Bridge	450	0	0
	Caltura Bridge	3,227	0	0
	Kopay do.	290	0	0
1859.—	Pol Oya, Polwatte, and Goyapane Bridges, in Southern Province	2,460	0	0
	Dandugam Bridge	314	0	0
	Bridge of boats	558	0	0
1860.—	Diggorella Bridge	200	0	0
	Bazaar Bridge, Negombo	186	0	0
	Large and small bridges, Matura	400	0	0
	Bridge of boats at Grand Pass	500	0	0
	Total	£18,297	5	5¼

Total for bridges	Iron	67,820	6	11
	Wooden	18,297	5	5¼
		£86,117	12	4¼

RETURN of Canals and Irrigation Works executed or in progress, 1855 to 1860.

Canals.

	£	s.	d.
Deepening and improving the Putnam Canal, 90 miles	20,613	13	4½
Do. do. Caltura Canal, 37 miles	4,858	6	6¼
Proposed extension of the Putlam Canal to the Colombo Customhouse	5,000	0	0
Rebuilding bridge over the Caltura Canal, to exclude salt water from the paddy fields	399	15	0
Deepening canal for drainage of the Pattia paddy fields	115	0	0
Embankment of Kalany Ganga	265	10	8

Irrigation.

Ericamaam irrigation works	17,398	9	0¾
Kireme Dam	9,150	0	0
Ooroobokke Dam	8,600	0	0
Irrigation works executed by Government agents	8,899	18	11
Kelaar Dam, Batticaloa	1,462	0	0
Karatchy Irrigation Survey	242	13	7¼
Kaloondewe Tank	947	0	0
Ooma Ella Dam	406	6	8¾
Sluices under the Kandy road for the irrigation of the Palliagodde paddy fields	234	0	0
Total	£78,592	13	10½

CEYLON.

RETURN of some of the principal Public Works and Buildings undertaken or in progress, 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Electric telegraph	18,295	16	6
Supreme Court, District Court, Police Court, and Court of Requests, Colombo	15,612	0	0
Officers' quarters, Colombo	16,696	5	9
Do. Galle	2,500	0	0
Drainage of the Pettah	7,841	18	1
Civil engineer's factory	7,590	0	0
Salt stores, Putlam	6,591	0	0
Lighthouse, Trincomalie	6,000	0	0
Public offices, Colombo	5,344	1	6
Post office and Electric Telegraph office	3,335	10	9
Upper Story, &c. for the Colombo Cutcherry	2,304	0	0
Pearl fishery buildings	2,032	0	0
Industrial school	1,700	0	0
Queen's College, Colombo	1,694	0	0
Cooly hospitals between Dambool and Manaar	1,638	12	7½
Rest houses	1,609	0	0
Clock tower, Colombo	1,100	0	0
Brick works, Panabakery	841	10	7
Commissariat stores, Galle	769	0	0
Residence for police magistrate, Madawelletenne	745	16	3
Do. do. Dambol	710	11	4
Sinking wells in Kandy	418	10	7
Cutcherry, Batticaloa	427	0	0
Cooly sheds, Kandy	314	0	7
Court house, Navelepitiye	193	0	0
Total	104,285	14	6½

SUMS voted and expended in Additions and Repairs to Customhouses, and in improving Ports, from 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warehouse and jetty at St. John's River	8,360	0	0	—		
Grain sheds	3,853	1	0	—		
Wharves and jetties	3,013	4	9¾	—		
Cranes and derricks	3,177	0	0	—		
Additional warehouse room, export and import sheds, &c.	4,028	3	2¾	—		
Life boat and sheds	1,545	0	6	—		
Coal sheds	760	0	0	—		
Roads connected with customhouse premises	658	11	1¼	—		
Alterations, repairs, drainage, &c.	289	1	4½	—		
Total expenditure for Customs department, Colombo				25,684	2	0¼
Wharves and jetties	1,155	12	9	—		
Increased warehouse rooms, repairs, &c.	1,173	12	2	—		
Grain sheds	443	10	3¾	—		
Total expenditure for Customs department, Southern Province				2,772	15	2¾
Deepening Mandetivo Channel, port of Jaffna	2,000	0	0	—		
Improvement of anchorage at Point Pedro	200	0	0	—		
Grain sheds	550	0	0	—		
Wharf	132	0	0	—		
Total, Northern Province				2,882	0	0
Customs improvement, Trincomalie				1,185	0	9
Repairs of residences of custom house officers				758	3	6½
Total				£33,282	1	6½

RETURN of SUMS devoted to the Erection and Repair of Churches, &c., 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Church for the Singhalese Congregation, Colombo	1,625	0	0
Ditto Chundicooly, Jaffna	1,075	0	0
Ditto Galkisse	445	0	0
Ditto Matelle	300	0	0
Ditto Deltotte	168	0	0
Ditto Rangala	150	0	0
Ditto Putlam	125	0	0
Ditto Pusselawa	100	0	0
Repairs—St. Thomas', Colombo	213	0	0
St. Peter's	368	17	6
St. Paul's	55	15	9¼
Contribution to St. Philip Neri's	1,000	0	0
Do. to Roman Catholic Church, Nuwera Ellia	60	0	0
Parsonage at Pusselawa	150	0	0
Total	£5,835	13	3¼

RETURN of Hospitals built, repaired, and in progress, 1855 to 1860.

	£	s.	d.
For new civil hospital, Colombo	3,000	0	0
„ Bogambra do. Kandy	1,998	4	10
„ Jaffna do.	400	0	0
„ Gampola do.	278	0	0
„ Trincomalie do.	300	0	0
„ Galle do.	170	4	9
„ Colombo do.	162	10	11
„ Matelle do.	280	0	0
„ leper hospital, Colombo	280	0	0
Total	£6,869	0	6

MINUTE.

Inspections of 1860.

My inspections, during the present year, have been upon so small a scale, that they would hardly merit the attention of Council, but for the fact that they give the results of many previous inspections, and thus complete the programme of public works which it has been my good fortune to see carried out.

On the 1st of March I had the pleasure of opening the Kattoogastotte Bridge, in the presence of the largest concourse of Europeans and natives that was ever brought together, in the central province, by any similar event. The magnitude of the work, and the promptitude with which it has been executed, are equally creditable to the colony. But the details are so fresh in the recollection of the public, and my opinion upon the merits of all concerned has been so recently expressed, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon either here. The undertaking is one that no changes in the internal communications of the island can affect, short of the transfer of its entire trade to Trincomalie; and even then the communication between Kandy and Matelle would not be less valuable than is the communication between Matelle and Kandy now, when Colombo is the port of shipment for the whole central province.

I had the gratification, while at Kandy, of bringing to an amicable settlement a difference with the Friend-in-Need Society which had given me much pain, because I felt that in urging a great and necessary reform I had not made sufficient allowances for difficulties, which could only be surmounted by Government aid. The changes of site suggested during my visit, and the large additional accommodation to be supplied, have since been settled by a committee, composed of Mr. Braybrooke, Dr. Dickman, and Major Bird, whose recommendations the department of public works is carrying out, with all possible despatch, at a cost of 1,998*l*. The medical reports show the very remarkable decrease of mortality that has been the first fruit of these changes; and I have to express my hope that the liberal example of the Government will be followed by the planters; and that Coolies will be sent in from those estates where medical attendance is not supplied, upon the very moderate terms proposed, in the incipient stages of disease, and not when it has made such progress as to render assistance of no avail.

I may add, that the Duke of Newcastle has expressed to me, privately, his opinion that buildings and medical attendance being supplied by the Government, an institution intended for the benefit of

CEYLON.

so large and wealthy a body as the planters of the central province, should be, to a considerable extent, a self-supporting institution. I cannot doubt that the progress of the establishment, in its new form, will be viewed with much interest by the Government of Madras. And I trust that for the credit of the colony, and in the interest of those immigrant labourers upon whom its prosperity depends, means will be found to confirm the good that may be anticipated from the outlay already incurred, by careful supervision, and by laying before the Council yearly or half-yearly reports of the cost of the establishment, and of the number of admissions, deaths, and cures.

I remained at Nuwera Ellia, after my return from Kattoogastotte, till the 13th May, when I came down by Matturatte to Kandy, visiting the Teldenia Bridge over the Hooloo Ganga, and the Rejawelle waterworks, by the way. I was much struck by the changes that three years have effected at Maturatte, which I saw last in January 1857. There are few places where promise has been so speedily followed by performance. Estates, then partially cleared, are now in full bearing; and the whole side of the hill above the fort, which was a dense jungle, presents now a series of thriving properties, distinguished both by the excellent quality of the coffee and the abundance of the crop. The judge's bungalow and court-house occupy the site of the old fort; and the bazaar, though not increasing as rapidly as I expected, will no doubt in a few years cover the whole space formerly known as military reserve.

I ascribe the slow progress of the bazaar to that of the Kandy road, which is still impassable for wheel traffic beyond De Soysa Modliar's estate. The approach to the fort, either by the ford over the Bilhool Oya, or by the old Kandyan bridge, is of the steepest and most impracticable character. The bridge itself, with its massive natural abutments of rock, is well entitled to see the present clumsy structure replaced by an iron lattice bridge, of 60 feet span, should this be the line of road ultimately decided on. But the trace requires careful revision. The difficulties, as far as Hangurankette, are considerable; and, south of the Maha Oya, nothing has yet been done. One of the abutments over that river, which had been carried away by an extraordinary flood, was replaced at the time of my visit; and from the large waterway now allowed there can be no fear of any similar accident. The whole of last year's vote will be employed upon the road between the Maha Oya and Horregam, for it is only when the communication between Kandy and the new bridge has been secured that improvements beyond it can be profitably commenced.

I diverged from the direct road to Kandy, at Gonawatte ferry, to visit the Teldenia bridge. It is a singularly beautiful structure; and both from the quality of the stone, and the excellence of the workmanship, it has been completed with a "finish," both as regards the bridge itself and the approaches to it, which does the greatest credit to Mr. Mason, and the third division of pioneers, who were employed upon this work for twelve months. I regret not having been present at the opening of the bridge, which was celebrated almost upon as large a scale as that of Kattoogastotee, and not less marked by the strongest expression of native feeling. It now only remains to bridge over the Meddemahanewere River, in order to complete that chain of communications which is to bring the whole of Upper Doombera into contact with Kandy by the Kattoogastotte Bridge, relieving the planters of that important district from the delays and losses which the best regulated ferries are certain to cause during crop time, from the impossibility of providing for the large additional traffic thrown upon them.

I returned into the Kandy road by the Rajawelle ferry, and had the pleasure of witnessing the complete success of one of the boldest private enterprises yet undertaken in Ceylon. The pumping apparatus, now at work at Rajawelle, raises the waters of the Mahawille Ganga to a height of 490 feet, by power which the river itself supplies, and the water only returns to its bed after fertilizing, from this elevation, the whole of this magnificent estate.

From Kandy I proceeded to Colombo, by Gampolle, Nawellepettia, and Yattiantotte, the only line of road in the island that I had not previously traversed. The opening out of coffee districts, far superior to Ambegamowe in fertility, leaves an unpleasant doubt as to the prudence of the large expenditure incurred upon this road. But its beauty is incontestable. The descent into the valley of the Kalany, from Ambegamowe, is most striking. The gradients are so much easier than those between Ambepusse, and the top of the Kaduganawe pass—the slopes so well managed—the road so skilfully traced,—that I cannot help thinking that a better line for a railway might have been found in this direction than any which the vicinity of the Kandy road will afford. On the other hand, the soil is poor, the villages are few and far between, the population is scanty. The whole space between Nawellepittia and Yattiantotte bears a poverty stricken look; and the only signs of traffic come from the richer districts of Dimboola and Kotmalie.

To these the advantages of the Ambegamowe road will be considerable. With or without a railway, it will always be the shortest and cheapest mode of reaching Colombo, now that the bridge over the Mahawille Ganga secures the crossing at Nawellepittia,—and that at Kittool Galle removes the obstacles to regular traffic presented by that dangerous stream, which has often been known to rise 10 feet within the hour, and, in the rainy season, cuts off the communication for weeks together.

The bridge at Nawellepittia, of 140 feet span, with its very striking approach on the Kotmalie side, by an embankment, 12 feet high, and 1,100 feet in length, across some low swampy ground, presents a striking contrast to the steep and difficult descent by which the ferry boat was approached when I saw it, in September 1855. The work has been done well, and quickly done, by Mr. Mathias and the seventh division of pioneers—who are now at work upon the lighthouse at Trincomalie—with the exception of the planking of the bridge, with which I was not satisfied. The Kittool Galle bridge was built in four months, by Mr. Reyne and 70 men of the eighth division of pioneers, and was only opened to the public on the day of my visit (May 15th). The rejoicing seemed to be general throughout the district at the removal of this common nuisance, the sudden increase of the river

being a perpetual risk, and never to be foreseen, because dependent upon a fall of rain in the hills, 20 or 30 miles distant. The work is executed with great solidity and care; and so large a space ha been allowed for the waterway that the bridge is, I hope, secured against casualties of any kind, but the state of the approaches must be carefully watched after every flood.

I have sanctioned, at the earnest request of the Kotmalie planters, an advance of 2,600*l.*, in order to place the road to Yattiantotte in proper repair; and Mr. Churchill, at my desire, undertook a hasty survey of the Kalany, in order to ascertain the possibility of making the river available for steam tugs with a very light draught of water, such as are in use upon some of the Spanish-American rivers. I confess that the appearance of the Kalany, from Awisawella to within four miles of Colombo, where the waters retained by the bar had accumulated into a highly respectable river, was not at all favourable to such a design, rocks and sand alternating in painful proximity, while a small stream of water marked the deepest portion of the bed. But Mr. Churchill is of opinion that a navigable channel might be secured as a cost of about 6,000*l.*; and if English firms be willing to supply the steamers, and to work them at their own risk, the experiment may be worthy of further consideration.

Even in its present state the river traffic will always afford a valuable relief to the Kandy road, and will be little affected by the railway, if made; for coffee from Kotmalie, when it reaches Nawellepittia, is 94 miles from Colombo, by Gampolle and Kandy, and only 71 by Yattiantotte; while the cost of transport has been already reduced by the water carriage from 13*d.* to 8*d.* a bushel.

From Colombo I went to Galle, where I had an opportunity of inspecting the intended works at Deweture, the details, costs, and probable results of which are so fully given in the reports of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Churchill, whose opinions are corroborated by those of the Surveyor General, that I cannot too strongly recommend the immediate prosecution of the undertaking, under the same system of contract which has been tried so successfully at Oroobokke and Kirime, under the responsibility of Messrs. Harrison and Leake. These gentlemen have the more claim upon the consideration of the Government, because they have devoted much time to the preliminary surveys, and have been informed by me that I was ready to sign the contract as soon as it could be prepared.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I should not have been able to inspect the dams at Oroobokke and Kirime before my departure. From all who have done so I learn that the works have been executed with great skill and solidity; and that, without Oroobokke, the inhabitants of the Tangalle district would literally not have had water to drink during the late unprecedented drought.

I have now, in closing this series of Minutes, a favour to ask of the Council, and an omission of my own to repair, which has borne hardly upon a most deserving man.

The Council, on my recommendation, in 1857, was pleased to restore the Colpetty Industrial School; and a sum of 1,777*l.* has been granted at various times for the new buildings, erected upon a grant of nearly 14 acres of ground, in the Cinnamon Gardens, and for the maintenance of the establishment thus created. It is now self-supporting, as regards all its ordinary expenditure. It contains 100 pupils. It is disseminating a knowledge of gardening, carpentering in its higher branches, ornamental carving, weaving, lace-making, and of many useful arts, amongst the poorer classes of natives who come within its sphere. But one thing is wanting to secure its permanency, and that is, a proper provision for the man to whose persevering efforts, and peculiar powers of organization, the colony owes all that has been done. Even the buildings could not have been erected at less than one third more than their present cost, without Mr. Thurstan's aid and personal superintendence. Yet his salary is still composed of his income as a missionary clergyman, and as chaplain of Galkisse, and not one shilling is allowed by the colony for the highly responsible duties to which he devotes so large a portion of his time.

The attempt to unite the labours of the missionary with the superintendence of the Industrial School has proved, as might have been expected, too much for any one man's health and strength. Mr. Thurstan feels that, as a conscientious man, he must resign one or the other. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of Council to place him in this position, or to make his remuneration as a Government servant dependent upon his services to a body with which the Government has nothing to do. The difficulty has arisen from a misapprehension on my part of his real position, and from my having omitted to bring the matter forward at the proper time. I am the more bound to do so before I go, because I should certainly have concurred with the Bishop of Colombo in recommending Mr. Thurstan for the Newera Ellia chaplaincy, when last vacant, had it been possible to dispense with his services where he now is. The double duty is beyond his powers; and I therefore recommend the Council either to allow Mr. Thurstan to retain the chaplaincy of Galkisse (125*l.*), which would not be too heavy a call upon his time, and to assign to him a salary of 400*l.* as Government Superintendent of the Industrial School, or to take him entirely into its own service, placing him upon the footing of other colonial chaplains, without clerical duties of any kind. Of the two proposals, I incline to the last; but I should hope that whatever the decision of Council may be, it will allow the arrangement to commence from the 1st of January 1860, Mr. Thurstan having only been induced to retain his post by a positive assurance on my part that I would take the earliest opportunity of submitting his claims to Council, with a view to some provision being made for them during the present financial year, and by the deep interest which he feels in his work.

I subjoin a statement of the financial position of the establishment up to the 31st March of the current year, and I think that the Council might comply with Mr. Thurstan's proposal without the

CEYLON.

risk of loss, and with great public advantage. The 50*l.* necessary to bring the fibre machines into active work I have taken the liberty of sanctioning, and I only regret that the want of this advance should not have been brought to my notice sooner.

H. G. WARD.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

1. Salary for a Principal.
2. Residence for do.
3. A Grant of about 40*l.* or 50*l.* for the purchase of "Driving gear work," in order that we may, by the aid of bullocks, work the fibre machines, which are at present lying in the Commissariat store and Government factory, and which are too heavy to be worked by hand.

A.—A loan of about 150*l.* as capital for the purchase of cattle, raw materials, &c. This amount to be repaid within two years.

B.—Official rank for one of the schoolmasters, and the assistant superintendent of works.

EXPENDITURE and RETURNS of the Industrial School.

For the 1st Year, ending December 31, 1859.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
For food	192	13	5¼
„ Raw materials, tools, &c.	149	0	5⅝
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girl's allowances	163	3	4¾
	£504	17	4¼

RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
From the sale of articles manufactured &c.	397	7	4½
„ Donations received during the year	72	7	0
	£469	14	4¼
Excess of Expenditure over Returns	35	3	0
	£504	17	4¼

For the 1st Quarter (of the 2d Year) ending March 31, 1860.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
For food	44	8	4⅛
„ Raw materials, tools, fittings, &c.	40	15	4⅝
Teachers of works, assistant superintendents, and boys' and girls' allowances	75	12	0½
	£160	15	9¼
Excess of Returns over Expenditure	15	6	8¼
	£176	2	5½

RETURNS.	£	s.	d.
From the sale of articles manufactured, &c.	176	2	5½
„ Donations	0	0	0
	£176	2	5½

The Returns of the 1st Quarter of 1860 are at the rate of 700*l.* per annum.

HONG KONG.

No. 21.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 86.)

Government Offices, Victoria,
Hong Kong, July 3, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, together with a report on the contents of it, prepared by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The finances of the island are in a sound and satisfactory condition. The colony is self-supporting, and the present year commenced with an excess of assets over liabilities of nearly 43,000*l.* The ordinary revenue of the island, exclusive of the sale of Crown lands, may be estimated at 70,000*l.* It is derived chiefly from three sources:—1st, rents of lands, houses, and markets; 2dly, licences, of which those for the sale of spirits and opium are the most remunerative; and, 3dly, a police and lighting rate, being a tax upon houses for the maintenance of the police throughout the island, and for lighting the city of Victoria. The ordinary expenditure, exclusive of public works, may be calculated at about 50,000*l.*; thus leaving about 20,000*l.* available each year for extraordinary expenditure and public works.

3. The only public works of any magnitude that now remain to be carried out are the new gaol, and the water supply for Victoria. The former is now being urged forward with all despatch, and the latter is to be commenced forthwith. The cost of these undertakings will amount together to about 60,000*l.*, which will be met by the balance at present in hand, and by the annual surplus revenue, as the works will extend over several years.

4. The Registrar General's returns which accompany the Blue Book afford much curious and interesting information in reference to the population, which on the 1st January last was estimated at—

Males - - -	62,204
Females - - -	24,737
TOTAL - - -	86,941

Of this number 30,837 were found to be living on the water in 3,786 boats, and the remainder, 56,104, on shore, in 4,261 houses, making a total of 8,047 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion:—

In boats - -	30,837
In houses -	56,104
Total population	86,941
Boats - -	3,786
Houses - -	4,261
Total tenements	8,047

Chinese - - -	85,280
Other than Chinese - -	1,661
	86,941

The other than Chinese are composed of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and American - - -	755	279	1,034
Goa, Manilla, Indians, and others of mixed blood	453	24	477
Aliens; chiefly seamen and temporary residents -	150	—	150
	1,358	303	1,661

In these returns the military stationed in the island, and the crews of the ships of war, and the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

The 4,261 houses are classified as—

European - - -	724
Chinese - - - -	3,537

and the European houses consist of 163 public buildings, and 561 private dwellings, shops, and offices.

The boat population of over 30,000 are put down as living chiefly in "sampans" and fish-boats, which together numbered 3,110 in the harbour and bays of Hong Kong on the 1st January last. This is a feature peculiarly Chinese; every boat of every grade

HONG KONG. in China is a family roof, generally sheltering three and frequently four generations of human life, and how the amphibious occupants are sustained is a question which has long puzzled every foreign observer.

5. The Harbour Master's returns show that, exclusive of men-of-war, river steamers from Canton and Macao, and lorcas and junks from the various ports of China, 1,158 vessels, aggregating 626,536 tons, and belonging to 22 different nations, entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year.

The growing importance of our harbour as a point of departure for emigrants is also deserving of notice. During the past year 35 vessels, aggregating 36,850 tons, and carrying 10,217 emigrants, of whom 593 were females, left this for the following places:—

17 vessels for Australia.
16 „ San Francisco.
2 „ Demerara.

This emigration, it will be observed, with the exception of the two cargoes of contract labourers for Demerara, is composed altogether of persons who pay their own passages and emigrate at their own expense, showing that when the emigrants are free agents the securities provided by the terms of the "Chinese Passengers' Act" are duly appreciated. The provisions of this Statute would have rendered it impossible for the emigration of kidnapped coolies for Cuba, which has recently attracted so much attention, to have been conducted in any vessel from this port, or in a British vessel from any port in China. This traffic, which has reflected so much disgrace on all connected with it, has therefore been carried on under foreign flags, and chiefly from the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Swatow, and Whampoa, and from the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

6. Towards the close of last year a scheme of family emigration which up to that time had been considered an impossibility was successfully inaugurated by the despatch of the "Whirlwind" for Demerara, containing 311 male and 64 female emigrants, under contract for five years' service in that colony. This vessel was shortly afterwards followed by five others, containing 1,317 males and 269 females, making a total of 1,628 male and 333 female contract emigrants shipped from this port for Demerara up to the close of the season in April last. It is, I think, scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the success of this experiment, when viewed in its probable bearing upon the future of the British West Indies. The government of the neighbouring provinces, the two Kwangs, has now legalized emigration, and established regulations for the management of it. Family emigration has been proved to be practicable; and when once the infamous coolie traffic shall have been suppressed, and the people acquire confidence in the promises made to them by the agents in British colonies, which they will soon do, as favourable accounts have already been received from the first two batches sent to Demerara, I believe there will scarcely be any limit to the supply of labour which the West Indian planters may obtain from hence, of a class too far more suited to their requirements than any they have hitherto obtained, for the Chinese coolie is stronger and hardier than the Indian, and more steady, industrious, and frugal than the indolent and eccentric negro.

7. This being a free port no means exist for obtaining precise information as to the growth of trade. But as our interests here are purely commercial, as every one, with the exception of public officers, is living either directly or indirectly upon the profits of trade, the increase of shipping and of population, the growth of both the foreign and native quarters of the town, and the enormous increase which has lately taken place in house rent and the value of land, all afford abundant evidence of the extension of commerce, and of the daily increasing importance of the place as an entrepôt for the trade of all nations.

8. As I only arrived in the colony towards the close of last year, I have not felt called upon to do more than merely glance at some of the most striking features presented in the returns now transmitted. Indeed Hong Kong is so totally unlike any other British dependency, and its position is in many respects so grotesquely anomalous, that I have felt some further experience of it to be absolutely essential before venturing upon any more detailed report of the condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.
HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Enl. in No. 21.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1859.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hong Kong,
May 26, 1860.

SIR,

IN placing before your Excellency the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1859, I think it necessary to explain that the chief delay in its completion has been caused by the disorganization of the Harbour Master's department, to which I shall make subsequent and more detailed reference.

2. The shipping returns only reached me on the 12th ultimo, since which date I have been so fully occupied, that it has been only at uncertain intervals that I have found time to make the customary review of the affairs of the colony during the past year.

3. In 1858 the revenue amounted to 63,721*l.* 8*s.* 5¼*d.*, while in 1859 it reached 65,225*l.* 2*s.* 2¼*d.*; the increase or decrease in the several items is generally incidental, and in no case large, and the main increase may be attributed to the fees under Ordinance, No. 12. of 1857, which had not in 1858 been accounted for, an omission which as it originated in my absence in England I am unable to explain. Revenue.

4. The expenditure which in 1858 was 63,582*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.* was 66,109*l.* 3*s.* 9¼*d.* in 1859. This is shown chiefly in the purchase of a building for a civil hospital, and the temporary addition to the police force during the last summer. Expenditure.

5. A considerable augmentation of the population is shown, to the extent of 11,438, being the difference between 75,503 last year and 86,941 in 1859. On this head I must repeat what I said in my last report, and express my opinion that the population of Hong Kong is still considerably under estimated, though I admit the difficulty of arriving at a correct calculation. Population.

6. The European houses show an increase of 8, or 724 against 716, and the extravagance of house rent, which is still rising, will lead of necessity to further building of this kind, so far as our now limited space will permit.

7. The Chinese houses are increased by 261; and here I think it right to explain, lest the increase of the houses should not seem in ratio to that of the population, that a large portion of the population is housed on boats in the harbours.

8. But the fact is that our population has outgrown our means of accommodation, and the only remedy is the occupation of Kowloong on the opposite side of the harbour, where level ground and convenient water frontage will draw off the superabundance of people, invite settlers, and improve trade. Kowloong.

9. The steps taken in this matter are well known to your Excellency, and were reported up to date in Colonel Caine's Despatch to the Colonial Office, No. 109. of 17th June last year. Since that date the state of our political relations with China has rendered it impossible to complete the transfer of the land, but with the sanction of his Excellency Mr. Bruce, Mr. Parkes has procured a lease of it from the Kwangtung Government, and Her Majesty's military forces are now encamped upon it.

10. These proceedings will be found reported in your Excellency's Despatch, No. 33, of 26th ultimo, and it is earnestly to be hoped that on the final settlement of our affairs in China the otherwise worthless Kowloong peninsula will be ceded to us, and incorporated with the colony of Hong Kong. Should this negotiation be overlooked, anarchy and confusion will, on the retirement of our troops, resume possession of the ground, public justice will be daily thwarted, and the Government of Hong Kong placed in a constant state of embarrassment.

11. There is not much to be inferred from the returns of square-rigged vessels entering the port, as these show an increase in number but a decrease in tonnage; the fair conclusion being that the coasting trade has improved; but in a free port there is no documentary proof of this. Square-rigged Vessels.

12. The Chinese or native trading craft show an increase of 337 in number over the previous year, while the native boat-building trade has risen some six or seven fold over 1858, and the number of fishing boats frequenting the bays and harbours of Hong Kong is estimated at 2,500, against 2,000 of the previous year. Native Craft. Boat-building Trade. Fishing Boats.

13. As for public works, the civil hospital has been purchased and refitted, the gaol extension has been commenced, as has been the reconstruction of the magistracy. New roads have been opened for the purpose of giving access to such building sites as seem eligible, the drainage of the city has been furthered, and the road to Aberdeen has been widened so as to render it passable for carriages. Public Works.

14. In addition to this a large amount of minor services will be noticed.

15. The Aberdeen road just mentioned leads to the important granite dock, a work of private enterprise, situated six miles from Victoria, and destined, when opened, as it shortly will be, to enhance the value of Hong Kong as a shipping and commercial station. Aberdeen Dock.

16. This structure is singularly solid and well executed, and I believe not to be equalled in the east. Mr. Lamont, long resident at East Point as a shipwright, is the owner, designer, and builder.

17. In the last Blue Book Report reference was made to a system of waterworks that was much desired. The necessity for this was seriously proved during the past year, the first half of which was remarkable for a continued drought; and it was not till 15th June, after eight months of dry weather, that the rains began to fall. There was much inconvenience and even suffering in consequence. Waterworks.

18. The waterworks, however, have not been lost sight of, and a practicable plan has been advertised for and accepted; but as the matter belongs more immediately to the present year than to the late, it is only necessary to note that this important work is in satisfactory progress.

HONG KONG.

Land Sales.

19. The land sales have not been numerous during the year, and require no special mention. Not much ground now remains available and of any value; and as I have already said, the Kowloong land is greatly wanted, not only for convenience, but it may be also said actually on the score of the health of the inhabitants of Victoria.

Civil Departments.

20. I now come to the state of the public departments, which one and all are very far from being efficiently conducted; and it is to be desired that Her Majesty's Government take into serious consideration the means of supplying a proper civil service to this colony, and thus giving the Governor that assistance without which the administration of the government can only be carried on under difficulty and discouragement.

Supreme Court.

21. The Supreme Court is worked by an acting judge, an acting attorney general, an acting deputy registrar, and an acting clerk of court, while the registrar has been compelled to undertake important duties in addition to his own.

Treasury.

22. The treasurer's department has been put in a better footing during the year, and the services of commissariat officers have been dispensed with. It should be noted that after three years' service the treasurer is forced to return home.

Audit Office.

23. The audit office has been efficiently conducted, but the auditor general is compelled to leave the climate after two years' service.

Magistracy.

24. At the magistracy the chief seat has been long vacant, and the holder of the second is absent on home leave. This, as will be seen from the returns, weakens the Supreme Court, and deprives the police force of its head.

Harbour-master.

25. The harbour-master's department has been the most unfortunate. The harbour-master is at home, and unlikely to recover his health so far as to resume his duties. The acting harbour-master who succeeded him died after a long illness. The naval officer who took his place, after a few weeks resigned for active service afloat, and the present acting harbour-master is only now restoring some order and regularity to a department which is one of the most important in the colonial government, but which has been long in a state of confusion, to which remedies have been applied in vain.

Legislation.

26. The legislative enactments during this year have been seven in number, of which none have been yet disallowed, and all confirmed, but the Appropriation Ordinance for 1860 and the Supplementary Estimates Ordinance for 1859. The legislation generally has not been of a nature to call for any special remark, beyond noticing the restoration of decorum in the conduct of the Legislative Council.

Education.

27. Under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid Chinese education has made considerable advance, and the schools established throughout the island are increasing in number, and in good favour with the Chinese population.

Crime.

28. There has been a slight increase over 1858 in the number of criminals, but not greater than may be accounted for by the increased population. I am unable to account for the large increase in the number of writs issued from police and petty sessions court, except by attributing it to police-rate defaulters.

* * * * *

Health.

30. The year has not been an unhealthy one, though several old residents have been forced to leave, and some have sunk before reaching home. There is a manifest improvement, year by year, in the sanitary condition of Hong Kong, and this will be shown yet more when Kowloong shall be finally and completely attached to the colony.

Relations with the Chinese.

31. Our relations with the neighbouring towns and villages on the mainland of China have been undisturbed during the past twelve months, chiefly owing to our occupation of the provincial city of Canton, and the salutary lesson taught the people of the surrounding districts by the assault and capture of Mamtao in August 1858. Our supplies come in plentifully and regularly; and indeed it has been matter for observation and surprise that provisions have been so abundantly furnished on the large demand recently made by the Expeditionary Force, French as well as English, assembled in our harbour.

32. The year 1859 has been one of transition, but of progress also; and to foretell the continuance of that progress is not a hazarduous venture when we look to the evident and cheering improvement that has taken place in all the departments of Government since your Excellency's arrival in September last.

33. I admit myself one of the few who have never from first to last desponded as to the ultimate future of Hong Kong, and think confidently with Sir John Davis, who in the preface to the work published by him in 1852, wrote, "it may be predicted that a British colony with 25,000 [now "85,000] Chinese subjects in sight of the south coast of China is destined to play a part in the "drama of the future."

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

LABUAN.

No. 22.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable George Edwardes to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(No. 7.)

Government Offices, Labuan,
April 3, 1860.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of the colony of Labuan for the year 1859.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE EDWARDES.
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Extract of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir WM. CODRINGTON, transmitting the Blue Book for the Year 1859.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1859, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

I also enclose the report of the Civil Engineer upon the state of the Convent or Government House.

Revenue.—There has been an increase in the revenue of the colony, as compared with that of the year, of 847*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* sterling. This increase has been chiefly on the duties on wines and spirits, owing in a great measure to the long presence of the fleet, causing an increased consumption, as also in the receipts of rates and duties in the Port department from the change therein authorized by the Order in Council of June 1848.

Expenditure.—The decrease in the expenditure of the colony during 1859 as compared with the year 1858, amounting to 4,986*l.* sterling, is to be attributed in some measure to the reduction in the amount of salaries in the several departments of the Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, and the Captain of the Port. Another item of decrease is caused by less expenditure in grants for public works and expenses on revenue buildings, and also in remittances during the year 1859 (less by 2,788*l.* sterling) to the colonial agent in England for pensions, &c. consequent on the arrears due for advances made by the Imperial Government on account of the colony having been paid up in 1858.

The strictest economy prevails in every branch of the local Government, without impairing its efficiency.

Prisons.—A debtors' prison has been established at the Civil Prison (Moorish Castle), and the building hitherto used as such vacated, and appropriated as a lunatic asylum.

The alterations at the Convict Prison have been completed, and the "Africa" hulk vacated.

Gas has been introduced into the South Barracks and into most of the guard houses.

The very difficult question of the drains of the fortress has been submitted to Colonel Stehelin, Commanding Royal Engineer, and it is still under his consideration.

A survey of the rock is being made, under his direction, by an officer of the Royal Engineers.

Admiralty Works.—The Admiralty works at the Naval Tank, and the extension of the New Mole, are steadily progressing.

Commerce.—I regret to state that the trade of the city with Morocco has suffered materially from the existing war between Spain and that country.

The proposed change in the currency of Gibraltar having been discussed by the merchants, and met with general approval, the several opinions and papers on the question will shortly be forwarded for consideration.

I have much pleasure in saying that little or no crime exists at Gibraltar. The committals have been generally for petty offences, heard before the sitting magistrate. No crimes of a serious nature have been committed during the present year.

MALTA.

No. 24.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 37.)

Palace, Valletta,
May 21, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1859, together with a copy of a statement by the Auditor General upon the revenue and expenditure and financial condition of the island during that year.

A memorandum drawn up by the Chief Secretary, showing the improvements in the revenue, the administrative and legal reforms, and the works, civil and military, since my arrival in the island, is annexed to the Blue Book for your Grace's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL'S Statement to accompany the Blue Book for 1859.

The gross revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding the year to which this statement relates was as follows:—

1854	-	£123,771	
1855	-	126,738	
1856	-	141,168	Average 133,342*l.*
1857	-	132,681	
1858	-	142,350	
Fractions		2	
		£666,710	

The gross receipts in 1859 were 147,385*l.* 5*s.* 1¾*d.*, being 14,043*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 5,035*l.* more than the receipts of 1858; but in comparing the receipts of the two last years, the subsidy from imperial funds for dredging services (not received in 1859), and the dividends on stock in the Consolidated Funds (not received in 1858), should be excluded, which would give an increase in 1859 of 6,293*l.*

The provision made for the expenditure of 1859 was (exclusive of the dividends on the stock in the Consolidated Funds which are from time to time invested to the credit of revenue under running orders to that effect,) as follows:—

General Provision.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Establishments	Gazette, 1986 - - - -	62,341	17	9
Exclusive of Establishments,	,, 1979 - - - -	73,672	3	3
	Carried forward -	£136,014	1	0

MALTA.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward -		136,014	1	0
Supplemental Provision - £69,974 8 $3\frac{3}{4}$				
Deduct the amount included in establishments as above, *i.e.*, 2d supplementary establishments - - - £106 10 0				
Do. 3d do. - 2,905 10 9	3,012 0 9			
		66,962	7	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Balance of special services - - -	190 5 $2\frac{3}{4}$			
Balance of a special sum set apart for the disoccupation of the fortifications - - -	2,496 6 9	2,686	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$
		£205,663	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$

while the total amount available for expenditure (exclusive of the dividends as above) was:—

Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858 - - -	56,871	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts in 1859 - - - - - - -	146,175	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	£203,046	5	$0\frac{1}{4}$

This apparent deficiency of funds (2,616*l.* 15*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.*) is explained by the fact that many services originally voted in the Ordinance of Appropriation were abandoned before the commencement of the year, thereby leaving a margin for other expenditure, which was not contemplated at the time of passing that ordinance.

The financial condition of Malta at the close of 1859 will be clearly shown by the following statements:—

Gross receipts in 1859—					
Local - - - - -	146,175	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$		
Agent - - - - -	1,210	4	6		
				147,385	5 $1\frac{3}{4}$
Gross expenditure—					
Local - - - - -	138,660	11	$5\frac{1}{4}$		
Agent (exclusive of dividends) -	3,686	18	2		
				142,347	9 $7\frac{1}{4}$
Balance in favour of revenue - - - - -				5,037	15 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1858 - - - -				56,871	4 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Gross surplus capital on 31st Dec. 1859 - - - -				£61,908	19 11

This surplus is subject to the following appropriations:—

Balance of the sum set apart for disoccupation of the fortifications - - - -	1,474	0	1		
Balances of special services reserved - -	452	10	$6\frac{1}{4}$		
Moiety of the balance on dredging services due to the Imperial Government - -	1,128	16	$10\frac{3}{4}$		
Dividends on stock (under running orders to be invested to credit of revenue) - - -	1,210	4	6		
				4,265	12 0
Add—forestalled in 1859 - - - -	870	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
Quotum to be found by Malta towards the construction of a new dock and dredging services	40,000	0	0		
				40,870	17 $2\frac{1}{2}$
				£45,136	9 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving a net available surplus of - - - - -				£16,772	10 $8\frac{1}{2}$

of which 5,528*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* were appropriated by the first supplemental estimate of 1860, for the completion of certain services authorized in 1859, but not completed within the year.

(Signed) R. C. LEGH,
Auditor General.

March 16, 1860.

MEMORANDUM for the information of the SECRETARY OF STATE, showing the Improvements in the Revenue, the Administrative and Legal Reforms, and the Works, Civil and Military, effected in MALTA since the assumption of the Government by Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT; from 1st May 1858 to 1st May 1860. MALTA.

MEMORANDUM.

As the improvements effected in Malta within the last two years have not only been very numerous but have proved of great benefit to the interests of the island, and as their execution has involved increases in the revenue, administrative and legal reforms, and works, civil and military, of so special a nature, that, whilst benefiting, they have effected a great change in the administration of the local Government, it has been considered proper to report upon them individually for the information of the Secretary of State, classifying them under their respective heads of

Revenue,
Administrative Reforms,
Law,
Public Education,
New Works Civil and Military,
Summary,

with a short statement in each case, pointing out the effect of the improvement, and the manner in which it has benefited the island interests.

Public Revenue.—The sources of the revenue in Malta are established by permanent laws, such, for instance, as those drawn from the customs and the fees of court, which two branches alone afford five sixths of the revenue, and the remaining sixth is derived chiefly from land revenue and rents, exclusive of land, levied on property belonging to Government. The latter branches are subject to no alteration, and the customs' tariffs established in 1837 have ever since worked so well that any alteration in the law is at least under present circumstances entirely unadvisable. But, on the other hand, an active and vigorous administration can effect a vast difference in the returns of the revenue from all the sources above named, by removing abuses, and enforcing greater vigilance and energy in the departments connected with the collection of their respective revenues. Increase in the revenue derived from customs.

To commence with the customs (which is by far the most important branch of the island revenues), this result was especially shown to be the case at the end of 1858, for the Government, by infusing fresh energy into the departments connected with the collection of the customs, as well as by issuing fresh police regulations for the purpose of checking contraband, obtained a considerable increase in that branch of the revenue. The revenue from customs for 1858 had been estimated at 87,278*l.*, and the amount actually received in that year was 96,782*l.*, showing an access of 9,504*l.* The estimate for that year had been made in the usual manner, that is, on the average of the three preceding years, in one of which the amount received (owing to the Russian war) was 100,000*l.*, and in another to 91,906*l.*, so that it could not be said that that estimate, under the circumstances of the period when it was made, had been excessively low, or indeed otherwise than a high average. It is true that a circumstance occurred in 1858 which partly influenced the increase of the revenue in this year from customs, in addition to the measures adopted by the Government, namely, that in that year a portion of the wheat imported into the island was of an inferior quality, which by yielding less in quantity of bread rendered a larger importation necessary, and so increased the revenue; no doubt a certain proportion of the surplus revenue in 1858 was owing to this cause, but a considerable proportion was also due to the energy and activity of the Government, and the increased vigilance shown by the departments immediately concerned in the customs' collection. Certainly, the following satisfactory conclusion is arrived at, that since 1858, setting aside the extraordinary returns of the war years, there has been maintained an increase over former returns of 5,000*l.* annually; that in 1859 this excess was not only maintained but surpassed, and as far as can be judged from the returns of the current year up to present date, which for the first quarter show an aggregate of 27,713 3*s.* 1*d.* against 22,935*l.* received in similar quarter in 1859, showing an increase of 5,000*l.* in first quarter, we shall have an unprecedented revenue from this source in 1860. There appears to be therefore every foundation for arriving at the conclusion that an average annual increase of at least 5,000*l.* over former returns has been permanently obtained from this the most important of all the sources of the local revenue. Probable permanent increase.

Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land.—I now proceed to two other branches of the revenue, in which very considerable increases in the revenue have been obtained by an entire change of system, introduced by the present Government, in the manner in which the Government property, both landed and house property, is offered to the public on rental. I allude to the establishment of the principle of public competition as applicable to both these sources of revenue, thereby setting aside the old custom in Malta of the concession of houses or other Government property, either to Government employés or other favoured individuals, at the sole discretion of the Governor; a system abandoned by the present Governor. The effect of substituting these more enlarged principles of dealing with the Government property for the old system, coupled with an entire revaluation of rentals of house property and of landed property belonging to the Government, has caused the following increases in the revenue derivable from these two sources : System of public competition for leases of Government property.

General revaluation of Government property, and consequent increase of rental.

MALTA.

In 1859 over 1858, an increase under these two heads of about 4,000*l.* annually:

In 1860 over 1859 (as current leases could not legally be interfered with), about a similar further increase. The exact totals can be seen on reference to the Comparative Statement, given in the present Blue Book.

8,000*l.* a year exclusive of market.

In round numbers, therefore, the increase of the revenue will be 8,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the rent derivable from the construction of a new iron market, which I shall allude to under New Works, calculated to produce a rental of 3,000*l.* a year additional; and this increase is unalterable for eight years certain, for when the revaluation of the Government proper took place the time of lease for the property revalued was fixed for three years only. On the 15th of June 1859, however, the Government issued a notice, with a view of meeting the generally expressed desire of the Government tenants, that the three years' term of lease should be extended to an eight years' term, at the option of the sitting tenants. A great majority of the Government tenants then came forward, and voluntarily extended their term of lease from three to eight years at the new valuation, admitting thereby the fairness of the re-valuation, whilst securing for the Government a revenue at the new rates for a term of eight years certain.

Repairs to be effected by tenants.

A saving of 2,000*l.* a year permanent to the revenue has also been effected under this head, by making the annual repairs, formerly effected by the Government, and chargeable upon the annual estimates of the current year, fall upon the tenants themselves, who by the terms of their new leases are bound to effect all repairs. The increase, therefore, to the revenue, under the heads of Land Revenue and Rents, exclusive of Land, Government property, amounts to 12,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the important item of the new market, which will be separately treated under its proper heading of New Works.

Administrative Reforms.—I now come to the subject of Administrative Reforms effected in the Government departments since May 1st, 1858. The objects primarily sought for by the Government for this end were, by reductions when the officials were too numerous for the work to be transacted by the department,—by consolidation of offices in cases where similarity of the work would admit of it,—by establishing the salaries of the public officers on a scale as fairly remunerative as possible, whilst consistent with the circumstances of the colony, to ensure as effective and fairly remunerated public servants as could be obtained in Malta.

In the chief secretary's office the duties formerly divided between two officers, an assistant secretary and a second assistant, were merged into one. About 400*l.* a year was the saving effected, and I have no reason to think otherwise than with a satisfactory result as regards the working of this office.

Suppression of work department.

The next measure was one of great importance, that of the suppression of the work department as a separate department, and of its consolidation with that of the land revenue. Over and above the mere saving in salaries, which amounted to about 300*l.* a year, this reform was very useful. The working of this board as an independent board had for a length of time given anything but satisfaction in Malta, and its suppression would have been received with great favour, even if there had been no further consequent advantages to be obtained from its suppression than the mere fact itself, but this consolidation introduced a new system, which has had, and will at a future date have to a much greater extent than at present, a very beneficial effect in Malta. I allude to the performance of works by public contract instead of exclusively by one department of the Government. The advantages of the system of contracts for public works are various. One of the greatest is, that numerous works can be performed at once; clearly impossible under the old system, for want of sufficient hands; therefore more people are employed, and there is greater general employment. It has also proved beneficial in bringing forward a class of practical men, totally unconnected with the Government, willing and able to undertake large works either for the Government or for private individuals, and so enlarging and diffusing the means of carrying out works throughout the island; manifestly an improved system upon that in use formerly, when works were carried out solely by one department of Government, who had a monopoly of most of the best workmen in the island in their constant pay.

Contract system for public works.

Liabilities under contract system.

How avoided.

The danger of a contract system in a small community like Malta would arise from the fact of there being but comparatively few contractors, who, clubbing together beforehand, might refuse to execute works except on exaggerated estimates. This contingency has been anticipated, and provided against by the Government in the following manner:—All public works are estimated by the Government periti, previous to their being advertised for by public contract, and should the contractors' estimates far exceed those framed by the Government periti, the work is then effected under the immediate direction of officers of the land revenue department, and by workmen engaged at fair rates of pay by that department on the estimate framed by the periti or land surveyors attached to that department. The action of this principle has proved to be an effective check upon excessive estimates made by contractors, but it is not availed of unless contractors' estimates are excessive.

Centralization of Public Offices in the Palace.—Up to May 1858 the public offices in Malta had been situate in various detached public buildings in Valletta, at some distance from each other. It occurred to the Government that the ground floor of the palace of the grand masters, to a great extent unoccupied, would easily contain all the public offices under one building, thus centralizing the whole. The Council coinciding in the views of the Government, the centralization of all the public offices in the palace was effected, and this arrangement not only increased the facility of communication between one office and another, and thus saved a good deal of fruitless correspondence between officers which were at some distance apart, but it made available for revenue purposes several valuable buildings which have been relet for clubs and other public purposes, at the addition of several hundred pounds per annum to the revenue. Consequent on the centralization of public offices, and as part of the system, followed the amalgamation of those departments in which similarity

Advantages of an increased revenue.

of duties performed showed the expediency of their being directed by one and the same head of department.

For instance,—

Amalgamation of marine and executive police.

Formerly the marine and executive police were separate, and under distinct superintendence. It was decided to amalgamate them under one head. The amalgamation of marine and executive police under one head had a double advantage; it not only settled all jealousies between two approximate services under different superintendence, but it authorized by law a marine policeman to perform duties hitherto exclusive attached to the executive police, thereby increasing the general efficiency of the police, and strengthening the Government by giving additional means of maintenance of order and detection of crime.

Also of office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts.

In like manner the consolidation of the office of inspector of charities with that of comptroller of contracts has proved equally satisfactory in its results. Formerly the direction of the charitable institutions was entrusted to an inspector, assisted by a board, the supplies being furnished by the comptroller of contracts, who also had much of the responsibility of the internal management of the institutions, thus creating a division of duties faulty in its working. The consolidation of these duties of the comptroller and inspector in one has greatly increased the efficiency of this office, by freeing the office from the disadvantages of a divided command.

Penny postage, establishment of.

A delivery of town and country letters stamped with a postage head of the local Government three times a day in the town of Valletta, and once a day in the three cities Floriana, Sliema, the casals, and the island of Gozo, is in the course of being immediately set on foot, affording a regular system of postal communication between the inhabitants of the town and country districts, including the island of Gozo. And in order to complete the arrangements in detail for the town and three cities delivery of the daily post, pillar letter boxes of iron, similar to those in use in the metropolis, have been sent for from England to be fixed in different parts of Valletta.

Revision of prison regulations.

An entire revision of the corradino prison regulations, which have proved in their working to be too lax, for the purpose for which this and all other systems of prison discipline are designed, the prevention of crime from dread of consequent punishment, is in course of being submitted to the Secretary of State.

Police Force.—The police force in Malta is a native force, and superintended by a Maltese. Considered generally, the men employed in it are active and intelligent, and perform their duties, which are often rendered more difficult by difference of language and habits, to the general satisfaction of the public. They are, however, too few in number, and must be increased as the revenue will permit. In Valletta, Floriana, and the three cities, they act in concert with strong bodies of the military, and as the great majority of the entire police force is centred in the town, disturbances and thefts are, generally speaking, less frequent in the town, and when occurring, rapidly dealt with. But the very fact of their concentration in the town has left the casals or villages more exposed. The consequence has been, unusual order in the town, and a great increase of petty thefts in the casals, and agricultural property has especially suffered from depredations of this character. It was necessary to meet this; and with a view of checking this growing evil a body of mounted police has been formed, whose duty it is to constantly patrol the country districts, night and day, and keep up that constant communication with the head quarters of the police in the town which until the establishment of a mounted force could scarcely be said to have existed at all. This change of system, coupled with a very considerable addition to the force generally, all of whom have been allotted to the casals, promises to effectually check the petty thefts that have been hitherto so frequent in the country districts. Indeed the syndics, or local magistrates, of the seven districts, have already reported most favourably upon the check afforded by these night patrols of mounted police, which, together with an annual increase of the force as the revenue will permit, the greater portion of which force to be distributed amongst the villages and attached to the district stations, will tend as far as possible to check the commission of crime in the country as well as in town. In candidates for the police, preference is always given to Maltese speaking English. It is clear that this is very advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, for the members of a force who have to deal so frequently with English soldiers and sailors.

To be increased as the revenue will permit.

Formation of a body of mounted police.

Preference given to candidates speaking English.

Public Education.—To the University and the Lyceum, voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction, for the sons of those whose parents should desire it, has been attached. That instruction is separate from and independent of the course of secular instruction given in those Government Educational Establishments, and its introduction has given great satisfaction to the public. The instruction is given in a chapel adjoining the building in which are the schools.

Increased number of primary schools.

In the primary schools, where a good and practical education is given by the Government free of cost, better remuneration has been allowed to the teachers, and men of higher education have been appointed as teachers. The number of those schools has been increased, both for male and female pupils; and their positions have been selected with a view of meeting the requirements of the district in which they are established, so that no numerously populated village in Malta should be without easily accessible means of education for the children of the poorer classes, whose parents are willing to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government.

Law.—Ordinances passed since 1st May 1858:—

Ordinance.	*Maritime Commercial Laws.*	No. of Clauses.
No. XV. of 1858.	Of privileged claims on sea-going vessels	9
„ XVI. „	Of the rights and liabilities of owners and masters	37
„ XVII. „	Of contracts of affreightment	66
„ XVIII. „	Of bottomry contracts and maritime insurances	104
„ XIX. „	Of average, jitsam, and contribution	29

MALTA.	Ordinance.		No. of Clauses.
Object of.		The foregoing five ordinances include all the matter which in continental countries forms the subject of Maritime commercial codes, with the exception only of the laws relative to the enrolment, rights, and liabilities of seamen.	
	No. V. of 1859.	Of contracts in general - - - - - - - -	199
		This ordinance embodies all the law of contracts in general. By article 33 it is provided that transfers of immovables do not take effect as regards third parties before the respective contracts are registered in the Public Registry Office. That provision, coupled with those of Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856, completes the system of a public registry of all transactions respecting immovables.	
	„ VI. „	Of contracts of purchase and sale, and of contracts of exchange - -	125
	„ VII. „	Consolidating the office for registering transfers with that relative to mortgages of immovables - - - - - - -	4
	„ VIII. „	Prohibiting abbreviated clauses in contracts - - -	4
Object of ordinance.		The object of this ordinance is to simplify the form of notarial contracts. No technical form of language is now requisite in contracts.	
	„ II. of 1860.	Of contracts of mandate (*law of agency*) - - - -	31
	„ I. „	Of contracts of partnership - - - - - -	41
		Laws of Civil Procedure.	
	No. XI. of 1858.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure - - - -	6
	„ XI. of 1859.	Amending the Code of Civil Procedure - - -	44
Some of the amendments in.		The following are some of the amendments effected in this branch of the law by those two ordinances:	
		1st. The present of the consuls (merchants) in the commercial court in cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 20*l.*, has been dispensed with:	
		2nd. Superior courts have been relieved of the cognizance of cases in which the value of the object in litigation does not exceed 5*l.*:	
		3rd. The mode of procedure in the superior courts has been simplified, by extending the number of cases in which written pleadings can be dispensed with:	
		4th. Arrest for debt is abolished in cases when, though the transaction had a commercial character, the debtor is not professionally a trader, and there has been no deceit or fraud on his part. Many usurious contracts, consisting in loans at an excessive rate of interest, disguised under the form of sales of goods, have thus been prevented:	
		5th. The power of taking out warrants of arrest, or impediment of departure, against military or naval officers or men, or of engineers in the service of any steam vessel, for debt, is abolished. This provision has cut the practice of compelling such persons to submit to serious impositions by taking against them warrants of arrest or impediment of departure, at a time when, being ordered to leave the island with their regiments or ships, such process might ruin them, or be of prejudice to the public service, or entail great loss upon the vessel to which they are attached:	
		6th. The allowance which the creditor is to furnish for the maintenance of his debtor in arrest has been increased from 4*s.* to 8*s.* a week:	
		7th. Witnesses can refuse to disclose that which may have come to their knowledge from reports, despatches, or other papers connected with the correspondence of any civil, military, or naval department: The production of such papers cannot be insisted upon:	
		8th. No warrant of impediment of departure can be issued for debts against ships employed in the postal service, or affreighted by Her Majesty's Government.	
		Criminal Laws.	
	No. X. of 1858.	To amend the criminal laws - - - - - - -	6
	„ IX. of 1859.	To amend the criminal laws - - - - - - -	33
		The object of these two ordinances is to remove some serious doubts arising from the wording of some articles of the Criminal Code, to adjust the punishment in several cases where it was inadequate or excessive, and to amend the laws of criminal procedure.	
Some of the amendments in.		The following are some of the most important amendments:—	
		1st. Abolition of the punishment of death with respect to persons guilty of exposure or abandonment of children, when, though the latter die in consequence of such exposure or abandonment, there are no circumstances	

Ordinance.		No. of Clauses.

to show that the exposure or abandonment was committed with deliberate intention to cause death:

2nd. To keep without licence dies or other instruments fit for making impressions similar to coins, though such instruments may not be fit for making impressions so perfect as to be easily taken for coins, has been made a punishable offence:

3rd. Whoever, from bad habits or idleness, abandons his parents to want, is made punishable as for a contravention:

4th. Power has been given to the Superior Criminal Court to prohibit the publication of reports of any case before the proceedings are terminated:

5th. Any delivery of written or printed reports to persons called to serve as jurors is made punishable as a contempt of court:

6th. Power has been given to the court to cause from time to time the reform of the list of jurors, by including persons considered fit for that service, though they may not be possessed of the established property qualification, and by excluding from the list persons who, though possessed of such qualification, are, from want of education or other causes, unfit for that service:

7th. The law by which, in cases of libel, the preliminary investigation before a magistrate was dispensed with, and the practice of requiring the Governor's sanction before instituting proceedings for libel, have been abolished.

Police Laws and Regulations.

No. V. of 1858. } „ X. of 1859. }	To amend the Police Code - - - - - -	6
„ XII. of 1858.	To amend the laws relative to passports - - - - -	6
„ I. of 1859.	To reform the organization of the public force - - - -	4
No. II. of 1859.	For more effectually preventing certain contraventions - - -	3
„ III. „	To protect electric telegraphs - - - - - -	5
„ XIV. „	For the better discovery and preventing the sale of adulterated food or drinks - - - - - - - - -	5
„ XV. „	To prevent nuisances caused by dogs - - - -	20

The following are some of the provisions made by those ordinances:— Some of the provisions of.

1st. The interior police and the marine police have been consolidated under one head. A marine police officer has been authorized to do the duties of an ordinary police officer, when required.

2nd. It has been made a punishable offence for any person to transfer his passport to another person, or to refuse to deliver up a passport to the police.

3rd. Criminal jurisdiction has been given to the syndics of the country districts to try and punish persons guilty of mendicity or vagrancy, or of gambling. The previous law, by which even such offences were to be tried before magistrates in Valletta, had rendered it almost impracticable to carry out the law.

4th. It has been made punishable as contravention to disturb cables of electric telegraphs; and any deliberate act preventing communication by electric telegraph has been taken out of the class of contraventions to the police laws, and made punishable with imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

5th. It has been made a contravention for a seller of bread to refuse to sell by the weight, or to expose for sale bread not sufficiently baked.

6th. Power has been given to the police court to cause any article of food or drinks to be analyzed by professional men, for the purpose of detecting any existing adulteration injurious to health. If no such adulteration is found out, the value of the article destroyed or impaired by the analysis is to be paid to the owner or shopkeeper; but if adulteration is proved, the owner or shopkeeper must pay all costs, and the article shall be confiscated.

7th. No dogs can now be left at large. There was formerly a vast number of dogs running loose, and causing great nuisance to the public. Several hundreds of these animals had no owners.

Miscellaneous.

No. VI. of 1858.	To reduce the fee for stamping gold or silver articles - - -	1
„ VII. „	To amend Ordinances No. XI. and No. XII. of 1856 - - - By this ordinance the tariff of the public registry office has been revised.	5
„ VIII. „	To amend the laws respecting the administration of and the election to certain marriage legacies - - - - - -	5

MALTA.	Ordinance.	No. of Clauses.
Object of.	The legacies to which that ordinance refers were formerly, for special reasons, kept under the management of the committee of Government charitable iustitutions, the ordinary business of which having prevented members from attending to the complicated duties of examining the claims of the numerous competitors for those legacies, arrears of about ten years had consequently accumulated. Those duties have now been transferred to a deputation to which similar duties had been entrusted by a previous law, and they are now being regularly administered.	
	No. XIII. of 1859. To facilitate transfers of titles for interest on a stock formerly called *La Massa Frumentaria* - - - - - - - -	
	That stock was in 1805 recognized as a Government debt. It amounts to 78,402*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* held by a large number of persons. Transfers of shares in that stock were almost as difficult legally to effect as transfers of real property. By this ordinance it is now lawful for shareholders, with some exceptions, to take out a certificate transferable by delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	
	No. XVI. of 1858. To amend the laws respecting professional fees to be received by physicians, surgeons, or phlebotomists - - - - - -	4
	It having been found impracticable under the peculiar circumstances of Malta, and consistently with the view entertained here on the subject, to abolish altogether the tariff of those fees, it has, at the request of the profession, been revised and amended in such a manner as to reward more adequately professional skill, without aggravating the public.	
	„ IV. of 1860. To provide means for destitute minors to be trained to sea service -	9
	An allowance of 1*s.* a day is granted to any master of a merchant ship for any boy, of an age between 12 and 16 years, that he may be willing to engage among his crew, as an apprentice, besides an allowance of 40*s.* for clothes. The number of apprentices for whom Government will pay such allowances at any one time is not to exceed 30; and such allowances are not to be granted for one and the same boy for more than three voyages, without special authority from the Governor.	
	„ V. „ To provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons - - - - - - - -	30
	By this ordinance monies belonging to minors, to widows, or, in certain cases, to married women, can, on application, or by decree of court, be invested in the purchase from Government of an annuity at the rate of $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. The Government is empowered to invest the purchase money, on its own account, in the British three per cent. consols. Holders of such annuities, when their disability ceases, can obtain, from the Government Treasury, certificates transferable by mere delivery, on the principle of the English Exchequer bonds.	
	Total number of clauses - - - - - -	841

New Works (Civil), and Lighting and Water Supply.

The new works (civil) have comprised the following—

Extension of great harbour.
Construction of an iron market.
Hygienic works, especially cleansing of the Manderaggio.
Extension of lighting by gas.
Increase of water supply.
Additional public tanks.
Construction of public ovens, and dwellings for the very poor.
Additional fountains, including a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite.
Planting the public squares.
Introduction of gas into the corridors, and laying down the pavement of the palace of the Grand Masters in marble.
Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.
Agricultural interests.

Scheme for extension of Great Harbour.

Of these works by far the most important in its future influence on Malta is the scheme which has met with the approval of Her Majesty's ministers for the extension of the Great Harbour, to benefit imperial and local commercial interests equally. The details of this scheme have been so fully laid before Her Majesty's ministers in various explanatory despatches, that it renders any but a brief and concise notice of its merits a work of supererogation in the present memorandum. I point out, therefore, the leading features only:—

In brief, then, the neglect of all former Governments in not setting aside a portion of the annual revenue, and applying it to dredging purposes, had suffered a great portion of one of the finest harbours in the world, and of vast importance from its position, (the keep of the Mediterranean, as Gibraltar is the key,) to the interests of Great Britain, to deteriorate both in a naval and commercial

point of view, or, to put it more clearly, the harbour did not offer that amount of accommodation which its natural capabilities if fully developed could afford, either to imperial or to local commercial interests, which are the life blood of Malta; and it is to redeem the mischief effected by neglect, and to restore Malta Harbour to its original size, splendour, and public utility, that this noble work has been contemplated. When executed, this work will fully repay the share and share alike expenditure of imperial and island funds that have been allotted to it. On the imperial side of the question, the extension of the naval waters, that is, those that are set apart specially for Her Majesty's ships of war, by the cession of all the outer part up to the powder magazine including the French Creek for the absolute use of the navy, will be alone sufficient to double if not treble their present accommodation. Under present circumstances, a fact but little known, nine first rates are with difficulty moored in secure berths in the naval waters. Double this number in moorings of greater security can be easily moored in the extended waters. More than this, the Admiralty dock in Malta has been found faulty in its construction, and it is notoriously too small for docking the first rates of the day. Now the possession of the French Creek would give facilities for the construction of an entirely new dock, or, if this is happily found to be unnecessary by its position parallel with the dockyard creek, the Admiralty may on a future occasion easily and at small outlay tunnel and communicate between the two creeks, of itself a great advantage to the dockyard interests. The cost of this extension is estimated at 125,000*l.* on the imperial side, and should it amount to five or ten times that amount such sum would be well spent in making Malta harbour the British arsenal of the Mediterranean, capable of holding Her Majesty's fleet in time of war, and of affording her liners dock room in case of need and emergency. In fact, if, which there is but little doubt of, the axiom that Great Britain holds Malta for its harbours, is correct and indisputable, then the execution of this work will render Malta harbour a naval station in the Mediterranean worthy of Great Britain, ample in size for war purposes, and repaying the mother country by its intrinsic and practical value for the costly expenditure annually laid out in its maintenance. In a local and commercial point of view the advantages of this scheme are equally telling. Not only will it secure to the Maltese a basis of commercial enterprize, by the formation of a separate mercantile port, an object long desired in Malta, and up to this date never definite and well assured to the Maltese, but in addition (and as a secondary consideration), showing, however, that it will lessen the original outlay on the part of the island revenues, it will enrich the island in future by thousands of pounds, by the increase and the value of the property around which the extension is made. In all points of view, therefore, this work is of the greatest advantage to imperial and local interests, and may be fairly designated as important in the amount of future benefit to the real interest of this island as any effected since our possession of the island.

How benefiting imperial interests.

How benefiting local and commercial interests.

New Market.—The want of a new and enlarged market had been long felt in Malta, the old market being far too small to admit of that fair competition amongst buyers and sellers which enable the public to provide themselves with the necessaries of life at fair prices. The old market, now demolished, contained 134 stalls, but 45 of these were shops outside of the market, which, with 16 stalls situated in like manner outside the market proper, reduced the bonâ fide market to 73 stalls, of which again 28 were situated in an upper story difficult of access. The new market, on the other hand, contains 216 stalls, all within the market, and all easily accessible to the public, no stalls being permitted outside, a prohibition which does away with that which proved to be a great nuisance in the old market. Its construction is novel in Malta, being copied from the iron markets in Les Halles at Paris. It is amply supplied with water, two tanks having been constructed under its foundations capable of holding 2,400 tons, and of supplying the town as well as the market, in addition to a fountain supplied from the aqueduct, placed in the centre. This useful public work will be completed and ready for use in June 1861. It is calculated to produce a rental of between three and four thousand pounds a year on an outlay of 13,000*l.* capital.

New market much required.

Revenue to be derived from, and original cost.

Hygienic Works.—Hygienic works have been undertaken and were much needed. The Manderaggio, a quarter of Valletta inhabited by the very poor, corresponding with St. Giles, and as proverbially filthy, has been made as clean as any other portion of Valletta, and the inhabitants of that spot have been well supplied with water, laid on from the aqueduct, which they had previously been compelled to fetch from a considerable distance. More active superintendence on the part of the police has been enforced with regard to all places of public conveniences, and the salutary effects of these measures has been shown in the improved health of the town.

Cleansing of the Manderaggio.

Extension of Lighting by Gas.—Lighting Valletta with gas instead of oil lamps was introduced in 1855, but as the Council then voted only a similar amount of expenditure for the introduction of gas as they were then paying for oil, it was necessary to lessen to a great extent the number of the lamps, in order to meet the increased expenditure consequent on the altered system of lighting. This diminution, however, was necessarily so great that the lighting of the town was for a couple of years less effectively performed under the new system than under the old. The Government and Council concurred in the necessity of additional lamps, and a great number have been added; the effect of this addition is that Valletta is now lighted, if not brilliantly, sufficiently for all police purposes; and the Government is actively employed in examining and amending the deficiencies found in the present contract, to expire in 1861, and to insert in the new one certain details (which had been omitted, from the absence of professional advice when the contract was entered into), and which, when inserted, will more effectually guard the interests of the Government and protect them from the pressure which a single company having at present a complete monopoly of supplying gas might from time to time endeavour to apply.

Too small a number of lamps in original contract.

Town now well lighted adequately for all police purposes.

Water Supply.—Public and Private Tanks.—The vast importance of an ample supply of water, on considerations, civil and military, in Malta, need not be enlarged upon; the uncertainty of the quantity

An ample supply for civil and military

MALTA.

reasons of the highest importance at Malta.

Construction of tanks as the revenue will admit of, in every annual estimate.

Statement of new tanks since 1858.

of the annual fall of rain, the aqueduct failing or cut off by an enemy, the few springs in the island placed in a like position, render it imperative on the Government to ensure a supply for the entire population, independent of these sources, for at least three or four years in advance. Indeed, as a standing rule, no annual estimate should be permitted to pass the Council without it included in the list of new works the construction of one or two public tanks in well-chosen positions. What has been effected within the last two years under this head, the following return will show :—

Number of Public Tanks

in 1858	106 No.
in 1860	120 „
Increase	14 No.

Capacity of,

in 1858	100,350 tons.
in 1860	113,916 „
Increase	13,566 tons.

Actual Contents

in 1858	59,872 tons.
in 1860	101,686 „
Increase	41,814 tons.

Four years consumption, independent of any assistance whatever from rain, for the whole population.

Number of private tanks.

The present quantity of water in the tanks, if aided by ordinary rains, would be certainly sufficient for the wants of the population for any length of time ; but taking an extreme case, and supposing that should there be no assistance from rain whatever, it would suffice for four years' consumption. Besides the public tanks, there are in Valetta, Floriana and the Three Cities 4,689 private tanks, containing at a rough estimate 600,000 tons of water. Notwithstanding, however, this number of tanks and quantity of water, a moderate annual increase of public tanks is most desirable, as is also the connexion of all tanks, civil and military, with the roofs of the building in which they are situate, so as to render them by catching all rain water as independent as possible of any assistance from the aqueduct.

Inches of rain for the last 8 years.

To show how variable is the amount of inches of rain falling in Malta during the year, I annex (with special reference to years 1852 and 1855) a return showing the quantity of rain which fell annually at the General Hospital, Malta, from 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1859.

1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
8	27	28	41	23	34	15	7	28	67	30	3	32	68	38	74

Public ovens.

Construction of Public Ovens and Dwellings for the very Poor.—Public ovens have been constructed, with a view, as far as it was in the power of Government, to break through a monopoly *de facto* enjoyed by a few bakers ; and the dwellings of the poor having been found in a state of extreme misery, measures have been taken for the construction of healthy and well-ventilated houses for the accommodation of the very poor. To effect this, a large block has been let by public competition to be built on principles that could only be adapted for this class of tenants, and when executed several poor families will be enabled to live in well-ventilated and well-lighted apartments, amply supplied with water, and at moderate rentals. It is clear that in a fortress overcrowded as is Valetta the construction of this class of building will not only greatly benefit the poorer classes themselves, but improve the sanitary condition of the town, by the advantages the new and better, constructed buildings will possess over the present dwellings of the poor, which are badly constructed, ill ventilated, and generally unhealthy.

Works combining ornament and utility.

Planting Public Squares, Additional Fountains, and Drinking Fountains of Aberdeen Ganite.—In works combining ornament with utility, the planting of several of the public squares with trees and flowers has given very general satisfaction. In a town where the buildings are constructed entirely of stone, and where the heat and glare from the sun during the greater part of the year is very oppressively felt, the introduction of trees and flowers in what were previously barren squares has afforded great relief. A Café of the same class as those in the Palais Royal has been constructed in the principal square, and is well suited to the climate of Malta and the out-door habits of the people. The rental derived from it, will not only cover the original outlay of the building, but give a handsome margin on the side of the revenue.

Additional public fountains.

Additional fountains have been erected in well-selected sites, and a drinking fountain of Aberdeen granite, similar in design to one lately erected in the town of Norwich, has been placed in the square of St. John's Church, immediately contiguous to the principal street and thoroughfare of the town.

The Palace of the Grand Masters.—Much has been done in effecting improvements in this palace. In 1859, the Council of Government voted a sum of one thousand pounds for the purpose of laying down the corridors in marble. This work is in course of execution, and is one in peculiar harmony with the general design and decoration of the interior of this historically interesting building. The exterior of this palace presents no features of architectural interest, the whole forming an undecorated pile of building about 300 feet square; but by planting the two court-yards attached to it, in the same manner as the squares, with trees and flowers, it has been much improved, and lightened externally.

Decorations in the palace of the Grand Masters: corridors laid down in marble.

In the palace is situate the beautiful armoury of the knights of St. John. Up to 1858 the armour of the knights had been permitted gradually to fall into disorder and decay, and the saloon, extending the whole length of the building, to become an exhibition room for fine arts, rather than entirely devoted to its original purpose of an armoury of the order. Within the two last years, however, the armour of the knights has been completely rescued from decay. There are now 75 complete suits of armour, with their respective shields and coats of arms, arranged in chronological and historical order in the armoury, besides fifty in the corridors, representing the history of the order of St. John in Malta, or, in other words, the best part of the history of Malta. Four relics of great historical interest have been recovered from oblivion, and placed in prominent positions in this armoury. They are—

Restoration of the armoury of the Knights of St. John.

The original act of donation of the island of Malta and Gozo and of the fortress of Tripoli to the order of St. John by Charles the Fifth. 23rd March 1530.

Historic relics.

The original bull of Paschal II., receiving under his protection the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A.D. 1113.

The sword and dress of Dragut, pasha of Tripoli, commander-in-chief of Turkish army, killed at the place where now is fort Tigne, in the great siege of Malta in 1565.

The trumpet on which was sounded the retreat, on the final departure of the order from Rhodes, December 1522. This relic was very carefully preserved by the Grand Masters.

The public had no opportunity of seeing these, previous to the restoration of the armoury.

Agricultural Interests.—The agricultural state of the island has been taken into consideration by the Government, with a view of amelioration. The nature of the soil, the scanty supply of water for agricultural purposes, offer insurmountable obstacles to great improvements. No breed of cattle are reared in Malta or Gozo, and the only stock capable of improvement and reared in the island to any extent is that of sheep. For the improvement of the best breed of sheep an importation of three parts bred southdown have been imported into the island, for the purposes of cross breeding and strengthening and improving the quality of the stock, and with a good deal of success as far as propagation is concerned. The ultimate success, however, still remains an open question, from the circumstance of the habit of milking the ewes in use in Gozo and in Malta, with a view of obtaining fresh cheeses, which form a staple of daily subsistence to the peasantry in either islands. Unless, therefore, the cross bred sheep prove equally prolific of milk for cheese purposes, it is a question whether the new improvement of the quality of meat, or the additional quantity and weight of wool, will be alone sufficient in itself to tempt the farmers to breed largely from the stock imported.

Small field for improvement of

Importation of Southdown sheep.

An alteration in the old system of giving premiums in money for horticultural prizes to that of substituting foreign trees of the finest kinds of fruit trees, imported from England and France, as prizes, on condition of their being reared and exhibited annually, appears to promise favourably to the culture of many valuable kinds of fruit trees, up to this time unknown in the island. During the present year, a great number of foreign fruit trees have been introduced, including amongst others the gooseberry, currant, and raspberry, which are in nursery gardens at St. Antonio, to be distributed as prizes hereafter.

Fruit trees imported from foreign countries given instead of money prizes. Promises to prove a better system.

Administrative reforms and New Works, (Military).—Under this head it is well to observe, that independently of the new military works, the reforms instituted in this branch of the service, have, similar to those in the civil, effected a total change of system and organization previously to that in use; indeed it would be more just to say, have created a system where previously none existed, as the nature of the reform will demonstrate; for example, under organization, are classed—

Reforms similar to those made in the civil branch.

Reclassification of the armament.—The entire armament of this vast fortress has been reclassified during the last twelve months, a work which involved the mounting, dismounting, replacing, or removal of nearly every gun, in all 1015.

Reclassification of armament.

Centralization of Reserves within Valletta.—This is a very important change, for up to the present date all the reserve material had been placed outside the works, and the powder, both for the fleet and fortress, stowed away in the extremity of our outer lines, for instance, the Polverista Magazine; but, by a reorganization of the magazine and store accommodations, not only have these defects of system been remedied, but also a proper complement of shot and shell has been placed in the immediate vicinity of each of the heaviest batteries, so as to enable them to open fire at a moment's notice upon any point from which an attack may be made. It is true that this gradual centralization of reserves within Valletta has not been effected without a vast amount of labour; for example,

Centralization of reserves.

25,000 barrels of ammunition have been removed and placed in suitable localities, and

350,000 shot and shell have been brought up to the several batteries;

Small side arm stores have been established near each large battery, so that, like a ship of war, the fortress will be prepared to meet any hostile attack, on the instant that such attack should be made.

Lastly, some hundreds of tons of military stores have been removed to more available positions.

It is estimated, however, it will require some eight months more before all this organization can be completed and systematized.

Practical knowledge of the works.

Practical Knowledge of the Details of the Works given to the Garrison.—For the first time the garrison have been thoroughly organized for the defence of the works, familiarized with all the intricacies of the communications, and by constant practice taught the object and trained to the defence of the fortifications.

Alarm signals.

Alarm Signals.—Alarm signals have been very carefully established, so that at any moment on the darkest night silently and without difficulty each man can find his proper post.

Siege train.

Siege Train.—The siege trains have been put together in working order, and removed within the works, and the light 9-pounder batteries and howitzers are parked, packed with ammunition, and ready at a moment's notice.

Allotment of Districts to special Bodies.—Commandants, with their respective staff of artillery, and engineer officers, are appointed to, entrusted with, and responsible for the defence of each separate district and post.

Telegraphic communication between out-posts.

Telegraphic Communication between Out-posts.—The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned a network of telegraphic communication between each separate fort and the Head Quarters in Valletta, by communicating them with cables across the harbours, and underground electric wires; and the masonry of the works themselves have been strengthened and repaired.

New soldiers' invalid hospital at Città Vecchia.

New Works.—Invalid Hospital at Città Vecchia.—The old palace of the Grand Masters at Città Vecchia, commanding one of the finest views in the island, and notoriously healthy, is being rapidly converted into an hospital of invalids for sick soldiers, with a separate establishment for invalid officers; thus tending to economize the large annual outlay heretofore expended in sending invalids home. The Inspector General of Hospitals entertains the opinion that when completed, so well situated and appropriate is the site chosen, that this establishment will prove one of the most perfect in the army. I may add here that, independently of the advantage derivable from this work in a military point of view, the expenditure consequent upon this establishment will greatly benefit the island in a civil point of view, by infusing new life into Città Vecchia, formerly the capital of Malta, but now in a state of stagnation as far as any transaction of ordinary business or commerce is concerned.

Forrest hospital.

Forrest Hospital.—A new hospital at St. Georges's Bay, in close contiguity to the Pembroke Camp, called the Forrest Hospital, is to be established, by converting an old baronial dwelling called Spinola House to that purpose.

Pembroke camp.

Pembroke Camp.—Mr. Sidney Herbert has further sanctioned the immediate construction of a stone encampment for musketry instruction, to be called the Pembroke Camp. All the latest principles of sanitary improvement will be brought to bear in this construction. It will be capable of holding 1000 men, and it is situate close to St. George's Bay, one of the healthiest spots in the island.

SUMMARY.—The foregoing is a brief summary of what has been effected in Malta within the last two years, the purpose of this memorandum being only to show the additions and reforms made; not to attempt to give any specific account of the various heads themselves under which they have been effected; but a perusal of the foregoing details will show that scarcely any of the leading features of administrative government have been neglected, though the space in which the work has been performed is but limited, in proportion to its variety and its future influence on the interests of Malta.

It will be seen, that the revenues of the island have been increased several thousands a year, without any alteration made in the form of, and without additional taxation;

That administrative reforms have been effected which have rendered government in Malta to be more simply and yet more effectively administered than in former years, by a process of centralization, by amalgamating departments when a similarity of work permitted it, and thus doing away with a divided control, by the selection of the most active and intelligent officers to be found in the island as heads of departments, and by a judicious economy in retrenching the number of employés, when the work of departments could be as effectively carried on with a smaller staff of officers, supposing that staff to give their whole energies to the duties of the department, and by increases, when the staff was clearly too limited in number to perform the fair duties of the office;

That ordinances have been passed which have rendered more complete the code of Malta, not only as far as legality is concerned, but also as in the case of the ordinance "to provide for a safe and profitable investment of monies belonging to certain persons," where an important public benefit has been conferred on a class over whom Government should watch with a peculiar and with a paternal interest;

That public education has been extended, and an important concession made in the University by affording voluntary Roman Catholic religious instruction;

Lastly, that civil and military works have been executed of a nature and description which it may be fairly hoped will have a most favorable future influence in both these branches of the service in Malta; the whole tending to strengthen the hands of and accredit Government in this important possession of the British Crown.

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Valetta, May, 19, 1860.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 25.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Lord High Commissioner to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 20.)

My Lord Duke, Corfu, February 4, 1861.

I have the honour to enclose the Annual Report on the Ionian Islands Blue Book. The causes of the delay in sending it was stated in my Despatch, No. 142, of the 3d of December last.

2. The Blue Book itself will be sent by long sea to save expense to the public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Report on the Blue Book for the Financial Year 1859, ending the 31st of January 1860.

Revenue.—Decrease.

Although, as was anticipated in the report of last year, the revenue of 1859 has fallen far short of the exceptional prosperity of 1858, the depression has not been alarming.

The olive and currant trades are as speculative as the hop trade of England, and the peculiar character of the olive crop will subject the public revenue to enormous fluctuations so long as Ionian finance is based, as at present, mainly on import and export duties.

The general revenue of the Islands for 1859 amounts to 130,261*l.* 12*s.* $7\frac{3}{10}d.$

In order to ascertain the exact financial position of this year it will not be out of place to insert a tabular statement of the revenue for ten years preceding.

	£	s.	d.
1849	115,420	3	8
1850	146,837	8	$5\frac{3}{10}$
1851	149,005	16	$0\frac{1}{10}$
1852	102,587	6	$9\frac{2}{10}$
1853	134,753	16	$3\frac{5}{10}$
1854	137,978	18	$5\frac{1}{10}$
1855	127,471	5	$5\frac{6}{10}$
1856	184,646	8	$4\frac{6}{10}$
1857	110,310	17	$11\frac{8}{10}$
1858	201,275	11	$5\frac{8}{10}$

Taking an average of ten years, we find the general revenue to amount in round numbers to about 141,029*l.*, leaving the year 1859 with a deficiency of only 10,768*l.* By selecting individual years we shall find that the four years 1849, 1852, 1855, and 1857 presented a revenue less flourishing than that of 1859, that the two years 1853 and 1854 showed less than the average, the two years 1850 and 1851 but little more, and that in ten years the Ionian revenue has only on two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, provided the exchequer with a surplus.

It may safely be asserted that the olive crop forms the standard and mainspring of Ionian finance.

The revenue in 1858 amounted to 201,275*l.* 11*s.* $0\frac{5}{8}d.$ leaving a decrease in 1859 of 75,806*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Nearly the whole of the deficiency may be traced to the deficient oil crop.

The export duty on oil was in 1858 80,736*l.* 0*s.* $2\frac{1}{10}d.$, in 1859 it fell to 19,249*l.* 7*s.* $11\frac{8}{10}d.$, thus accounting for 61,486*l.* 12*s.* $2\frac{3}{10}d.$ of the deficit, the remainder being principally caused by a diminished consumption of articles by those whose income depends on the produce of the olive groves.

The customs show a decrease of 4,652*l.* 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{10}d.$

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The import duty on foreign wines and spirits shows also a falling off to the amount of 447*l.* 16*s.* $7\frac{1}{10}d.$, owing perhaps to the causes indicated last year in the increased skill of native producers. Agricultural distress has also caused a diminution in the import duty on grain.

The stamp duties have experienced a considerable downfall, amounting to 3,204*l.* 4*s.* $10\frac{1}{10}d.$

The sale of stamps is principally promoted by legal proceedings, all documents produced before tribunals being written on stamped paper.

As the rights of landlords over cultivators (coloni) form the staple of actions before the Ionian courts, the deficiency in the oil crop has naturally exercised an unfavourable influence on litigation.

The same reasons hold good for the diminution of the police receipts, a considerable portion of which revenue is generally derived from the serving of processes.

A considerable deficit also appears under the head of health office dues. This is attributable to a reduction in the port-tariff effected by an Act of 1857.

A decrease may also be observed under the head miscellaneous, this item having been swollen in 1858 by the sale of an old government steamer.

The diminution in the receipts for public instruction are naturally accounted for by the prevalent scarcity.

Revenue.—Increase.

The export duty on currants exhibits an increase of 3,860*l.* 12*s.* $8\frac{2}{10}d.$ This arises not from an abundant but from a defective harvest. The market for currants is very limited, being confined principally to England. A prosperous crop, therefore, by diminishing the value of the fruit, often brings the price very little above the cost of production.

By the system of ad valorem export duties now in force a deficient crop will contribute to the treasury a sum as high as, if not higher than, a copious harvest.

An increase in the export duty on island wines almost compensates for the decrease to be observed in the import duty on foreign wines.

The manufacture of Ionian wines is improving, and bids fair in time to introduce into the trade of the islands an important source of revenue.

The increase under the head of "freights of government steam packets" arises from the employment of the Ionian government steamer in maintaining a communication between the Islands, which the vessels of the Austrian Lloyds' were unable to carry on during the war between France and Austria.

Expenditure.—Decrease.

A decrease of 6,000*l.* in the military contribution is owing to the circumstance of the payment in 1858 of the arrears of 1857.

In the expenditure on public works there is a saving of 1,583*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and under the head of packet service of 3,356*l.* 4*s.* $3\frac{1}{10}d.$, a large amount having been expended in 1858 for repairs to the government steamer.

Less paper having been purchased for stamps, a sum of 381*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* is to be set against the loss of stamp revenue.

The only other item of expenditure to be noticed is the "contingent," in which a saving of 1,141*l.* 14*s.* $4\frac{1}{10}d.$ has been effected. This is principally due to the diminished interest on loans caused by the payment of debt in the preceding year.

The total decrease of expenditure during the year 1859 amounts to 13,816*l.* 15*s.* $2\frac{7}{10}d.$, leaving, however, an excess of expenditure over income of 19,101*l.* 7*s.* $1\frac{6}{10}d.$

Expenditure.—Increase.

The only item worthy of remark is the sum of 525*l.* 2*s.* $8\frac{6}{10}d.$ for the extra expenses incurred by the session of the Legislative Assembly.

Local Revenues.

These revenues have been subject to the same influences and have followed the fortunes of the general income, and show a deficit on those of the preceding year of nearly 9,000*l.*

Public Debt.

The public debt shows a slight diminution, chiefly owing to the grant of some pensions, whereby the pension fund, a charge on the government, has been decreased.

Military Contribution.

The constitutional sum of 25,000*l.* was this year wholly paid.

Legislation.

Under this head must be included the month of February 1860, to the end of which month the session of 1859 was continued. Eleven Acts were passed, four for giving exemptions to English, Greek, and Russian vessels trading with the Islands. These were passed principally in favour of a Liverpool company, established for some years; and of the Peninsular and Oriental company, which, during the war, established a line between Malta and Corfu; of a Greek company which continues to run a line between Greece, the Islands, and Trieste, &c.; of the Russian Mediterranean company, which has hitherto given but flickering signs of existence.

The other Acts passed were principally of local interest, with the exception of Act No. 31 of the present Parliament for the regulation of joint stock banks.

The charter of the Ionian bank being about to expire, it was necessary in the public interest to renew its existence. A Bill was therefore presented to Parliament by the government, not exclusively in the interest of the Ionian bank, but under which that establishment might renew its rights concurrently with any other bank that might be instituted.

Under the new law any bank can be established in the Ionian States under the following conditions:—

1. The previous sanction of the government to be granted. This can be accorded only for 20 years, on proof being furnished that half the capital is paid up and the other half to be paid up in two years.
2. The minimum capital to be 40,000*l.*
3. Issue of bank notes not to exceed paid-up capital. No note to be of less value than 1*l.* Notes to bear a government stamp.

While discussing the subject of the Legislative Assembly, it is curious to observe the great expense that body entails on the country, when compared with the labours performed.

From the year 1850 to 1860 inclusive the gross sum expended for this branch of the legislature amounts to 43,039*l.* During the same period the number of Bills pased has been 102, making the cost of each Bill amount to 421*l.* 19*s.*

Public Functionaries.

A commission was issued in 1859 for a thorough inquiry into the administrative system of the Ionian States. A report was presented to the Lord High Commissioner, recommending divers reforms, which have since been more or less carried out. The list of functionaries in the Ionian Islands exhibits a number of employés apparently inconsistent with the extent and population of the state. The geographical position of the Islands may almost be said to render this necessary, as the distance between the Islands, and the comparative difficulty of communication in a state composed of islands, render futile any attempt at centralization. At the same time it cannot be denied that the distinct political existence given by the constitution to the seven Islands entails a useless expense in the judicial and ecclesiastical establishments of the smaller members of the septinsular state.

The year 1859 may be noted in the annals of the Ionian Islands for the introduction of the system of competitive examination. This course has been strictly pursued in the nomination of all candidates to first appointments. It is difficult as yet to say what influence the system may exercise on the public education; but in a country where public employment of all sorts is eagerly sought for, the system of competition may be considered successful in relieving the government from the odium attendant on patronage, and in putting an end to the occult means brought to bear on the nominating authority on behalf of a favoured candidate.

Population.

The population in 1859 was 120,618 males and 104,955 females, besides 8,400 aliens, making a total of 233,973, and displaying an increase of 1,711 males and of 2,567 females. It is a curious circumstance, that at Corfu, where the population is smaller than that of Cephalonia, the returns of births, marriages, and deaths are higher. It is also worthy of remark, that the population of the little Island of Paxo exhibits a larger proportionate increase than the others. This is probably owing to the staple produce

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of this island being oil, and the abundant profits of 1858 enabling the natives to remain at home instead of seeking work elsewhere.

The Ionian peasant is not provident; in lieu of equalizing his income by continuous labour, he spends in idleness the profits of a prosperous year, and leaves himself unprovided in less favourable harvests. The year 1859 was not one of distress, as the profits of 1858 were not spent; but the harvest of 1859 being defective, the distress of the peasantry would then be felt in 1860.

Education.

The attendance at the schools in 1859 shows a lamentable defection, especially in the establishment for girls.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of 1859 were valued at 1,306,303*l.*, showing a falling off from the preceding year to the amount of 17,505*l.* The exports show a much more startling difference, having fallen from 972,474*l.* 14*s.*, in 1858, to 649,056*l.* 16*s.* in 1859. The export of oil, which was valued in 1858 at 447,797*l.*, fell in 1859 to 106,247*l.* The general decrease in exports amounts to 323,418*l.*, being less by 18,132*l.* than the decrease in the article of oil alone, and thus giving evidence in the general state of the Islands of a gradually increasing prosperity, not entirely checked by the disaster of a year of scarcity.

General.

The state of the country in 1859 attracted the attention of the Assembly to the financial system of the Ionian States.

Attempts were made to reduce the export duties on currants and oil; but in consequence of the doubtful substitutes proposed by hurried legislation, the Lord High Commissioner felt himself called on to give his veto to a Bill that had passed the two branches of the legislature, the acceptance of which would have endangered the security of the revenue.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

Palace, Corfu,
February 4, 1861.

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND.

[No Report has been received.]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 26.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor MOORE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 3.)

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
January 28, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE

I HAVE the honour to transmit enclosed the usual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1859.

2. The most satisfactory tables are those which show the increase of trade and shipping in the past year, and the development of an export trade in colonial produce.

3. The shipping which entered the port last year numbered 53, of an aggregate tonnage of 22,140 tons. Of these a large proportion put in for and obtained supplies, refreshment, and repairs, which justified the wisdom of establishing here a harbour of refuge.

4. The imports, as far as can be ascertained from the statements of the principal merchants, reached the sum of 13,890*l.*, chiefly from England. The exports of hides, wool, oil, and seal-skins amounted to 6,892*l.* The trade of the colony with casual ships in the way of supplies and assistance rendered and barter is not included in the above account; it is calculated at 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, paid partly in goods and partly in commercial bills on England and foreign countries.

5. Sheep, which will probably become the staple of the islands, number at present 8,000. These are almost all half-breeds, at least between the South American and English stock; about 2,000 are pure English, South-downs and Cheviots, and have proved most admirably adapted to the climate. More shepherds are required, but some, I believe, are coming in a ship daily expected. The fleeces are stated to be very heavy, weighing commonly 10 or 11 pounds, and averaging 9. The wool, of which a small quantity, (83 cwt.) only has been sent home, realized 8½*d.* per lb. in London. It is right to remark, that owing to the scarcity of labour the sheep were not washed before shearing, which depreciates the value of the wool.

6. Of horned cattle there are about 7,000 in tame herds. The untamed cattle on the company's lands are estimated by their manager at 10,000 to 12,000. Those wild on the Crown lands are believed to exceed 7,000, making a total of about 25,000 cattle on this Island. On the West Falkland a small herd, which was transported there several years ago, appear, from the reports of the sealers, to be increasing fast.

7. An endeavour is now being made to open up a trade in the guano, which is found on many of the outlying islands to the westward. A mercantile house in Monte Video has a vessel now loading there; but it would be premature to pronounce any opinion as to the success of the experiment until the commercial value of the guano is fairly ascertained in the markets of England or America.

8. The population of the colony is now about 540. This does not, however, include many men engaged in coasting and sailing vessels, who are continually leaving ships in the harbour, and after a stay of two or three months or longer, reshipping. As regards the interests of the Colony, it is important to remark that the population includes 64 families almost all of whom have acquired a permanent interest in the islands, besides 34 families of soldiers of the garrison, making a total of 98 families. Among these families there are upwards of 200 children, of whom two-thirds are of an age to attend the government school. The education tables show that not more than one half or 65 children actually attend. I trust that this state of things will very shortly alter, when the school is placed under the care of the schoolmaster who has been nominated from England, aided by the energetic supervision of the Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Bull, who takes very great interest in the school, and whom I have nominated inspector of the school ex officio. It is, however, clearly understood that the school is to be kept as now entirely secular, so as to be open to the children of all creeds.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. MOORE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1860 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1860.

PART I.—WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, AND CEYLON.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1862.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1862.

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, AND CEYLON.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(No. 168.) King's House,
MY LORD DUKE, 26th November 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this colony for the year 1860.

2. The statistical facts which the principal returns exhibit may be stated as follows:—

Revenue.

3. The revenue for the year received from all sources, casual and ordinary, was two hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine pounds ten shillings and one penny (262,239*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*), these sources as respects the ordinary revenue, being the same as stated in previous reports. Although these figures present an aggregate decrease upon the return of the previous year (1859), yet an examination into the causes of diminution as described in the comparative statement will show that it is attributable to a difference in the character of the casual receipts, and that the main branches of revenue, viz., the import duties, the rum duties, and the stamp duties were more productive in 1860 than in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure, including interests on loans and debts of every description, was two hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine pounds seven shillings and sevenpence (255,239*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*), being about seven thousand pounds (7,000*l.*) less than that for 1859, a difference occasioned by the circumstance of the casual payments having been smaller in amount than in the last-named year.

Military Defence.

5. The expense incurred by the colony for its military defence was very inconsiderable, being only two hundred and thirty-nine pounds ten shillings (239*l.* 10*s.*), the major part of which was the salary of the island storekeeper, and the cost of cleaning and repairing old arms in the island arsenal.

6. The amount incurred by Great Britain on account of troops and every expense connected with them, was seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and eleven pounds ten shillings and fivepence (79,811*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*). Thirty-six thousand five hundred and seven pounds five shillings and sixpence (36,507*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*) is also charged on account of the Royal Navy, which, however, as observed in my last report, is an expenditure incurred for general service in these seas, and by no means exclusively for local defence.

7. The enrolment of troops of volunteer mounted riflemen was commenced under the Act passed in the session of 1859–60, but their effective organization has been retarded by the want of arms and accoutrements, and a deficiency of the means of instruction in drill and rifle practice.

8. The spirit evinced by the inhabitants in many parishes justifies the expectation that when those retarding causes are removed the formation of the volunteer troops will make more rapid progress.

9. Under the head of Special Civil Services there was paid from the chest of the Imperial Treasury five thousand six hundred and sixty-eight pounds five shillings and sixpence (5,668*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*), being the salaries and superannuation allowances of the few stipendiary magistrates who remain out of the large number appointed twenty-seven years since, to carry out the administration of justice between employer and labourer, during the transition from slavery to perfect freedom, a trifling superannuation allowance to officers of customs, and about six hundred and forty-seven pounds (647*l.*) to the scientific gentlemen employed on the geological survey of the island.

10. To the total amount stated above must be added the sum of three thousand five hundred pounds a year contributed from imperial funds to the salary of the Governor.

Public Works, Civil Roads, &c.

11. The reconstruction of the lunatic asylum, repairs of the penitentiary, public hospital, some of the court-houses and other public buildings constitute the public works carried on under the general superintendence of the Colonial Engineer, and upon which a sum of six thousand five hundred and fifty-four pounds (6,554*l.*) was actually expended, while under the Main Road Commissioners and the County Civil Engineers subordinate to them a sum of fifty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two pounds (59,422*l.*) was applied to the reconstruction and repair of the main roads throughout the island, which, with the exception of a few sections, in localities where the remoteness of suitable material and engineering difficulties have occasioned delay, are now in excellent order, and likely to be maintained in that state at a reasonable charge upon the revenues specially applicable to the purpose.

Legislation.

12. The ordinary session of the legislature at the close of the year 1860 was protracted into the present year, and none of the Acts of that session came into operation before the 14th February last. A special session was, however, held in the month of April, for the express purpose of passing the enactment necessary for transferring the management of the Post Office Department from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. The Act presented for the assent of the Crown being objectionable, the legislature was prorogued for a few days in order to enable it to commence proceedings "de novo," when an enactment was passed, with a duration of one year, which, being confirmed by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, the transfer for which it provided, was effected on the 1st of August. The cost of the department was reduced, and the postal revenue has hitherto yielded a considerable surplus upon the expenditure.

Councils and Assemblies.

13. Two members were appointed to the Legislative Council, one vacancy being occasioned by death and the other by resignation, and a general election materially altered the composition of the House of Assembly.

Civil Establishment.

14. Major-General Bell's period of service in command of the troops having expired, he was succeeded by Major-General Pringle Taylor, who, in pursuance of the usual practice, received the dormant commission of Lieutenant-Governor, and was appointed to a seat at the Board of Privy Council. The "personnel" of the Executive Committee was also changed upon the resignation of the gentlemen who had composed it for some years past. And the Chief Justice of Dominica was appointed to an assistant judgeship, which became vacant by the decease of the incumbent.

On the 1st of August the Post Office Department, hitherto conducted by the Imperial Government, was, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, transferred to the Colonial Government, and the persons employed in the department, with the exception of the Deputy Postmaster-General, which office was abolished, and the denomination changed to that of "Postmaster for Jamaica," were continued in employment.

Population.

15. A census of the population was taken during the present year (1861), and its results being, I have no doubt, within the actual numbers, it may at least be fairly assumed as being tolerably correct for the preceding year. The following are the principal and most interesting facts which it exhibits.

Number of Inhabitants.

Colour.	Males.	Females.
White - -	7,295	6,521
Brown - -	38,223	42,842
Black - -	167,277	179,097
	212,795	228,460
Grand Total -	441,255	

JAMAICA.

Of the whole number 423,071 are natives of Jamaica.

„	10,506	„	Africa.
„	1,856	„	England.
„	600	„	Scotland.
„	474	„	Ireland.
„	18	„	Wales.
„	253	„	Germany.
„	206	„	Hayti.
„	2,209	„	India.
„	239	„	China.
„	300	„	United States.
„	163	„	Portugal.

The number of persons married is stated at 92,984; the number of widowers at 5,116; the number of widows, 14,442; the number of labourers is returned at about 168,000; and the number of domestic and household servants at about 7,216.

The number who can read and write is recorded at 80,724, in addition to those who can read only, amounting to 68,333.

The population is thus classified in respect to age:—

Under 2 years of age,				20,276.
From	2	to under	5 years,	40,861
„	5	„ 10	„	54,751
„	10	„ 15	„	55,767
„	15	„ 20	„	48,758
„	20	„ 30	„	74,364
„	30	„ 40	„	50,080
„	40	„ 50	„	41,166
„	50	„ 60	„	24,627
„	60 and upwards			30,546

And these contain of:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaf and dumb - -	281	359	640
Blind - - -	558	676	1,234
Crippled - -	2,704	3,282	5,986
Insane - - -	204	257	461
Afflicted with yaws -	894	618	1,512
Afflicted with leprosy -	391	387	778

16. The last enumeration took place in the year 1844. It presented a total, believed to be much below the reality, of—

181,633 males
195,800 females

377,433

17. In the interval, cholera has twice scourged the population, and small pox has also produced destroying effects. Infant mortality, owing to want of medical attendance and maternal care, has, it is believed, been large in proportion to that which prevails in European communities; but yet the fact remains, that an actual increase of at least 31,162 males, and 32,660 females, in all 63,822 souls, exclusively amongst the native population (for immigration has been too inconsiderable to be noticed in a case where the recorded numbers are below the truth), has taken place during the period referred to.

18. While the fact of this ascertained increase compels conclusions less favourable even than those heretofore arrived at in regard to the productive industry of the population, their attendance at church and school, and other habits indicative of advancing civilization, some counterbalancing considerations may be found in the proportionate diminution of crime and offences against the law which it also establishes. I append to this report a tabular statement, exhibiting the number of cases brought before the judicial tribunals of the country during the year. The conduct of the population generally has been orderly, but was interrupted during the latter part of the year by excesses springing from the religious (and in some cases, I fear, ultra-religious) movement, known as a "Revival," which also seriously affected the supply of hired labour. The formation of a middle class or body of small farmers, to which I have more than once referred, is making progress, and promises, I continue to think, social results of a highly satisfactory

character. Nor less deserving of notice is the exemplary conduct of the rural or honorary constables, whenever, almost without exception, their services have, whether individually or collectively, been called into requisition.

Immigration.

19. During the year immigration from India was practically resumed under the laws passed in the session of 1858–9, and five hundred and seventy-six (576) coolies were received from Calcutta. Forty-seven (47) liberated Africans from Saint Helena were also added to the labouring population.

Ecclesiastical Return.

20. This return shows an increase of the number of persons generally attending public worship, the return for 1859 being only one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000), while the number for the year 1860 is given at about one hundred and thirty-one thousand (131,000). There is no other point connected with this return which seems to call for special remark.

Education.

21. Under this head also there is progress to be recorded. The number of scholars is returned at thirty-four thousand nine hundred and ten (34,910), being an increase of four thousand one hundred and ninety-two (4,192) upon the return of 1858, and of three thousand four hundred and forty (3,440) upon that for 1859, while the augmentation in the number of schools during the three years referred to is shown as follows ; viz.—

1858	- -	382 schools.
1859	- -	394 „
1860	- -	426 „

It appears, however, as will be seen on reference to the returns, that this addition to the means of instruction and to the number of the instructed is confined to the schools of the Moravian Mission.

Imports and Exports.

22. The imports are valued at 1,202,855*l.*, and the exports at 1,225,677*l.*, exhibiting a considerable increase upon the return for 1859, which stood, imports at 853,015*l.*, exports at 961,007*l.*

23. The quantities of the three principal staples may be thus stated for the two years respectively.—

		1859.	1860.
Sugar.	Tons.	27,000	30,000
Rum.	Gallons.	1,537,368	1,694,606
Coffee,	Pounds.	4,957,723	6,145,362.

24. I regret my inability to supply, in respect to the year 1860, returns similar to those which I transmitted with my last report in relation to the year 1859. The inadequacy of the establishment of the offices of the Governor's Secretary and the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and I may add, of the Audit Office, to do more than meet the demands of the routine of public business, and that indeed not uniformly with as much completeness as could be wished, will I trust be received as a sufficient reason for the non-preparation of the returns in question.

25. The details which I have thus briefly noted are, it is satisfactory to find, indicative of improvement in the agricultural and commercial position of the island. The educational and moral condition of its inhabitants, so far as may be gathered from the extension of education, and the increase of attendants at public worship, has also advanced; but whether this increase is permanent in its character, or to some extent the mere evanescent effect of the "revival" to which I have already referred, is a point whereon I think grave doubts may well be entertained,—doubts that can only be solved by the experience which the course of time will afford.

26. In closing the summary for the year 1860 it may not be out of place to state, that towards the conclusion of that period the political constitution of the colony, as established by the Act for the better government of the island, passed in the year 1854, became the subject of discussion between the Governor and the members of the Executive Committee, the latter being unanimous in maintaining opinions respecting the nature and extent of ministerial resposibility which the constitution imposes upon them

and upon the Governor respectively from which the Governor strongly dissented. The question became the subject of consideration in both the deliberative branches of the legislature.

27. In the Legislative Council the opinion of the majority was placed on record in the following terms; viz.—

"The Honourable Mr. Price having in his place informed the Legislative Council "that the Executive Committee have retired from office, and are merely holding place "until a new Executive Committee can be formed on the principle of direct respon- "sibility to the majority of the Legislature:"

"Resolved, 1st. That it is the opinion of this Board that although it is necessary "that the Committee should be composed of men possessing the general confidence "of the country and of the legislature, the Act seventeenth Victoria, chapter twenty- "nine, does not recognize the principle of governing through parliamentary majorities "or by party."

"2nd. That it is the opinion of this Board that the Act for the better government of the "island requires and enacts that the Executive Government of this island shall continue "to be discharged by the Governor on his responsibility, in the same manner as here- "tofore it has been; and that the Executive Committee are by that Act constituted "his organs, assistants, and, when so required, his advisers." While in the Assembly, after a protacted debate, the prevailing sentiments of that body were embodied in these resolutions; viz.—

Resolved, "That the Act for the better government of the island clearly establishes "the responsibility of the Governor for the proper conduct of public affairs; and "although the said Act may not define the responsibility of the Executive Committee "to the legislature, the power is inherent in this house to invoke that responsibility "to this house when the occasion for its exercise may arise."

28. The decision of the Secretary of State upon the views severally entertained by the authorities in question was clearly stated for the guidance of the Governor and the Executive Committee, in a Despatch of which extracts were laid before the Assembly. The definition which these extracts convey of the object and effect of the Act of 1854 in the particular referred to is, I have reason to believe, acquiesced in by the legislature and the thinking classes of the community. I therefore place them on record, as forming an important exposition of the law which regulates the parliamentary constitution of the island; viz.—

"First, with regard to the responsibility of the Governor."

"The first proviso in section eighteen of the Act for the better government of the "island is in the following terms:"

"Provided nevertheless, that, notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Executive "Government of this island shall continue to be discharged by the Governor on his own "responsibility, and in the same manner as heretofore it has been, either when the "Governor has heretofore acted alone, or by and with the advice of his Privy Council. "I must regard the Governor, therefore, as in no degree relieved from responsibility by "the co-operation or advice of the Executive Committee. The Governor is not justified "in adopting any measures proposed in Executive Committee, which he shall not himself "conceive to be conducive to the public welfare. On a question whether a measure "good in itself can be carried through the legislature, or whether a bad measure could "be successfully resisted there, and generally on a question as to the best course for the "Governor to pursue with a view to maintaining such relations with the legislature as "shall best promote the public welfare, the Governor will naturally be disposed to defer "to the opinion of the Committee, as founded on the best information. Even as to these, "however, his authority is paramount; and it is possible that on some occasions he may "be called upon to take a course opposed to the views of the Committee, leaving "them the alternative of retiring from office, should they feel it their duty to decline "co-operation in such a course.

"But the responsibility of the Governor, reserved and declared by the Act, is a "responsibility to the Crown alone.

"As to the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

"It would be, as I conceive, inconsistent with the spirit of the arrangement entered "into under the Act of 1854, with the expressed intentions of all who entered into it, and "with the relations which have practically prevailed under it between the Governor and "the Committee, and between the latter and the legislature, that advice should be

"given and co-operation afforded without responsibility. Their direct and official "responsibility is to the Governor, but they are responsible to the legislature in this "sense—that if the Governor should be convinced that they are unable to obtain the "support of the legislature, either generally or in some one or more measures of vital "importance, and that other men can be found who could obtain that support, it would "be the duty of the Governor to call for their resignations. The Governor, no doubt, "would be more slow to admit this conviction in cases in which the confidence of the "legislature might have been lost by courses against which their opinions had been "expressed in committee, but it would nevertheless be incumbent upon him to take "care that the purposes for which the Committee was created should not be left "unaccomplished."

And again,

"No doubt the Governor's responsibility and that of the Executive Committee do "substantially differ. The Governor is responsible to the Crown, in the sense of his "being judged by his acts in Executive Committee according to their merit or demerit.

"The subordinate members of the Committee are responsible in the sense of a liability "to consequences with reference not to merits only, and in some cases even not to merits "at all, but to the question whether the acts done, be they right or wrong, or voluntary "or constrained, have left the Committee capable of executing with advantage to the "public service the particular functions for which their offices were constituted."

Upon an opinion expressed in one of the documents under the consideration of the Secretary of State, that "if the Legislative Council and the Assembly joined in censuring "the acts of the Governor, or in refusing to do business with him, he would be obliged "either to change his policy to meet the views of those bodies, or to be relieved by "the Crown of his office of Governor of the colony," his Grace the Secretary of State remarks, that, "although it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to consider "with attention and respect any representation respecting the Governor's conduct which "might be made to them by the legislative bodies, affecting the question whether the "Governor might or might not be enabled in any conjecture to conduct the Government "with advantage to Her Majesty's service and the interests of the colony, yet they "certainly would not consider the legislature entitled to force upon them the recall of "the Governor upon grounds in which they did not concur."

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

No. 1.

ANALYSIS of CONVICTIONS in the CIRCUIT COURTS of JAMAICA during the Year 1860.

CRIME.	Kingston.	Port Royal.	St. Andrew.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	St. David.	Portland.	St. George.	Metcalfe.	St. Catherine.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	Clarendon.	Vere.	Manchester.	St. Mary.	St. Ann.	St. Elizabeth.	Westmoreland	Hanover.	St. James.	Trelawney	Total.
Murder	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Manslaughter	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	9
Rape	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Beastiality	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Arson	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burglary	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	13
Common Assault	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	17	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Felonious Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Assaulting Women quick with child	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assault with intent to ravish	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	18
Attempt to poison	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aggravated Assault	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Shopbreaking and Larceny	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	16
Larceuy	25	2	5	8	2	4	2	6	6	3	4	5	15	5	15	13	17	5	4	17	163
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Conspiracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cutting and Wounding	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	25
Shooting with intent	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Assaults occasioning bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Receiving stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	8
Obeah, practising	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Feloniously wounding Cattle	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Riot and Assault	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	26
Obtaining Money under false pretences	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Keeping disorderly houses	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Escape from Prison	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5
Forgery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Forcible entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Assaulting the Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Aecessary after the fact of Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	59	7	11	15	2	8	4	26	29	14	12	18	26	12	23	39	29	11	8	33	386

Compiled from the Returns furnished by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts.

HUGH W. AUSTIN, Governor's Secretary.

No. 2.

ANALYSIS of CONVICTIONS before the MAGISTRATE in Petty Sessions, for the Year 1860.

CRIME.	Kingston.	Port Royal.	St. Andrew.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	St. David.	Portland.	St. George.	Metcalfe.	St. Catherine.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	Clarendon.	Vere.	Manchester.	St. Mary.	St. Anne.	St. Elizabeth.	Westmoreland.	Hanover.	St. James.	Trelawney.
Assaults, Common	126	31	127	62	25	36	25	96	87	68	20	37	68	91	141	40	116	49	130	160
„ Aggravated	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ Upon Women and Children	10	2	—	10	—	2	—	—	11	3	18	1	13	11	1	1	1	42	5	31
Cruelty to Animals	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	1	6	1	1	6	2	1	—
Malicious Injury to Property	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	4	—	14	6	2	—	4	9	4	—
Obeah and Myalism	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	18	3	4	4	2
Towns and Communities Act	146	28	78	72	14	30	42	141	282	59	47	32	122	143	72	70	111	89	173	261
Pound Act	1	1	3	—	1	3	—	2	3	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	3	3	4	1
Police Act	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	30	—	54	1
Revenue Act	6	1	2	3	6	—	1	16	4	5	—	10	2	10	4	2	—	—	—	38
Vagrancy Act	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Weights and Measures Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny	115	6	24	32	3	17	11	38	46	39	21	27	71	64	41	30	20	30	32	46
Trespass	1	5	13	39	4	6	12	35	41	14	12	8	38	41	40	57	62	40	29	99
Tradesmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Masters and Servants Act	7	2	11	16	1	1	—	20	13	5	41	47	9	11	6	3	9	12	10	29
Main Road Act	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
Merchant Seaman's Act	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
Summary Ejectment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Market Regulation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rescue of Levy	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Petty Debt Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—
Total	444	78	260	239	56	96	107	372	530	200	181	163	346	404	314	226	377	287	458	678

No. 3.

APPEALS from JUDGMENTS of JUSTICES in Petty Sessions.—Judgments Confirmed. 1860.

CRIME.	Kingston.	Port Royal.	St. Andrew.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	St. David.	Portland.	St. George.	Metcalfe.	St. Catherine.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	Clarendon.	Vere.	Manchester.	St. Mary.	St Ann.	St. Elizabeth.	Westmoreland.	Hanover.	St. James.	Trelawney.	Total.
Assaults, Common	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Towns and Communities	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Medical Registration Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Assaults on Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Trespass	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
Revenue Acts	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malicious Injury to Property	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pound Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petty Debt Act	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Total	1	—	2	17	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	2	1	2	41

No. 4.

APPEALS from JUDGMENTS of JUSTICES in Petty Sessions.—Judgments Reversed. 1860.

CRIME.	Kingston.	Port Royal.	St. Andrew.	St. Thomas-in-the-East.	St. David.	Portland.	St. George.	Metcalfe.	St. Catherine.	St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.	Clarendon.	Vere.	Manchester.	St. Mary.	St. Ann.	St. Elizabeth.	Westmoreland.	Hanover.	St. James.	Trelawney.	Total.
Hackney Carriage Act	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trespass	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7
Towns and Communities Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Larceny	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Assault	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malicious Injury to Property	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petty Debt Act	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tradesmen's Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	16

HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Governor's Secretary.

HONDURAS.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.
(No. 45.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, Jamaica, May 28th 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Despatch from the Acting Superintendent of British Honduras, forwarding the Blue Book of the Settlement for the year 1860, and accompanied by reports illustrative of certain features of its condition and progress during that year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 2.

SIR, Corosal, May 6, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of British Honduras for 1860.

2. The place and time from and at which I date this Despatch will, I trust, in presence of the important business which has brought me to the northern district, plead a sufficient excuse for extreme brevity in reporting upon this statistical compendium.

3. I append, however, two reports from the Acting Colonial Secretary and Acting Treasurer,* which will not be read without interest. They certainly appear to me to denote such progress in the welfare of the settlement as should lead one to hope for still greater advancement when immigration shall have fairly commenced.

4. The exports from Belize for 1860 are worthy of note. The great staple of mahogany is represented by no less than upwards of eight millions of feet. Logwood was exported to the extent of about seven thousand tons, and, after providing for the wants of a considerable population, all great consumers of the article, about one hundred and fifty tons of sugar found its way to the United States, to England, and to our neighbouring ports.

5. The value of exports was 315,918*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and of imports 200,869*l.* 4*s.*; a financial condition which can scarcely be pronounced unsatisfactory.

6. While very little dependance can be placed upon official returns, as representing the real mortality of a settlement containing probably from twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants, of whom so many live in the remote forests, I may mention, that there were at Belize one hundred and nine deaths registered at the various churches, that there were two hundred and sixty baptisms, and sixty marriages.

7. The year 1860 passed without any very important political event in British Honduras. The disturbance of tranquillity in the neighbouring state of Spanish Honduras, caused by the lawless invasion of filibusters under the late notorious Walker, (which ended in his execution by the authorities at Truxillo on the 12th September, speedily succeeding his unconditional surrender to Commander Salmon of Her Majesty's ship "Icarus"), was scarcely visible at Belize, except in the anxiety of those traders who carried on a certain commerce with Truxillo. There was a slight panic on our western border, arising from the lawless murder within our limits of some individuals belonging to the Indian races, but a very moderate exhibition of military power speedily restored order, although the offenders escaped punishment.

8. The great event of the year was the appearance of yellow fever in an epidemic form both at Belize and at Corosal and other places in the northern district. Severe, however, as it undoubtedly was, it affected almost exclusively the European population, and had but little effect on the general mortality. I append a report upon this subject presented to the Legislature in 1861 from Dr. Young, the public medical officer. I suppose I shall not be far wrong in estimating the deaths from yellow fever as amounting to twenty-five per cent. of the Europeans resident in the settlement. Out of thirty

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* The Report of the Acting Treasurer is not printed.

HONDURAS.

seamen, however, admitted to our hospital, no less than eighteen died of the disease. Such an event as epidemic yellow fever at Belize is not traceable for many years except among the shipping. Let us hope that when it next appears, as, of course, in these latitudes, it possibly may, our sanitary condition may present a more formidable barrier to its approaches. I do not consider British Honduras generally as an unhealthy locality for Europeans.

9. I transmit copy of a report from Mr. Burke, police magistrate of the northern district, on the state of affairs in this portion of the Settlement. It was submitted to the Legislature in the present year.

10. Finally, as a matter of interest, although not appertaining to the year 1860, I append a return of our population as it appeared on the 7th of April in this year, when a census was taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. PRICE,
Acting Superintendent.

Governor Darling,
&c. &c.

P.S.—The Census Commissioners have been unable to do more than furnish the approximate return of the population herewith transmitted; but I shall probably be able to forward by the next mail a more complete and correct analysis of the results of their labours.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Belize,
May 1, 1861.

SIR,

THE Legislative Session of 1860, on the results of which your Excellency has directed me to report, was of shorter duration, and, upon the whole, of less general importance than usual. This comparative inactivity on the part of the Assembly is attributable to the fact that during preceding years a large number of measures had been passed, having for their objects the improvement of the Constitution, coupled with a reformation of the practice and procedure of the courts; the establishment on a more defined and permanent basis of the tenure and transfer of landed property; and a re-organization of the institutions of the country.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Superintendent Seymour considered it to be more advantageous to the real interests of the Settlement to observe for a time the practical operation of laws already placed in the Statute Book, rather than to attempt empirical amendments without sufficient experience to guide the deliberations of the Legislature; and in these opinions the Assembly concurred.

With this introductory preface to my report I will now proceed to enumerate the Acts of 1860, and to offer a few remarks in explanation of their origin and provisions.

xxiii Vic. Cap. 1.

"An Act to amend An Act of the 22d year of Her present Majesty, cap. 6., relating to the Customs."

This was a Bill laid before the House by the Superintendent, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, to remedy a defect in an Act of the previous Session for consolidating the Laws relating to the Customs, under the provisions of which an informer might institute and carry on proceedings in regard to forfeitures or penalties without the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs. By the amended law no information can be preferred or suit commenced unless under the direction of the Colonial Secretary or Treasurer, while in any prosecution for the recovery of Penalties the Attorney General may enter a "nolle prosequi."

xxiii Vic. Cap. 2.

"An Act to authorize the Public Treasurer to refund the duty upon flour used in the manufacture "of bread for the use of Her Majesty's troops in this Settlement, and to amend the Drawback "Act, 1859."

This was a measure emanating from the Government, to enable the Commissariat Department to obtain a drawback of the import duties paid on flour supplied by contractors to Her Majesty's troops, and so to abolish an indirect tax upon the Imperial Treasury; but during the passage of the Bill an opportunity was taken to modify an inconvenience, of which the exporters of sugar and rum manufactured in Honduras had some reason to complain.

The "Drawback Act, 1859," sanctioned a refund of the excise duties on the exportation of these articles, but required, as a preliminary to repayment, the production of a landing certificate from the Customs authorities at the port of destination. The length of time which necessarily elapsed before a certificate from the United Kingdom could be presented at the Treasury diminished the value of the contemplated relief from a fiscal burden both in the estimation of the planters and of the mercantile community; and therefore the difficulty has now been removed by demanding simply a certificate of shipment from a local officer in every case where drawback is claimed on the exportation of sugar. A similar latitude is allowed on the exportation of spirits to Europe; but, as a precaution against smuggling, the landing certificate is still held indispensable if the spirits are shipped to any other parts of the world, except on proof of the loss of the vessel, when the certificate of shipment only is deemed sufficient.

The provisions of section 38. of the "Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act, 1855," (Imperial) are, so far as they may be applicable, incorporated with this and all other Acts relating to the Customs.

xxiii Vic. Cap. 3.

"An Act to amend the Acts in force in this Settlement relating to the fees to be taken at certain public offices and departments."

This Act, as its title implies, consolidates and amends various Acts regulating the fees receivable in the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Police Magistrate, together with the surplice fees, all of which are paid periodically into the Treasury in aid of the revenue. Power is thereby given to the Superintendent to remit the fees leviable for affixing a tablet in either of the churches, if it should be erected to the memory of any naval or military officer, who, being in actual service, shall have died within the limits of the Settlement.

But the chief alteration consists in the assimilation of all the charges on British and Foreign coasters, so as to harmonize with the liberal principles which govern the maritime laws of England, and the Imperial policy affecting international treaties of commerce. This withdrawal of discriminating restrictions was not effected without opposition, as may readily be imagined, when it is understood that the "coasting limits" are declared by the Act 22 Vic. cap. 9. to comprise the entire seaboard from Campeche on the north to San Juan de Nicaragua on the south of Belize.

Thus vessels belonging to several of the adjacent States of Central America participate on terms of perfect equality in our coasting trade, and by the payment of a small fee for a licence become entitled in the same manner as British coasters to a drawback of tonnage dues and other fees not specifically imposed upon them.

But while the Bill was under discussion the majority in the Assembly did not feel satisfied that the privileges they were asked to concede would be met by reciprocal sacrifices on the part of the contiguous Republics, and accordingly they carried two amendments; first, making the fee payable for a clearance by a British coaster $2, and by a Foreign coaster $8, with this condition attached, that "when and so "soon as any foreign government or country, within the limits of which coasting licences now do or "hereafter shall extend shall cease to levy on British vessels any higher duties than the duties levied "on the vessels of such Foreign country, the said sum of $8 shall cease to be levied, and the sum of $2 "and no more shall be levied, in like manner as on British vessels;" and, secondly, that the cost of a coasting licence to British vessels shall be $16, and to Foreign vessels $500. Nor was it until Mr. Seymour had transmitted to the House a very strong remonstrance, and threatened to invoke the prerogative of the Crown, that the members who voted for these motions could be induced to rescind the differential duties they had endeavoured to exact, and pass the law as it now stands, with perfect uniformity of freedom to the trade and shipping of British Honduras and the neighbouring countries.

xxiii Vic. Cap. 4.

"An Act to authorize the payment by the Public Treasurer of the expenses attending the manage-"ment of the Post Office in this Settlement, and to enable the Superintendent and Council to assume "its direction and control."

Papers from the Secretary of State having been submitted to the House, showing that the Post Office would on the first of April be placed under local control, the above-recited Act was passed to invest the Superintendent and Council with power to assume the direction and management of the department. The salary of the Postmaster is thereby fixed at $900 per annum, being $150 in excess of the remuneration previously given to that officer from the Imperial Treasury; and it is made lawful for the executive authorities to frame regulations for the inland postal service, and to charge certain rates of postage, subject to revision by the Assembly; but the rates heretofore fixed for the conveyance of inter-colonial and trans-oceanic mails are still maintained in force.

The revenue of the Post Office is appropriated, on the following scale of partition, to the use of the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively, viz.:

Where the means of communication are furnished by Great Britain there shall be paid on letters to and from the United Kingdom,—

To the Postmaster-General in the ratio of 5d. in every 6d. of postage.

To the Public Treasurer in the ratio of 1*d.* in every 6*d.*

On intercolonial letters,—

In such proportion to the Public Treasurer and Postmaster General as the Postmaster General may by any order in that behalf, to be specified through Her Majesty's Superintendent, appoint.

When postal communication shall not be provided by the Home Government, the whole sum charged for postage shall be paid to the Public Treasurer.

I may add, that although no satisfactory system has yet been devised for the establishment of district posts within the Settlement, the question is now fairly under consideration; but the law has worked so far well that the forthcoming income seems adequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the department.

xxiii Vic. cap. 5.

"An Act to regulate the traffic and passage over the River Belize during the construction of a new bridge."

This Act authorized the Colonial Secretary to prepare and promulgate with the force of law such regulations as he might deem expedient for controlling the traffic over the river Belize during the erection of a new bridge. A temporary structure had been raised for the convenience of the public; but, not having been built in a substantial manner, it became necessary to impose precautionary restrictions, so that the safety of passengers might not be endangered.

HONDURAS.

xxiii Vic. cap. 6.

"An Act to apply part of the public revenues of this Settlement for the present year to certain uses."

This is simply the annual Appropriation Act of the Session, embodying in a formal and collective shape the supplies voted for the support of various public establishments, and applying a portion of the revenue to the execution of sundry works of importance.

xxiii Vict. cap. 7.

"An Act to renew in substance the provisions of the 16 Vic. cap. 1., intituled "An Act to legitimate natural children by the subsequent intermarriage of their parents."

The Assembly, in thus extending the operation of an Act passed in August 1852, re-adopted with a limited continuance of two years, certain modification of the law of legitimacy as it prevails in Scotland, France, and several Catholic countries in Europe, by which natural children are rendered legitimate by the intermarriage of their parents. In this event such children are granted all the rights of lawful issue; and, as regards inheritance and the like, take precedence of subsequent issue born in lawful wedlock. But if the parents could not have been legally married at the time the antenuptial children were born, or if any legal mid impediment shall have intervened between the birth of the children and the intermarriage of their parents, the previous issue cannot be pronounced legitimate, to the prejudice of the lawful offspring.

It may at first sight appear rather doubtful whether it was strictly prudent to renew the provisions of an Act which might in some degree be construed to hold out a premium upon immorality, and, indeed, owing to this consideration it was reserved for the approval of the Queen. But the argument in its favour was not without weight to counterbalance the contingent evil; for although the former measure, on which it was based, applied retrospectively to all marriages already solemnized, yet in its prospective character it merely included intermarriages celebrated within twelve months from its enactment; and it was contended, with some show of justice, or at least of plausibility, that many persons would for the sake of their illegitimate children have availed themselves of the privileges to be secured thereunder, if they had only been aware in due time of the existence and the terms of the statute.

The possible validity of this reasoning, and the peculiar social condition of British Honduras in the earlier days of its Settlement, sufficed to remove the objections that might otherwise have been entertained, and accordingly the Royal assent was given to the Bill, and proclaimed on the 15th of August; but a notice, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, was published in the same Gazette, explaining to the community, "that in cases where a woman has borne a child to a man with "whom she was not at the time of the birth living in concubinage," the child would not under the Act, be legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the Parents.

In tracing the history of this law it is not irrelevant to mention that at the session immediately antecedent to August 1852 the subject was first mooted by a private member of the House, and a Bill was passed by the Assembly extending the prospective effects to illegitimate children born at any future period; but of course the officer then administering the Government refused to participate in legislation capable of becoming so injurious in its ulterior results.

Immigration.—In addition to the Acts I have already quoted, a Bill was carried through the House for the encouragement of immigration from China to this Settlement. The draft had come before the Assembly late in the Session by message from the Superintendent, and at the instance of several influential gentlemen, not as being a scheme matured by the Executive Government, but merely because the time had elapsed during which, under the standing rules and orders, a member could bring forward new topics for debate.

The House assented, with tolerable unanimity, to the expediency of increasing the local supply of labourers adapted for agricultural pursuits; but the question had not at that date occupied enough of the attention of the public to induce them to do much more than sanction the importation of Chinese, at the expense of private parties, with certain safeguards for the protection of the immigrant from oppression. The business was, in fact, made a matter of individual speculation, not to be conducted under the initiatory direction of any constituted authorities; no return passages were promised, nor was a special revenue appropriated as a guarantee for the fulfilment of other incidental obligations.

The Bill was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon; and in the month of August last a Despatch was received from the Secretary of State, announcing that his Grace had been compelled to advise its disallowance, inasmuch as the principle on which it proceeded was wholly inconsistent with the conditions under which alone Chinese emigration is now permitted.

Since the failure of this elementary attempt, the subject has been fully canvassed in all its bearings. The advantages accruing to other colonial dependencies from the promotion of immigration have become more universally recognised and appreciated, while the successful tillage of the rich virgin soil of the country by refugees from Yucatan has awakened a desire to embark in agricultural enterprises, as a valuable auxiliary to the established trade in mahogany and dye-woods.

From this agitation has sprung a far more elaborate and comprehensive measure, founded on the latest Acts of the Legislature of Jamaica, but so amended and qualified as to suit the requirements of the Settlement, and thereby the introduction of immigrants from China, from the East Indies, from Mexican-Yucatan, and elsewhere, is encouraged, under the supervision of the State. The Act was passed in the course of the recent session of 1861, and has already been forwarded to England for approval. I need scarcely remark, that our leading capitalists have watched its progress with much interest, and experience the deepest anxiety for the favourable acquiescence of the Crown.

Such, then, is a recapitulation of the Acts of 1860. The session was opened on the 7th of January, and the prorogation speech was delivered as early as the 8th of the succeeding month. There was no occasion to ask the Assembly to provide "ways and means," inasmuch as in 1859 an increased tariff and heavier taxes had been granted for three years, to give stability to the public

credit, and enable the Government to raise a loan, which has since been redeemed. To other collateral proceedings I have felt it unnecessary to allude, inasmuch as your Excellency led me to understand that it was your wish to be furnished more with an exposition of the laws which have been approved than with a summary embracing the details of business that was productive of no permanent consequences.

I have made an exception in regard to the Immigration Bill alone, because it is interesting to observe how gradually, yet surely, the truth is now acknowledged throughout the British possessions in the West Indies, that colonial development rests upon the introduction of an industrious and tractable peasantry, on whose willing services and continuous labour a warrantable reliance may be reposed by their employers.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency,
Thomas Price, Esq.

(Signed) CHARLES H. J. CUYLER,
Acting Col. Secretary.

REPORT drawn up by a Medical Committee of the Board of Health on the Epidemic of Yellow Fever prevalent in the Town of Belize in the year 1860 and 1861.

THE experience of your Committee during the course of the epidemic yellow fever which prevailed in the town of Belize from the beginning of the month of June to the last week in October 1860 is confirmatory of what has been usually observed in this and other countries, under similar circumstances, i.e., the occurrence of isolated cases at considerable intervals, several months before a more violent outbreak of the epidemic, whatever may be its character.

In the early part of February 1860 two cases of bilious remittent fever (the subjects being Spaniards) ended fatally, death being preceded by black vomit. These were followed by others, at intervals of from one to three weeks, during the months of March, April, and May.

These facts your Committee consider evidentiary of a gradual change then taking place in the general health of the community, which they have no doubt constituted a predisposition and increased susceptibility to the influence of those causes by which the epidemic was originated.

It is here worthy of notice, that while sporadic cases of yellow fever were thus occurring in the town, the crews of the commercial shipping in harbour entirely escaped, no death from the same disease taking place amongst them until the 23d of May.

In the first week of the month of June a sudden increase of fever cases took place, and all of great intensity and malignancy, the disease becoming from this time epidemic, and continued so uninterupt-edly during the following months of July and August, and this, in the opinion of your Committee, may reasonably be attributed to the atmospheric changes that were occasioned by the termination of the dry and the commencement of the rainy season.

In all tropical countries the commencement and the termination of the rains are the periods that fevers may be expected.

By the drought which prevailed during a part of the month of March and the whole of April and May the earth had become, through the influence of an ardent sun, charged with heat; in the early part of June, falls of rain, more or less heavy, took place, and these were succeeded by powerful sunshine. As a certain consequence of this state of things, the evaporation from the heated surface of the earth, being increased in quantity and constancy, could not be other than injurious to health. It must also be taken into consideration, that the advent of the rains, with powerful sunshine, rendered more rapid the growth and maturity of vegetation, and this being the case decay sooner supervenes, and vegetable matter thus left exposed on the earth's surface to the combined influence of sun and rain invariably gives rise to the production of miasmata injurious to health.

In addition to these causes of disease, your Committee have also to point out the numerous stagnant pools and tracts of marshy ground, occasionally submerged, at other times exposed to the action of a tropical sun, by the recession of the salt or the evaporation of the rain water, and ever loaded with vegetable matter prone to speedy decomposition, that are to be met with in every district of the town.

Your Committee, in alluding to these local sources of mischief to the public health, and in recommending greater attention to sanitary measures, are yet bound to express their belief that an essential condition of all epidemic disease is the presence of an epidemic atmosphere, for without this disease will not spread epidemically.

To remedy these undeniable sources of disease little has been done. It is true that laws have been framed by the local Legislature for the purpose of enforcing the filling up of marshy grounds situate on private property, but these have not been carried out, and even grants of money voted by the Legislature for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the town, by making new streets and filling up swamps, have been but in one instance applied to the purposes specified.

Your Committee would strongly invite public attention to the condition of two extensive and pestilential ditches on both sides of Craig Street in the northern district of the town. These should be filled up, and the street some time ago projected be completed between Craig Street and the northern end of Handyside Street. By these improvements an unwholesome swamp would be got rid of, that has hitherto served no other purpose than that of a laboratory where poison is generated on a large scale, tending greatly to reduce the standard of public health in that neighbourhood.

There are other localities in the same district, and on the southern side of the town, the sanitary condition of which has been long neglected, and equally demand public attention, with a view to their improvement.

In continuation of the history of this fearful scourge, your Committee have to observe, that while cases of yellow fever were still rife in town during the month of August, only one seizure occurred on board the vessels in harbour during that period, the patient recovering after thirteen days' illness.

In September there was a considerable decrease in the number of seizures in town, while the cases of fever among the shipping were frequent and fatal.

HONDURAS. Although a few cases of fever made their appearance in town in the month of October, none resulted in death.

Two seizures on board ship ended in the recovery of one patient and the death of the other.

Since the last week in October yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Belize ; but the shipping have not been so fortunate, as cases of yellow fever have continued to spring up at the rate or two or three a month, up to the 22d February. The attacks, however, were more manageable, and the recoveries more frequent.

Your Committee would here submit, that the occurrence of a succession of outbreaks clearly shows that the spread of the epidemic cannot reasonably be attributed to the contact of one infected person with another, but to certain atmospheric influences acting on particular individuals, under powerfully predisposing causes or localizing conditions.

Your Committee do not believe that the material dug out of the bed of the canal which intersects the southern district of the town, and thrown up on its embankments, did in any way contribute to originate or localize the fever.

In proof of the existence of atmospheric influences during the progress of this epidemic, your Committee may mention, that attacks of this formidable visitor have not been confined to paupers or persons living in unhealthy localities, as individuals residing in what are justly considered the most healthy parts of the town, and with every comfort at their command, have in very many instances been its victims.

Its attacks have not been confined to the aged, the weak, or the enervated; it seized alike the young, the healthy, and the strong; vigour of constitution was no shield or protection against its insidious attacks; its victims were taken from all classes indiscriminately.

Throughout the months of June, July, and August, the thermometer frequently indicated a temperature of 88 to 90 degrees of Fahrenheit in the shade, sufficiently accounting for the increased number and malignant symptoms of the cases of fever occurring in these months.

The predisposition to the epidemic has been almost exclusively European. Only one case of yellow fever occurred among the soldiers garrisoned here, the men being all either natives of Africa or of the West India Islands. Your Committee are of opinion that the epidemic was not imported into Corosal from Belize, as is generally supposed, but originated in the same atmospheric influences that gave rise to it here, and might have transmitted it over a much greater extent of country than it did, affecting only particular localities; those escaping being in most instances indebted for their immunity from disease to their superior sanitary condition.

The deaths from the epidemic during its whole course, from February 1860, when the first sporadic case occurred, to the 22d February of the present year, amount to 57, of which 34 were inhabitants of Belize, and 23 belonged to the shipping, five of the first-mentioned being females.

Your Committee, in concluding their report, have only further to observe, that although persons resident on the banks of the River Belize, to the distance of fifty or sixty miles inland from the town of Belize, have suffered more than usual during the last six months of the past year from attacks of intermittent fever, yet in no case that has come to the knowledge of your Committee have symptoms of a malignant character supervened on these attacks ; the very reverse of what we have observed in Belize, where, from June to October, intermittent fevers evinced a strong disposition to assume the remittent form, occasionally ending in yellow fever, thus affording additional evidence of the existence of causes in Belize tending to propagate, if not originating, the epidemic from which the Settlement has so fearfully suffered.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG, M.D.,
Chairman of Medical
Committee of Board of Health.

RETURN showing the specific Diseases by which the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths have been occasioned, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1860.

Class of Diseases.	Specific Diseases.	By each Disease.				Remarks.
		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	
Fevers	Intermittent	88	88	—	—	
	Remittent	34	33	—	1	
	Common continued	1	1	—	—	
	Yellow	32	14	—	18	Many were admitted moribund.
Diseases of Lungs	Pulmonary Consumption	2	—	1	1	
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	Dyspepsia	2	2	—	—	
	Constipation	21	21	—	—	
	Dysentery	3	1	—	2	Two admitted in advanced stage of disease.
Diseases of Air Passages	Asthma	2	1	—	1	
Dropsies	Of Abdomen	1	—	—	1	Advanced stage of disease.
	Of Cellular Membrane	4	4	—	—	
Rheumatic Affections	Chronic Rheumatism	8	8	—	—	
	Lumbago	4	4	—	—	
Wounds and Injuries	Incised Wounds	12	12	—	—	
	Gunshot Wounds	4	3	—	1	
	Simple Fracture	2	2	—	—	
	Compound Fracture	1	1	—	—	
	Contusions	8	8	—	—	

Class of Diseases.	Specific Diseases.	By each Disease.				Remarks.
		Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	
Diseases of Brain - -	Paralysis - - -	1	—	—	1	Removed to alms-house.
Diseases of Skin - -	Scurvy - - -	7	7	—	—	
Venereal Diseases -	Syphilis Primitiva -	1	1	—	—	
Abscesses and Ulcers -	Abscesses - -	17	17	—	—	
	Lumbar Abscess - -	1	—	—	1	
	Ulcers - - -	8	8	—	—	
Diseases of Liver - -	Acute Hepatitis - -	1	—	—	1	Advanced stage.
	Jaundice - -	4	2	—	2	Two old and neglected cases.
	Diarrhœa - - -	2	2	—	—	
Diseases of Eye - -	Ophthalmia - -	1	1	—	—	
Other Diseases - -	Bubo Sympathetica -	2	2	—	—	
	Boils - - -	1	1	—	—	
	Onychia - -	1	1	—	—	
	Retention of Urine -	1	—	—	1	Permanent stricture, and very old man.
	Night Blindness - -	1	1	—	—	
	Headache - -	1	1	—	—	
	Guinea Worm - -	1	1	—	—	
	Swelled Testicle -	1	1	—	—	
	Ganglion - - -	1	1	—	—	
	Whitlow - -	4	4	—	—	
	Senile Atrophy - -	1	—	—	1	
	Prolapsus Ani - -	1	1	—	—	

GENERAL RETURN for the Year ending 31st December 1860.

Admitted into Hospital from 1st January to 31st December 1860 -	288
Discharged cured - - - - - - - - -	255
Relieved - - - - - - - - - -	3
Died - - - - - - - - - -	30
	288

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG, M.D.,
P. M. O.

Sub-Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Corosal, Northern District,
4th January 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency with this report a numerical return of summary convictions in the northern district for the year which has just expired.

This record presents nothing worthy of remark, either as regards the number or character of the offences tried in the police courts during the preceding year.

In connexion with the administration of justice in this part of the Settlement there is still severely felt the absence of those institutions to which I have not ceased to advert in five consecutive reports; and I have again to record the extraordinary fact, that in a population exceeding 11,000 persons, entitled at least as much to the consideration of the local government as any other of Her Majesty's subjects, there is neither a gaol, police office, nor constabulary station.

Ever since the appointment of our peace officers they have been indebted to the kindness of the former and present proprietors of Corosal for a place of residence, and they now occupy a building having only one room, which serves the double purpose of a sleeping apartment for the constables, and a place of detention for a very limited number of persons.

In order to prevent the escape of prisoners, detained even on the most trivial charges, they are, irrespective of age or sex, made fast in the stocks both before and after trial, with no other bed but the cold earth.

A very short time since, in consequence of the want of prison accommodation, I could not carry out a sentence of a short period of imprisonment on 15 labourers, which an Act of the Legislature empowered me to do within the district, and was compelled to commit them to Belize Gaol, at a very heavy expense to the public.

The sum of five thousand dollars was granted in the Legislative Session of 1858 for the purpose of erecting the requisite buildings, but without any reason assigned was omitted in the estimates of the two succeeding years.

I cannot but observe that the necessity which called for this grant at that time is much more urgent now, for, independent of every other consideration, large numbers have been and are daily being added to the already large population, which we have every reason to believe will at no distant period be still further augmented by the importation of a considerable number of emigrants.

In view of these facts I cannot but confidently hope that a similar grant will be again made, and that in the course of the present year the buildings in question will be erected.

I may take this opportunity of stating, that the staff of constabulary is insufficient, and I would suggest that their number be doubled, and that they be placed under the command of a sergeant, who might be held accountable to the inspector of police.

In the event of this addition being made to the force, I would recommend that three men be stationed at Backlanding in New River, three at Cocos or Douglass in River Hondo, and the remainder at Corosal.

An Act of the Legislature, which became law on the 25th February 1859, provided for the erection of a slaughter-house in the town of Corosal; but we are still without this very necessary building, and, to use the words of the Act, "cattle, turtle, and other animals are now and for some time past have "been slaughtered in the streets and other places of Corossal, to the detriment of the public health, "and in violation of common decency."

I trust that another year will not be allowed to pass without carrying out the intention of the Legislature with reference to this erection, and that a practice so repulsive to decency and so highly objectionable on sanitary grounds may be discontinued.

The education of the youthful population is a subject to which I am desirous of calling your Excellency's attention, inasmuch as it appears to me to be inseparable from the advancement and prosperity of this district.

There is only one school established in this town and neighbourhood, the daily attendance at which averages fifty children during the year; so that in a population of 6,000 only this small number of the young receive any education whatever.

In the rest of this district, having an equal number of inhabitants, the education of youth is not in a more prosperous condition.

Any one acquainted with the ignorance and moral degradation of the entire population will require no further argument to convince him of the crying necessity which exists for remedying this monstrous evil.

The number of those who can read or write is small, and several who have appeared as witnesses in cases under judicial investigation have been found ignorant of the nature of an oath, of the existence of the Divine Being, and of a future state of reward and punishment.

Add to this the desecration of the Sabbath, the total disregard of the marriage vow, and the constant practice of gambling and intemperance,—vices and immoralities almost universally prevalent,—and some idea may be formed of the wretched and depraved condition, moral and social, of all classes of the community.

Surely something should be done to educate the children of the present generation, who will be the men and women of the next, and who, growing up under influence and example so pernicious, may be expected to emulate the vicious courses and pursuits of their parents.

It is at once the duty and the interest of a wise and paternal government, to be concerned for popular education, and to evince the sense they entertain of its importance, by providing suitable means of instruction, secular as well as religious.

I should hail with delight the establishment of schools in this district where the children of the working and lower classes might be brought under the influence of secular teaching and sound religious training.

By the force of such instruction, good principles would be fixed and good habits formed — habits of industry, sobriety, economy, which would produce a revolution in the moral, social, and physical condition of these classes.

The sugar crop of the present year, in consequence of the severe drought of 1860, will not exceed the half of the usual average crops.

Nor can I report any increase in cane cultivation, the want of capital and labour checking the extension of agriculture in this direction and preventing any improvement in the manufacture of sugar and spirits, which is still conducted in the most slovenly manner, and occasions the proprietor a serious loss.

I look, therefore, with anxiety to the operations of a company recently established, which proposes to invest a considerable portion of its capital in the cultivation of the sugar cane within this district, and only awaits the passing of an Act of the Assembly to supply the much felt want of labour, by the introduction of a large number of emigrants.

It would be well, I think, if not entirely to dissociate the well being and advancement of the Settlement, from the production of those staples alone, on which they at present almost wholly depend, at least to foster and encourage all legitimate attempts at agricultural pursuits, which, if successful, will prove a material element in our future prosperity.

The failure of two commercial houses in Belize in the year 1858, and the serious results which followed, must be fresh in the recollection of all.

Of these results, two or three may be mentioned, as most prominent; namely, the immediate fall of labour to one-half its former value—the temporary embarrasment of the public finances, and the subsequent loss of the revenue of a large amount of duties which would otherwise have been imported.

The capabilities of the soil for the production of the su,u have garcaebeen fully and severely tested during the last ten years, under a system of agriculture the most wasteful and unscientific, and withal, the industry of the planter has been amply rewarded, while cotton, rice, and tobacco, although not cultivated to the like extent, have been produced with facility and profit.

Few countries possess a soil more fruitful, or better adopted for the growth of these products, and it appears to me that every one who has the true interest of British Honduras at heart, and weighs the question uninfluenced by prejudice and selfish considerations, must acknowledge the benefits which would flow, from a full development of our agricultural resources, in the increase of population, the introduction of capital and labour, and the addition to the number and variety of our exports; thus rendering the progress and prosperity, if not the very existence, of the settlement less dependent on the stability of three or four commercial establishments.

In my last report, I thought it my duty to call attention to those parts of the Act for imposing a duty on sugar and spirits, which inflicts a penalty of $500 on persons neglecting to make a quarterly

return or making a false or incorrect ingiving, of the quantity of produce manufactured in the previous three months, and compelling planters personally to declare to these returns.

Such a fine could only be levied in a very few cases, and even in these, the consequences would be utterly ruinous.

I beg, therefore, to suggest, that the magistrates be invested with discretionary power to inflict, in such cases, a fine not exceeding five, and not less than one hundred dollars; and that the planter be permitted to make his return by agent—thus sparing him the loss and inconvenience which absence from home, and the consequent want of personal superintendence and supervision of his affairs are almost sure to entail.

I report, with pleasure, the tranquil condition of the district, which has been uninterrupted during the whole of the last year, if I except the landing of a body of armed Indians on our territory, and the capture by them of a labourer, who was, however, almost immediately afterwards liberated.

The promptitude and decision exhibited by your Excellency on that occasion, have prevented the repetition of a similar act of agression, and will, no doubt, effectually check the future incursions of these barbarians into our limits.

I cannot bring this report to a close, without expressing my earnest hope, that the wants of this extensive district will be at once fairly considered, and that the Legislative Assembly will not refuse to grant the means necessary, as well for the establishment of those institutions, with which the educational and religious progress of the people is indissolubly united, as of those, without which it is impossible any longer effectually, or satisfactorily, to administer justice, and to maintain peace and order, and the absence of which involves an enormous and annually increasing expenditure of public money.

It should be remembered that the population of the northern district has been doubled within the last six years; that it has become of considerable importance in a financial point of view, contributing, as it does, largely to the revenue by direct and indirect taxation, and that there is every reason to anticipate its continued advancement and prosperity.

It is therefore only in accordance with every principle of justice and right that these most reasonable requirements should have that consideration which their importance and the interests of the Settlement at large alike demand.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Thomas Price, Esq. (Signed) EDMUND BURKE.
Her Majesty's Acting Superintendent,
British Honduras.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Summary Convictions in the Northern District during the Year 1860.

Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Offences against the public Peace.	Offences Masters and Servants Act.	Offences under Foreign Registration Act.	Offences against Rum Law.	Offences under Petty Larceny Act.	TOTAL.
26	1	53	29	—	3	4	116

Sub-Enclosure in No.

AN APPROXIMATE RETURN of the Census of the Population of BRITISH HONDURAS on 8th April, 1861 as some of the Returns have not been received up to date.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern Districts.			
Rio Hondo	1654	1191	2845
Corosal, Consejo, &c.	3597	2911	6508
New River	2047	1568	3615
Irish Creek, Booth River, &c.	369	194	563
	7667	5864	13,531
General Districts.			
Northern River, &c.	470	291	761
Ambergris Kay	208	235	443
Town of Belize	2154	2793	4947
River Belize	1309	810	2119
River Sibun	257	235	492
River Manatee	122	82	204
Mullins River	121	102	223
Stand Creek	365	639	1004
Commerce Bight, &c.	195	193	388
River Sneish, &c.	222	152	374
Punta Gooda to Sarstoon	150	155	305
The Kays	159	120	279
	5732	5,807	11,539
	13,399	11,671	25,070

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor NESBITT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas,
October 26, 1861.

(No. 124.)

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Grace a copy of the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1860.

Having been absent from the Bahamas from the month of April 1860 to that of May 1861, I requested the Acting Colonial Secretary to prepare the report which accompanies this despatch.

I annex a report from the Colonial Treasurer explanatory of the cause of delay in rendering to the Acting Colonial Secretary the financial and other returns from his department, essential to the completion of the Blue Book now transmitted.

On my return to the colony I found many new private stone edifices erected in the town and suburbs of Nassau, and the streets presenting a fresh and clean appearance.

A handsome and commodious hotel had also been erected in my absence, capable of accommodating about 180 first-class visitors.

This building is referred to in Governor Bayley's report accompanying the Blue Book for 1859, as having been authorized by a local Act, and as "being likely to have greater "and more lasting effects on the colony than the unpretending title of the Act for its "erection would seem to denote."

The structure was deemed expedient for the accommodation of visitors to Nassau during the winter months, now that steam communication has been established between Nassau and New York.

The proper season for visitors from the north, here, may be said to commence with the termination of the month of October, and to close with the months of April and May. The hotel has been leased to some individuals from America.

Steam communication between Nassau, New York, and Havana is conducted monthly by the steamer "Karnak" under a contract with Messrs. Cunard. Havana is omitted during the summer months in consequence of the liability of the steamer to quarantine at New York, if arriving there during those months from the harbour of Havana, where yellow fever, usually so fatal to seamen who come within its malignant influence, always prevails, with more or less virulence in the summer.

Mails for the West Indies and Mexico are forwarded by the "Karnak" to Havana, and thence to their destination, by the Royal Mail Company's vessels, which call, in their monthly route to and from Mexico, at Havana.

Unfortunately the mail steamers belong to different companies, and do not accurately connect, inasmuch as the trips of the "Karnak" are regulated by the lunar month, and those of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, by the calendar month. This causes frequent inconvenient delay to passengers and correspondence.

The town of Nassau is bounded northerly by the harbour of Nassau.

The abutments of some intelligent merchants have been extended into the harbour, to the line contemplated by a local Act passed in 1859, so as to admit trading vessels from Europe and America to lay alongside and conveniently discharge their cargoes without resorting to "lighters" or shipboats.

The Act referred to is 22 Vict. c. 25., entitled "An Act to improve the Harbour and Town of Nassau, and to afford greater facilities for repairing Vessels that have sustained damage, and for other purposes."

When all the wharves are extended to the uniform line defined in the said Act, the appearance of the harbour will be much improved, and the convenience for shipment and landing of merchandize much facilitated; and the increased tidal action in the harbour will lessen the quantity of sand deposited to its detriment. Some delay has been experienced in carrying the Act into effect, consequent on other public works having had precedence. But a contract for completing the public abutment has been made, and, doubtless, in a few years the whole of the remaining line will be completed.

Dredging the harbour of Nassau, as contemplated by the said Act, will enable vessels of a larger class to enter. But the harbour, if ever wanted for the protection of the larger classes of Her Majesty's ships of war, is capable, by submarine blasting, of being excavated to any required extent; while the natural breakwater of Hog Island to the north, and the Island of New Providence and Cays, completely protect it from the waves of the Atlantic Ocean.

The interruption of commerce consequent on the civil war in America, and the blockade of the coasts of the Southern States, have paralyzed the avocation of the "wrecker," and turned the attention of many to the expediency of re-commencing the culture of cotton, which formerly flourished in this colony, and was exported in large quantities. The climate is favourable to it. Its former discontinuance was in a great measure owing to the attack of the caterpillar for successive seasons; but as the plant now grows wild in many parts of the colony, without suffering from the caterpillar, it may be hoped that the regular cultivator may now be exempt from its ravages.

I annex a report on Bahama Lighthouses, by the Inspector thereof, together with his report on the beacons erected for the protection of mariners navigating among the intricate channels, and over the extensive banks of this colony.

I also annex a letter from the Surveyor General of the colony, accompanied by an alphabetical list of the various trees, plants, &c. of this colony. The timber mentioned is admirably adapted, from its durability, to ship-building purposes,

Under the local Act 22 Vict. c. 24., for establishing a Court for hearing and deciding Cases of Divorce and other Matrimonial Causes in the Bahamas, certain cases have been adjudicated as per the annexed return.

Governor Bayley, in his Excellency's speech to the Legislature on the 1st March 1861, stated that "the most remarkable occurrence of the past year was the wreck upon "our shores of nearly 400 Africans, who were at once liberated from the perils of the sea "and the chains of slavery."

Governor Bayley referred also to the wise and timely provision which the Legislature had made in the previous Session, for dispensing the boon of vaccination throughout the colony, a measure, he added, which "has saved the great bulk of the population from the "diffusion of a malignant disease, which must have otherwise inflicted wide and irreme-"diable suffering;" concluding with observing that, "the sad havoc which the small-pox "has made in those few districts, where either prejudice or procrastination forbade the "application of its specific antidote, bears testimony alike to the danger of neglect and "the wisdom of precaution." In my despatch No. 104 of 16th ultimo, I forwarded to your Grace, an abstract of the census of the population in the present year, and by which Your Grace will have observed that while the total population amounted to 35,287, out of that number 25,100 had been vaccinated.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) C. R. NESBITT.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 3. Encl. in No. 3.

Colonial Secretary's Offices, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas,
26th October 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1860, and in obedience to your Excellency's commands, to make a few remarks upon some of the subjects which it contains.

The delay in the transmission of the Blue Book this year has been caused by the Receiver-General not having been able to furnish at an earlier period, the usual schedule of imports and exports.

This return only reached me yesterday.

Taxes, Duties, Fees.—No alteration has been made in the taxes or duties during the year 1860; but an addition has been made to the fees in consequence of the establishment of a court for "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" under an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed during the session of 1859, and which came into operation in the month of January 1860.

This Court has the same jurisdiction within the colony as the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" established under the Act of Parliament of the 20th and 21st years of Her Majesty's reign has in England.

One case for dissolution of marriage was tried during the year 1860.

The fees are personal, paid by the litigants, and intended for the remuneration of the officers of the Court.

The existence of such a Court in this colony has long been urgently needed, and its operations will no doubt prove beneficial to several parties.

BAHAMAS.

Revenue and Expenditure.—If an increase in the revenue of a colony is to be taken as an evidence of its prosperity, we are then in a prosperous condition, for the revenue of this colony has, during the past five years, reached a maximum which it had never done before.

From the following statistics, your Excellency will perceive that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate of income. The revenue for the five years ending December 1855 gives an average of 26,151*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum, while that for the five years ending December 1860 give an annual average of 30,813*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, the revenue for the last-mentioned year being far in excess of that of any previous year, amounting to 35,872*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

RETURN of Net Revenue for the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Net Revenue.	Year.	Net Revenue.
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
1851 - -	24,738 3 6	1856 - -	24,738 15 7
1852 - -	26,104 3 6	1857 - -	30,592 2 7
1853 - -	27,251 15 0	1858 - -	32,134 12 7
1854 - -	23,969 11 6	1859 - -	30,727 10 11
1855 - -	28,691 19 11	1860 - -	35,872 8 8
	5) 130,755 13 5		5) 154,065 10 4
Average -	£ 26,151 2 8	Average -	£ 30,813 2 0

The expenditure for the year 1860 exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of 2,004*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The Expenditure for Vaccination.—The increase in the expenditure of the civil department has been caused by the expenses incurred for the vaccination of the indigent poor throughout the colony having been included under the head of this department.

650*l.* 3*s.* have been disbursed by the Government for this object, under the authority of the Vaccination Act, which was assented to in April 1860. Two shillings per head were paid to professional and one shilling to non-professional vaccinators for each successful case.

There is very strong reason to believe that this outlay on the part of the Legislature was a very wise and judicious one. Small pox made its appearance during the year, and but for this timely provision, its ravages may have been fearful. In reference to this subject, his Excellency Governor Bayley in his speech at the opening of the session of 1861, makes the following remarks,—

"The wise and timely provision which you made during the last session for dispensing the boon " of vaccination throughout the colony, has saved the great bulk of our population from the diffusion " of a malignant disease, which must otherwise have inflicted wide and irremediable suffering.

"The sad havoc which the small pox has made in those few districts where either prejudice or " procrastination forbade the application of its specific antidote, bears testimony alike to the dangers " of neglect and the wisdom of precaution."

Expenditure on Account of Police.—The excess of 268*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in the expenditure of the Judicial Department for 1860, over that for 1859, has been caused by some additions having been made to the salaries of the Police Force, as well as by an augmentation of the force itself; eight constables of the first class were added to the force during the year, which now consists of an inspector, two corporals, twenty-eight constables of the first class, six constables of the second class, and thirty-three constables of the third class; the rate of salary being 50*l.* per annum for a constable of the first class, 32*l.* for the second class, and 16*l.* for the third class.

Local Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue under this head is derived principally from the sale of Crown lands in small allotments of from five to twenty acres each, at an upset price of ten shillings per acre.

The sales of Crown lands for 1860 show an excess over those for 1859 of 112*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

Wharfage Dues.—Another source of revenue under this head styled "Wharfage" is obtained from certain rates imposed on vessels lading and unlading at the public wharf or pier, a work very recently undertaken by the Government, the expense of which was defrayed from the local revenues, or Crown funds, as they are styled in the colony.

It is not yet, however, quite completed.

The construction of this wharf has produced a good effect upon the proprietors of adjacent allotments, private enterprize has been thereby awakened, and a work that was looked upon at first as an ill-advised and unprofitable appropriation of money, has already proved itself to be a great public convenience.

The benefits arising from a work of this kind having been clearly shown by the increased facilities afforded to commerce, the example set by the Government has been followed by private capitalists, and within the space of two years, as many additional and more capacious piers have been constructed, a third is now near completion, and arrangements are being made for the extension and building of three additional abutments, while the Government have concluded a contract for the completion of their own abutment.

I believe I am not too sanguine in expressing my conviction that the time is not far distant, when the work of extension of all the abutments in front of the town will be undertaken and carried out in a uniform line, as contemplated by the Harbour Act of 1859; and as this work advances, not only will the general appearance of the town be improved, but the depth of water in the harbour increased, from the greater velocity of the tide, which will then remove those embankments of sand which now accumulate along the shore, and gradually extend into the harbour; yet so long as the shoal on

the bar at the entrance of the harbour remains, so long will there be an obstacle in the way of vessels of large tonnage resorting hither.

The Legislature of 1848 voted 1,000*l.* for blasting this shoal, and a portion of the obstacle was then removed; but the resources of the colony are inadequate to effect its entire removal, and under these circumstances it would be an essential benefit conferred on the Bahamas, if the Imperial Government would afford some assistance towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

At least, I trust your Excellency will deem the matter worthy of consideration.

The expenditure from the local revenues for the year 1860 amounted to 542*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Public Debt.—No addition has been made to the debt of the colony during the year, the revenues being amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the public service.

The return at page 64 of the Blue Book represents the debt to be 22,635*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, on which an interest of five per cent. per annum is payable.

Military Expenditure.—The only expense incurred by the colony under this head is for the cleaning and keeping in good order the fire-arms (390 stand) and artillery guns (four 6-pounders), with one howitzer, which are stored in the colonial arsenals, and the pay of the quartermaster in whose custody they are placed, amounting in the whole to 30*l.*

From the return furnished by the commissariat officer it appears that the expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of the colony amounted during the year 1860 to 30,160*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes payments on account of lighthouse services to the extent of 6,419*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, as also payments on account of colonial and treasury services to the amount of 1,278*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

Public Works.—The following sums have been disbursed on account of public works; viz.,

801*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* for the repairing and improvement of our roads, and an additional sum of 107*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* has been expended in curbing the side walk along Bay Street, the principal thoroughfare of the town. The cleanliness of our streets, it is said, invariably attracts the attention and excites the admiration of strangers.

615*l.* 18*s.* for making sundry repairs and alterations, and building a dead-house at the New Providence Asylum, which were very much needed.

300*l.* 13*s.* for repairing the lighthouse situated on the western end of Hog Island, immediately at the entrance of the harbour. The old roof of this building was replaced by a new one, and additional burners supplied.

But the most important work of the year has been the commencement of a large and extensive hotel, surpassing any of its class in all the West India Islands.

This building is well situated on an elevated and most salubrious part of the town, about four hundred yards from the harbour or Bay Street. It stands on its own grounds of more than two acres in extent, and commands pleasing views. Its dimensions, exclusive of piazzas, are as follow; viz., two hundred and one feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, and about fifty-six feet in height to the peak of the roof, in the centre of which stands a cupola of higher elevation. A portico is built in front, extending about twenty-four feet from the main building, and is about forty feet wide. The whole building is constructed of native stone, the roof being covered with slate. It is calculated to afford accommodation to one hundred and fifty guests, and as the building may now be said to be completed, it has been leased by the Government, and will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st proximo.

The hotel and out-offices will cost the Government, when completed, 13,004*l.*; this added to 5,197*l.*, which covers the purchase of the land and other buildings thereon, as well as the erection of a pavilion, the purchase of furniture, plate, &c., will make the entire cost of the hotel establishment amount to 18,201*l.*

Legislation.—Twenty-six Acts were passed by the Legislature of 1860, all of which have received the Royal Assent.

I forward the copy of a report on the Laws prepared by the Acting Attorney General in August 1860.

Pensions.—The sum paid by the colony for pensions during the year amounted to 1,176*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

Foreign Consuls.—Consuls representing the Governments of France, Spain, United States of America, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Monte Viedo reside at Nassau.

Population.—The census of 1851 represents the population of this colony to be 27,519, of which 13,747 were males and 13,772 females.

The census, which was taken in the month of April of the present year (1861), exhibits an increase of 7,768 souls as compared with that of 1851, notwithstanding the mortality that prevailed in the latter part of 1852, and commencement of 1853, when more than 1,200 of the inhabitants fell victims to that dreadful scourge, cholera.

In the month of July 1860, the population received a slight addition by the wreck of upwards of four hundred Africans on the coast of Abaco, who were shipped from the neighbourhood of the Congo river, their destination being Cuba.

The master of the slave schooner while in the neighbourhood of Abaco observed a large steamer astern, and being apprehensive of pursuit, he altered his course to avoid capture, but ran his vessel so near the shore, that she struck and bilged, and the Africans, with the exception of three or four, who were killed by the falling of the spars, saved themselves by clambering on to the rocks.

They were soon discovered in their destitute condition by some wreckers, who were offered large bribes by the captain of the slaver to carry him and his cargo to Cuba.

The wreckers very creditably rejected this offer, and brought the wrecked Africans to Nassau, where their appearance awakened general sympathy. They were chiefly young persons of both sexes, many of them being children of from eight to ten years of age, and all of them in a state of perfect nudity. The schooners, three in number, containing these victims of cupidity and cruelty, were immediately ordered to proceed to the Quarantine station, where the Africans were landed and

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supplied with food and clothing. They numbered three hundred and eighty-nine, and were classified as follows, viz.,

Male, Adults - - -	96
Female „ - - -	37
Children and Minors - - -	256
Total - -	389

Miserable as their condition generally was, there was yet one among their number whose case was pitiable in the extreme ; he was what is termed a decoy ; he had stolen and sold many of his countrymen, and was in turn captured and sold himself. Placed in the same barracoon with some of his victims, they at once recognized him and meditated revenge, and as soon as a fitting opportunity offered, they bound him and threw him into a fire, and his body now presented a mass of wounds, the head and face being frightfully burnt.

Although these Africans were landed in a most debilitated state of health, yet only four of their number died at the Quarantine station, and when sufficiently recruited the remainder were brought to Nassau, when his Excellency Governor Bayley, in the absence of any regular machinery for the purpose, undertook their distribution.

They were disposed of in the following manner, viz.,—

Indentured to residents in Nassau - - - - -	233
Ditto ditto on Out Islands - - -	120
Sent to the New Providence Asylum - - - -	8
Selected as recruits for Her Majesty's First West India Regiment -	22
	383

Two died at the Depôt.

The period for which they were indentured was for five years in cases of adults, and six years in that of minors, their employers undertaking, during the term of apprenticeship, to supply them with food and clothing, and to give them every opportunity and facility for receiving religious and secular instruction.

I have much pleasure in reporting that a great improvement has taken place in the condition of these unfortunate people ; they have been liberally supplied with clothing and food by their employers, and appear on the whole to be perfectly contented with their position. They may often be seen in groups of a Sunday afternoon wending their way to some place of religious worship, the neatness of their attire, in fact their whole appearance presenting a striking contrast to that exhibited on their arrival in the Colony. * * * * * * * *

Ecclesiastical Department.—The Bahamas were included in the year 1860 in the diocese of Jamaica, but by an Act of the Legislature passed during its last session, the colony has been erected into a separate see, of which Doctor Caulfield, the late archdeacon, has been appointed the first bishop.

The colony is divided into twelve parishes, and there are ten clergymen of the Church of England receiving stipends on an average of 230*l.* per annum, who labour to impart spiritual instruction to the population of these islands. In addition to the regular clergy, there is a considerable number of catechists and lay readers, whose salaries are paid almost exclusively from the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society. The expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department for the year 1860 amounts to 2,916*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which includes the salary of the minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

The stipends of the archdeacon, or present bishop, is paid from imperial funds.

There are also in the colony twenty-two chapels, five mission houses, and six ministers in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, with upwards of 8,000 souls under their pastoral supervision. The Wesleyans receive no support from the public treasury, except that liberal grants are made to them, from time to time, by the legislature to aid in the erection of chapels.

There is also a Baptist missionary and a number of lay teachers stationed on the out islands under his direction. The number of persons connected with the Baptist Church would be about the same as that in connexion with the Wesleyan.

It is rather unfortunate for the morals and religious interests of the colony, that both the established and the other churches have to employ so extensively lay agency. It is highly desirable that the staff of ordained Ministers of the Gospel should be increased.

Education.—From the appended schedule, your Excellency will see what is the state of education in the colony.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Total No. of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Cost to the Colony.
					£ *s.* *d.*
1859 - -	26	39	2,179	1,172	1,815 14 1
1860 - -	26	44	2,072	1,157	1,916 7 10

The above sums include the salaries of the secretary to the board and the inspector of schools, as well as the travelling expenses of the latter.

In addition to these Government schools, there are eleven schools belonging to the Church of England, in which 1,165 children receive daily instruction, besides a number of private schools, as well as Sabbath schools in connexion with the various churches in the colony.

From the table of statistics furnished above it appears that the public schools are not so well attended as could be desired. The following remarks from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education for 1860, serve to explain in some measure the disparity in the number of scholars in attendance at the schools, as compared with the number on the books; viz., "the number of pupils "attending the schools as compared with the number on the books is strikingly low, and is attributable "in some localities to the indifference of the parents of the pupils; in others to their services being "required in the 'field,' or at home; and, in several districts, to the prevalence of fever and the small-"pox."

The supervision of the educational department is vested in a committee or board which is composed of the Governor of the colony, and a committee of the Executive Council of not less than three members.

The schools are conducted on the model of the British and Foreign School Society's system.

But while such ample provision has been made for the instruction of the children of the lower class, there is not a single educational establishment in the colony in which the children of the more respectable class can receive instruction.

Governor Bayley, in allusion to this subject, addressed the Legislature in his speech at the opening of the session of 1859, in the following terms:—

"I readily avail myself of this opportunity to repeat a recommendation which I made to your "honourable house last year. Among the most striking necessities of the colony is the want of an "educational institution of a higher kind. Admirable as are the Government schools which your "provident liberality maintains for the humbler classes of society, establishments are still needed for "the training of those who are destined for commercial or professional life. The absence of such "an endowment is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as the mother country is daily extending the "opportunities and augmenting the prizes of sound and healthy education. I commend this subject to "your discernment and liberality."

Accordingly a bill for the establishment in the Island of New Providence of a classical and commercial school was introduced into the lower house during that year, and read a second time, but in a subsequent stage of the proceedings the bill was rejected by the Assembly by a majority of two, since which period no further action has been taken in the matter.

The want of such an establishment is a great desideratum, and one which must entail great and lasting disadvantages on the rising youth of the more respectable class of the community.

Agriculture.—Greater attention is being bestowed upon this branch of industry; the cultivation of the orange and pine-apple particularly has been considerably extended during the past five years; the remunerative prices obtained for the pine-apple being a sufficient inducement for all classes to engage in its cultivation.

British clipper vessels arrive annually at Eleuthera, the island on which pines are principally cultivated, bringing English gold in exchange for this delicious fruit which grows so luxuriantly at this island. At St. Salvador, Abaco, and other islands the inhabitants are giving increased attention to the the cultivation of this fruit, as well as of the orange, and during the vear 1860 no less than 770 acres of Crown land were sold at St. Salvador as compared with 320 acres, the quantity disposed of in 1859.

The value of pine-apples exported during the year 1860 amounted to 17,346*l.*, which shows a decided improvement when compared with the exports of 1859, which only amounted to 9,161*l.*

The colony, however, raises other articles of produce for local consumption, such as pumpkins, yams, sweet potatoes, peas, &c., and on some of the out islands these articles, together with corn, are raised in sufficient quantities, not only to supply their own immediate wants, but to leave a surplus on the planters' hands, which is sent to the Nassau market to be disposed of, the proceeds being laid out in the purchase of clothing and other conveniences.

The fact, however, cannot be concealed, that the cultivation not only of articles of produce for exportation, but even of those for local consumption, could be extended in New Providence, as well as on the out islands, and were sufficiently vigorous attention paid to the cultivation of the soil, which in general is rich and productive, a supply might be obtained adequate to the demand of the colony; and if the consumption in meat, corn, vegetables, &c. were thus supplied with native produce, large sums of money which are annually remitted to the United States might be retained in the colony, and contribute materially to its financial prosperity.

I trust that the measures which your Exeellency has adopted to awaken the attention of the inhahitants of these islands to the cultivation of cotton, or more properly speaking the revival of its culture, may be attended with success. Before the abolition of slavery, cotton formed an article of export from the Bahamas, and although since that period its cultivation has been entirely neglected, it still flourishes in wild luxuriance in many portions of the colony.

The cultivation of cotton, I believe, is not attended with the expense or labour which is bestowed upon the culture of the pine, or even the manufacture of salt; it arrives at its maturity, and gives a return in less than a year, and if the Executive had funds placed at its disposal, which could be applied towards the purchase, in small quantities, of cotton produced in the colony, as an encouragement to planters of small means, the inhabitants, certain then of finding a market for their produce, would the more readily engage in its cultivation.

The capabilities of these islands to produce cotton in large quantities are undoubted; it is indigenous to the colony, and is remarkable for the length and fineness of its staple, excelling, it is said, the best Sea Island or American cotton; and, if the attention of capitalists in the mother country could be attracted hither, and some capital embarked in the enterprize, I doubt not but that it would be attended with success, and the speculation prove a profitable one.

Gaols and Prisoners.—The principal gaol is situated in Nassau, and contains but fourteen cells, only eleven of which are available for the reception of prisoners, the remaining three being used for the

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following purposes; one for an office for the keeper, in which the prison committee also hold their weekly meetings, one for a sleeping room for the turnkeys, and the third for a store room. It contains in addition seven dark subterranean cells, none of which, however, have been used since the year 1826.

The building is an octagon, and is used exclusively for male offenders; but it has long been considered as altogether inadequate for the proper accommodation of the number confined therein, or for the introduction of an improved system of discipline.

The number of male prisoners in confinement at the Michaelmas term appears, from the return at page 252 of the Blue Book, to have been seventy-one, and with but eleven cells (exclusive of a small building containing three additional cells which are used for the confinement of insubordinate prisoners) available for their accommodation, they must have been excessively crowded, having six or seven persons in the same limited apartment.

His Excellency Governor Bayley brought this matter under the consideration of the Legislature of 1859, and in his opening speech represented the evils likely to result therefrom, in a sanitary as well as in other points of view, and that body voted the sum of 1,500*l.* for the repair and enlargement of the present edifice; but after mature consideration it was deemed more expedient to erect a new building on another site (in consequence of the limited area of the present prison grounds), in which a proper classification of the prisoners should be provided for, and an improved system of discipline adopted.

I am happy to inform your Excellency that another bill has recently passed the Legislature, making provision for improved and increased gaol accommodation in the Island of New Providence, and commissioners have been appointed under this Act, who are endeavouring to secure a suitable site for the erection of a new prison.

There is also a prison for females adjoining the one before described, but separated from it by a stone wall, containing in all seventeen cells, two of which are occupiedby the matrons, three are used for store rooms, and three for solitary confinement, leaving only nine for the accommodation of the prisoners. The number of females in confinement at Michaelmas amounted to twenty, who were under the immediate superintendence and management of two matrons.

The other officers of the establishment consist of a jailer (whose dwelling, with out offices, is situated in the male department of the prison), two turnkeys, a physician, and chaplain, together with five or six overseers who are employed to superintend the male prisoners engaged on public works without the walls of the prison, on which they have rendered important service during the year. The works on which they have been principally engaged are the Esplanade which is being constructed at the west end of the town, and will, when completed, prove an ornament in that locality. This work is being carried on purely by convict labour, without any expense to the Government. They have also been employed in making excavations and in levelling the hotel grounds, as well as in improving the Government House grounds.

The subjoined return of convictions in the General Court of the colony shows an increase of crime for the year 1860 as compared with 1859, and a slight diminution as compared with 1858, although the number of convictions is small indeed, when compared with the population of the colony.

Year.	Nature of Offence.											Total Number in the Year.	Total Number in Three Years.
	Larceny.	Assault.	Felony.	Arson.	Misdemeanor.	Escapes.	Felonious Cutting.	Wounding.	Rape.	Doing an act tending to a Loss of a Vessel.	Riot.		
1858 - -	16	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	62
1859 - -	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	
1860 - -	14	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	1	25	

The above return shows that the great bulk of our prisoners is composed of those who have been convicted by the police magistrate of Nassau, of minor offences, such as abusive language, tending to a breach of the peace, drunkenness, &c.

The expenditure of the prison establishment at Nassau, exclusive of the salaries of the officers of the department, amounted in the year 1860 to 522*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

In addition to the prison at Nassau there are seven smaller jails, and ten lock-ups at various islands of the colony, in which persons convicted of minor offences are imprisoned only for limited periods.

Charitable Institutions.—There is a Hospital at Nassau, together with a Lunatic Asylum, and a Lazaretto for lepers, all situated on the same grounds, and under the management of a Board of Commissioners who are appointed annually by the Governor of the colony. There were forty-four inmates in the hospital at the close of the year, in addition to which out-door relief was extended to 122 paupers residing principally on the out-islands. The Lunatic Asylum contained twelve patients, and the Lazaretto afforded accommodation to five lepers.

These establishments are provided for from the funds of the colony, and the expenditure incurred for their maintenance during the year amounted to 1,600*l.*

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.—The gross amount of imports and exports for the year 1860 show an increase as compared with those of the previous year of 20,863*l.* in favour of the former, and of 15,454*l.* of the latter, viz.:—

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	£	£
1860 - -	234,029	157,350
1859 - - -	213,166	141,896
Increase - -	£20,863	£15,454

I subjoin a list of the articles, the produce of the Bahamas, which have been exported during the year 1860, with their respective values, viz.:—

	£
Oranges	3,870
Pine apples	17,346
Bark	883
Guano	1,280
Rags	133
Shells	1,727
Shellwork	15
Sponge	29,450
Succades	11
Turtle	768
Turtle Shell	348
Woods and Timber	1,395
Salt	3,753
Hats, straw	18
Total value of exports the produce of the Bahamas	£60,997

The following is a comparative statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels that have entered inwards, and cleared outwards, in the colony during the years 1859 and 1860:—

Years.	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.
1860 - -	410	29,388	2,546	417	30,540	2,589
1859 - -	351	30,128	2,192	365	30,184	2,285

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. I. Thompson,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor Nesbitt.

A Return of Cases in "The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes," from the establishment of the Court on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1860, to the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1861.

No.	Divorce.	Judicial Separation.	Orders of Protection.	Orders for Alimony.	Date of Decree.
1	1	—	—	—	23 May 1860.
2	—	1	—	—	22 Feb. 1861.
3	1	—	—	—	6 May „
4	1	—	—	—	7 June „
5	—	1	—	—	22 June „
6	—	—	—	1	„ „

C. T. Pinder, Registrar.

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Surveyor-General's Office,
October 7, 1861.

SIR,

IT would require an experienced botanist to do justice to the subject on which your Excellency has requested me to afford you some information. The trees and plants are of great variety, and a Flora of the Bahamas would, I have no doubt, prove an interesting and valuable work, though I am not enough of a botanist to give you all the particulars you may require. I have much pleasure in sending you a list that I have made of some of the trees and plants that are found in the Bahamas, and the sizes of the principal woods suited to ship-building that I have met with and examined in the out islands of the colony. I am aware that many more might be added to the enclosed catalogue, but I do not as yet feel sufficiently certain about others to mention them.

I regret that there is not time for me to send this list to some botanist for enlarged description, and to obtain the botanical names to those of which I am ignorant.

The larger timbers of the Bahamas are to be found principally on Andros Island, about two miles inland from the eastern shore; but there are no roads, and it would be impossible to bring the timber out through the bush. On Abaco there is much timber, but not equal in size or variety to that on Andros Island. On Mayaguana there is much valuable timber, with the advantage of its being more easy of access.

Pitch Pine to square 12 inches; 30 feet long.
Madeira to square 8 and 10 inches; 14 feet long.
Horseflesh to square 7, 8, and 9 inches; 14 feet long.
Ship Knees of Maderia and Horseflesh, 10 inches square and 5 feet on the short arm.
Olive Wood to square 8, 9, and 10 inches; 10 feet long.
Cassava Wood to square 6 and 8 inches; 10 feet long.
Mastic to square 10 inches; 12 feet long.
Fustic to square 10 inches; 20 feet long.
Cedar to square 9 inches; 15 feet long.
Button Wood to square 9 inches; 12 feet long.
Torch (white and black) to square 5 inches; 9 feet long.
Poison Wood used for pump boxes.

Surveyor General's Office,
October 7, 1861.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOS C. HARVEY,
Surveyor General.

LIST of some of the TREES, PLANTS, &c. of the BAHAMAS.

Argemone Mexicana	Mexican thistle (yellow).
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew.
Anona squamosa	Sweet sop.
Andropogon schœnanthus	Lemon grass.
Abelmoschus moschatus	Musk okro.
Anona muricata	Sour sop.
Anona reticulata	Jamaica apple (custard).
Anethum fæniculum	Sweet fennel.
„ pimpenella	
Allium sativum	Garlic.
Artocarpus incisa	Bread fruit tree.
Arum maculatum	Cocos or Eddoe.
Arachis hypogæa or hypocarpogæa	Earth nut.
Aloe perfoliata	Aloe.
Ananassa sativa	Pine-apple.
Amyris elemifera	Elemi.
Anethum graveolens	Dill.
Amygdalus communis	Almond.
Areca oleracea	Cabbage palm.
Agave Americana	American aloe.
Arundo bambos	Bamboo cane.
Arum esculentum	Eddoe.
Asclepias curassavica	Bastard ipecacuana.
Bombax pentandrum	A cotton silk.
Bromelia pinguin	Penguin.
Bromelia	Pita plant.
Bomba ceiba	Silk cotton tree.
Broussonetia tinctoria	Fustic.
Bignonia stans	Yellow elder.
Blighia sapida	Ackee.
Cleome pentaphylla	Wild mustard.
Croton tiglium	Physic nut.
Chiococca racemosa	Snowberry tree.
Croton balsamiferum	Rock balsam.
Capparis spinosa	Caper.
Cassia occidentalis	Stinking pea.
Carica papaya	Papaw tree.
Capsicum annuum	Cayenne pepper.
„ fructicosum	Goat pepper.
„ baccatum	Bird pepper.

Citrus aurantium	China orange (sweet).
Citrus limonum	Lemon.
Crithmum maritimum	Samphire.
Cocos nucifera	Cocoa-nut palm.
Coccoloba uvifera	Sea-side grape.
Convolvulus batatas	Sweet potato.
Chamærops palmetto	Palmetto palm.
Clusia crista	Braziletto.
Canella alba	Wild cinnamon.
Croton cascarilla	Cascarilla.
Croton eleuteria	Sea side balsam or sweetwood.
Citrus medica	Citron.
Citrus decumana nobilis	Shaddock.
" "	Forbidden fruit.
" "	Grape fruit.
Citrus bigaradia	Bitter, sweet, or Seville orange.
Citrus vulgaris	Sour orange.
Cucurbita maxima	Pumpkin.
Cucumis citrullus	Water melon.
Cucumis melo	Melon.
Cucumis sativus	Cucumber.
Chrysophyllum Cainito	Star apple.
Chrysobalanus Icaco	Cocoa plum or callimato.
Chloroxylon swietenia	Yellow or satin wood.
Concarpus erecta	Button wood.
Chenopodium anthelminticum	Worm seed.
Cactus tuna	Prickly pear.
Cucurbita lagenaria	Bottle gourd.
Convallaria majalis	Lily.
Cytisus Cajan	Pigeon pea.
Corda	Scarlet corda.
Cassia marilandica	Senna.
Chiota	
Datura stramonium	Thorn apple or fireweed.
Dioscorca sativa	Common yam.
Divi-divi	
Epidendrum	Vanilla.
Ficus Indica	Banyan.
Ficus elastica	Caoutchouc.
Ficus	Fig.
Guaiacum officinale	Lignum vitæ.
Gossypium	Cotton.
Galba	Galba.
Glycyrrhiza	Wild liquorice.
Hibiscus esculentus	Ochre.
Hyperanthera moringa	Horse radish tree.
Hura crepitans	Sand box.
Hibiscus arborens	Mahoe or Mahaul.
Hibiscus sabdariffa	Red sorrel.
Hazon mamthi	Black ebony.
" "	Green ebony.
Hippomane Mancinella	Manchineel tree.
Indigo.	
Jatropha Manihot	Bitter cassava.
Jatropha curcas	Sweet cassava or manioc.
Juniperus virginiana	Common or red cedar.
Jatropha multifida	Purging nut.
" gossypifolia	" "
Laurustinus	Painted leaf.
Momordica balsamina	Balsam apple.
Mirabilis jalapa	Marvel of Peru or four o'clock.
Mimosa tortuosa	
Melia Azederach	Pride of India or bread tree.
Maranta arundinacea	Indian arrowroot.
Myrica uvifera	Candle berry myrtle.
Musa sapientum	Plantain.
Musa paradisiaca	Banana.
Mucuna urens and pruriens	Cowitch.
Mentha piperita	Peppermint.
" viridis	Spearmint.
Myrtus Pimenta	Pimento or bay berry tree.
Mangifera Indica	Mango.
Mammea Americana	Mammee.
Morus alba	Mulberry.
Morus multicaulis	Mulberry.
Morus nigra	Mulberry.
Nepeta cærulea	Cat mint, also "alba."
Nicotiana tabacum	Tobacco.

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Olea Europæa	Wild olive
Ocymum basilicum	Basil.
Oleander.	
Portulaca sativa and oleracea	Purslane.
Petroselinum sativum	Parsley.
Plantago major	English plantain.
Persea gratissima	Avocado pear.
Punica granata	Pomegranate.
Piscidia erythrina	Dogwood.
Palma Christi	Castor oil plant. Ricinus.
Psidium pomiferum	Guava.
„ pyriferum	
Phœnix dactylifera	Date tree.
Passiflora quadrangularis	Granadilla.
Prunus virginianus	Pigeon plum.
Pistacia lentiscus	Mastic.
Pinus rigida	Pitch pine.
Polygala senega	Virginia snake root.
Passiflora	May apple.
„	Water lemon.
Pancratium caribeum and maritinum	Water lily.
Rhizophora Mangle	Black mangrove.
„ candelaria	Red mangrove.
Ricinus communis	Castor.
Rumex acetosa	Common sorrel.
Ruta graveoleus	Rue.
Rhus toxicodendron	Poison wood.
Solanum lycopersicum	Tomato.
Sesamum Indicum and orientale	Sesame or teel, benny.
Spondias lutea	Hog plum.
Spondias myrobalanus	
Spondias mombin	Scarlet plum and wild hog plum, Spanish.
Sinapis alba	White mustard.
„ nigra	Black mustard.
Sambucus nigra	Elder.
Smilax sarsaparilla	Sarza or sarsaparilla.
Sorghum vulgare	Guinea corn or Indian millet.
Saccharum officinarum	Sugar cane.
Solanum melongena esculentum	Egg plant.
„ „ ovigerum	Mad apple, Jews' apple.
Swietenia mahogani	Mahogany.
Salvia officinalis bosci	Wild sage.
Saccharum sinense	Chinese sugar cane.
Sorghum saccharatum.	
Sapindus saponaria	Soap berry.
Solanum bahamense	
„ lycopersicum	Tomato.
Sappadilla	
Swietenia	Horseflesh.
Sambucus	White elder.
Sesamum	Benny.
Tamarindus occidentalis	Tamarind.
„ „	Sweet tamarind.
„ „	Wild tamarind.
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy.
Verbena mutabilis	Vervain.
Vitis vinifera	Common grape vine,
„ „	Wild grape vine.
Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis	Hercules club.
Zingiber officinalis	Ginger.
Zea mays	Indian corn or maize.

Joe tree.
Tapioca or bay rush.
Madeira.
Prince wood.
Stopper.
Cassava wood.
Star cherry.
Tea royal.
Iron wood.
Guinea grass.
Bermuda grass.
Soda plant.

Lycium barbarum.
Calabash tree.
Otaheite gooseberry.
Jumbo bean.
Bull wood or bullet wood.
Sinnycord.
Bilk-a-berry.
Naked wood.
Torch.
Loblolly pine.
Cacti.

Hollyhock.
Sunflower.
Acacia (various).
Sago palm.
Trumpet flower or Ringworm bush.
Barbadoes flowering fence.
Saffron.
Noyau.
Teazel.
Jujube.

(Signed) THOS. C. HARVEY.
Surveyor General.

BAHAMA LIGHTHOUSES and BEACONS, 1861.

Abaco, Hole in the Wall.

The light is a revolving light, visible every minute at an elevation of 160 feet above the sea, at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 16·73 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors of the first order.
The light tower is circular, of stone, painted, the upper part red, and the lower part white, the lantern all white.
It stands in lat. 25° 51′ 11″ N.; long. 77° 11′ 11″ west of Greenwich; high water F. and C. 8h.; tide rises 3 feet.
Lighted, June 1836.

Great Isaacs (Victoria Light.)

The light is a revolving light visible every half minute, at an elevation of 158 feet above the sea, at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 16·50 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors of the first order.
The light tower is circular, of iron, painted with red and white horizontal bands, the lantern all white.
It stands in lat. 26° 2′ N.; long. 79° 6′ 30″ west of Greenwich.
Lighted, 1 August 1859.

Gun Cay.

The light is a revolving light, visible every minute and a half, at an elevation of 80 feet above the sea at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 11·83 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors of the first order.
The light tower is circular, of stone, painted, the upper part red, and the lower part white, the lantern all white.
It stands in lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N. long 79° 6′ 30″ west of Greenwich.
High water, F. and C. 7h 30m; tide rises 3 feet.
Lighted, May 1836.

Cay Sal (double-headed shot Cays.)

The light is a fixed light, at an elevation of 100 feet above the sea at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 13·23 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric.
The light tower is circular (of stone), painted, the upper part red, and the lower part white, the lantern all white.
It stands in lat. 23° 56′ 28″ N.; long. 80° 26′ 38″ west of Greenwich.
High water, F. and C. 9h.; tide rises 2 ft. 3in.
Lighted.

Cay Lobos.

The light is a fixed light, at an elevation of 146 feet above the sea at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 16 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric.
The light tower is circular, of iron, painted with red, and white horizontal bands, the lantern all white.
It stands in lat. 22° 22′ 30″ N.; long. 77° 35′ 5″, west of Greenwich.
High water, F. and C. 7h. 40m.; tide rises 3 feet.
Lighted, March 31, 1860.

Hog Island, (Harbour light, Nassau, N.P.)

The light is a fixed light at an elevation of 70 feet above the sea at high water, and in clear weather should be seen from east to north, and to west, from a distance of 11·07 miles.
The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, or by reflectors of the first order.
The light tower is circular, of stone, painted white.
It stands in lat. 25° 5′ 6″ N.; long. 77° 21′ 2″ west of Greenwich.
High water, F. and C. 8h. 15m.; tide rises 3 feet.
Lighted.
Beacon on Ship Channel rock, at an elevation of 70 feet above the sea, at high water.
The beacon is circular, of stone.
It stands in lat. 24° 52′ N.; long. 76° 47′ west of Greenwich.
Erected, November 1860.
Beacon on Adderley Cay, near Norman's Pond Cay, Exuma, to mark the entrance to a good harbour, at an elevation of 40 feet above the sea at high water.
The beacon is circular, of stone.
It stands in lat. 23° 48′ N.; long. 76° 7′ west of Greenwich.
Erected June 1860.
Beacon on Stocking Island, Exuma, at an elevation of 126 feet above the sea, at high water.
The beacon is square, of stone.

BAHAMAS.

It stands in lat. 23° 32′ N. long.; 75° 46′ 30″ west of Greenwich.
Beacon on Gun Hill, Little Exuma, at an elevation of 50 feet above the sea at high water.
The beacon is in form a Doric column of stone.
It stands in lat. 23° 26′ N.; long. 75° 36′ west of Greenwich.
Erected, June 1860.
Beacon on Booby Cay, Great Harbour, Long Island, to mark the entrance to a good harbour, at an elevation of 57 feet above the sea, at high water.
The beacon is circular, of stone.
It stands in lat. 23° 07′ N.; long. 74° 58′ west of Greenwich.
Erected, September 1858.

I have &c.
Inspector General's Office, Sept. 26, 1861. (Signed) THOS. C. HARVEY,
Inspector of Lighthouses.

TURKS ISLANDS.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor DARLING to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 50.) King's House, Jamaica,
MY LORD DUKE, July 24, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Despatch received from Mr. President Inglis, forwarding the Blue Book of the Turks Islands for the year 1860, accompanied by a Minute from Mr. Inglis on the opening of the Legislative Council on the 25th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Separate)

COPY of a DESPATCH from President INGLIS to Governor DARLING.

(No. 45.) Government House,
SIR, Grand Turk, June 29, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1860.

2. I beg also to transmit, as a report on this Blue Book, my Minute on the opening of the Legislative Council on the 25th June instant, inasmuch as it contains some account of the past and present financial condition of this Colony, as well as remarks on the most important subjects of which the Blue Book compilation of 1860 is composed.

3. With reference to the census of 1861, to which I have alluded at paragraphs 13 to 19 of the Minute, I transmit an epitome of the abstract laid before Council, which contains all the information of the original in a more condensed form.*

4. Sub-enclosure No. 2, in this Despatch is the Report on the state of public education in the colony during 1860, by Mr. Ockenden, Head Master and Inspector, also alluded to in the Minute at paragraphs 43 to 55.

I have, &c.
W. E. INGLIS,
President.

His Excellency Governor Darling,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

MINUTE of President INGLIS, addressed to the Council of Government of the TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS, at the opening of the Third Session of the Third Legislative Council of the TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS.

Council Chamber, Grand Turk,
GENTLEMEN, June 25, 1861.

THE pleasing duty once more devolves upon me of opening another Session of the Legislative Council of this colony, at which I first presided in May 1854, now upwards of seven years ago.

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* Not printed.

2. During that period, if the Colony can show no great revenual increase, it certainly shows no symptoms of revenual retrogression, while it will be admitted that every encouragement and facility for the development of those portions of it which are capable of increasing its staple have been freely afforded by this Government, the fruits of which are still in embryo.

3. If, however, it is true that the labour and savings of individuals are the source as well as the measure of national opulence and public prosperity, it would be sufficient, without other statistics, to mention that the value of imports has been gradually and almost annually progressive since the separation from the Bahama Government in 1848; the value of goods consumed within the Colony during 1860 having amounted to 35,873*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, while their average annual value from 1849 to 1860, twelve years, both inclusive, being only 29,436*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, it follows that their actual value in 1860, although somewhat under that of 1859, has exceeded the above-mentioned average by 6,437*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; the year 1860, as compared with the year 1849, showing moreover an increased consumption of imports within the colony of no less an amount than 16,167*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Financial.

4. The revenue from customs duties, &c., for 1860, collected under the tariff of 1850, was estimated to produce 6,259*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the actual revenue from these sources, received into the colonial chest, has amounted to 7,520*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of 1,260*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* over what was anticipated.

5. The expenditure for 1860 in the Receiver General's department was estimated at 6,243*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, the actual expenditure, part of which it was found necessary to provide for by a supplementary appropriation, amounting to 7,433*l.* 15*s.* 0¼*d.*, being 1,189*l.* 16*s.* 3¼*d.* in advance of the original estimates, notwithstanding which large increase of expenditure the Receiver General commenced the present year with a balance in the Treasury of 2,739*l.* 8*s.* 5¾*d.*

6. The revenue in the Crown Commissioner's department, arising from salt pond rentals and land sales, amounted in 1860 to 3,994*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and the expenditure to 3,980*l.* 12*s.* 7¾*d.*

7. The total revenue of this Colony from all sources during 1860, amounted to - £14,164 13 5

Namely, from customs duties, &c.	£7,520 1 5
From salt pond rentals, &c.	3,994 9 11
Surplus balance in Treasury from 1859	2,650 2 1
Total revenue for 1860	£14,164 13 5

8. The total expenditure for 1860 has amounted to 11,414*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, namely, amounts as stated in the return of the Auditor of Public Accounts, defrayed respectively from the colonial and the salt pond revenue - £9,669 11 3½

Amount expended on works connected with the salt pond - 1,744 16 4½

Total expenditure in 1860 - £11,414 7 8

which, deducted from the total revenue, leaves a surplus balance of 2,750*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*;

Namely, in the Crown chest - £13 17 3¼

In the Colonial Treasury - 2,736 8 5¾

available for the services of 1861.

9. The following is the Receiver General's annual comparative statement of the value of and duties paid upon, imports into and exports from the Turks and Caicos Islands, for the years ended 1859 and 1860 respectively, together with the number of vessels, amount of tonnage, and number of men inwards and outwards during the same period.

1859.

Ports of Entry.	Imports Inwards.				Exports Outwards.			
	Value.	Duties.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Value.	Duties.	No.	Tons.	Men.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Grand Turk	37,539 16 6	3,548 13 4	296	36,473	1,842	19,067 3 8	974 3 7	287	31,931	1,768
Cockburn Harbour	374 9 11	22 9 8	32	5,107	230	3,602 2 2	256 3 2	46	7,036	315
Salt Cay	4,118 17 9	393 9 10	93	16,581	633	10,819 1 2	763 19 2	115	21,463	790
West Caicos	621 16 8	30 14 4	1		12			1	179	12
Total	£42,655 0 10	3,995 7 2	422	58,340	2,717	£33,488 7 0	£1,994 5 11	449	60,609	2,885

1860.

Grand Turk	37,155 14 7	3,595 5 11	273	26,609	1,586	18,676 1 8	728 6 7	284	24,981	1,656
Salt Cay	4,208 19 6	525 12 8	88	15,856	572	10,477 6 11	683 3 6	102	18,516	673
Cockburn Harbour	308 6 8	19 6 10	36	6,263	262	4,757 9 9	295 8 11	44	7,762	314
West Caicos	385 19 2	42 13 2	4	381	24			4	381	24
Total	£42,058 19 11	4,182 18 7	401	49,109	2,444	£33.910 18 4	£1,706 19 0	434	51,640	2,667

TURKS ISLANDS.

A Comparative Statement of the Quantity in Bushels, and Value of Salt Exported from the Turks and Caicos Islands, for the Years ending 31st December 1859 and 1860, respectively.

Ports of Entry.	1859.		1860.	
	Bushels of Salt.	Value Sterling.	Bushels of Salt.	Value Sterling.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Grand Turk - -	935,212	14,895 6 8	699,196	12,490 18 7
Salt Cay - -	733,400	10,753 17 6	655,848	10,477 0 0
Cockburn Harbour -	245,912	3,602 2 2	283,628	4,757 9 9
Total - -	1,914,524	29,251 6 4	1,638,672	27,725 8 4

10. By the foregoing statement it will be seen, that the total value of imports into this Colony during 1860 amounted to 42,058*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, of which goods to the value of 6,185*l.* 10*s.*, were re-exported; leaving, as I have already mentioned, the amount of imports consumed at 35,873*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; the total value of exports amounting to 33,910*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which is a small increase over 1859.

11. The total export of salt during 1860 amounted to 1,638,672 bushels, conveyed from here in 51,640 tons of shipping and of the value, on the spot, of 27,725*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; showing a decrease in quantity under 1859 of upwards of a quarter of a million of bushels, but a slight advance in price; the export in 1859 amounting to 1,914,524 bushels, being of the value, on the spot, of 29,251*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, while that of 1860, although less by 675,852 bushels, and producing less by 1,525*l.* 18*s.*, shows, nevertheless, a proportionate advance in price of five eighths of a penny per bushel.

12. I have at various periods drawn your attention to the great reduction of the tariff in 1849, and to the necessity of a more productive one for increasing requirements. The new tariff of 1860 which came into operation soon after the commencement of the present year, will probably be the means of considerably augmenting the revenue, and, in my opinion, with little or no detriment, either to particular interests or the public generally, entitling its projectors (if as it has been said that taxation at best only displays a choice of evils) to the credit of having chosen the least one, by recommending such a mode of increase as will fall lightly both on importer and consumer, and which the experience of a year or two will, I believe, fully demonstrate. Meanwhile although we are likely to suffer, and in fact are now suffering to some extent, a financial depression in common with the rest of the world in consequence of the present state of political affairs in the United States, the principal mart for our produce and from whence we derive our principal supplies, there are strong grounds for believing that such will be only temporary.

Census.

13. At the opening of the Session of 1857 I drew the attention of the Council to certain statistical returns (from which, whatever may be the actual condition of a colony at the moment, indisputable proofs of its past condition can be elicited), proving by these the progressive prosperity of the colony since its commencement as a separate Government; and although I have no return to refer to during the intermediate period which has elapsed since then, the increase of property, generally, notwithstanding various adverse circumstances, may be inferred (though probably not at the same ratio as during the former period) from the information afforded by the census returns.

14. In laying before you an abstract of the census of the population of this Colony, taken on the 8th of April 1861, in conformity with the provisions of Ordinance No. 3. of 1860, and calling your attention to the valuable information contained therein—valuable more particularly as regards the future history of the Colony and which will be more duly appreciated ten years hence than at present—I embrace this opportunity of testifying to the energy and intelligence displayed by the enumerators appointed to take the decennial census (those appointed for the Caicos, having had to visit thirty distinct and widely scattered settlements), to whose exertions we owe this statistical information; the elaborate abstract of which has been compiled with great diligence and minute care by Mr. R. J. Darrell, who was appointed Superintendent Registrar for the occasion, and I have every reason to believe with his usual faithful accuracy.

15. The population of the Turks and Caicos Islands, as set forth in this abstract, shows an increase of 34½ per cent. over the census of 1851, which gave a return of 3,250 souls; the population on the 8th April 1861 having amounted to 4,372, consisting of 2,427 adults and 1,945 young persons from 1 to 15 years of age.

16. Agricultural labourers, the principal number being at the Caicos, are stated to be 482; total labourers in the Colony, exclusive of boatmen and mechanics, amounting to 2,043, of whom, however, only the small proportion of 671 are returned as labourers in the salt ponds.

17. The abstract sets forth, in addition to the population, the sexes and ages of all persons under 5 years, of those from 5 to 15 years, 16 to 20, 21 to 25, 26 to 30, 31 to 35, 36 to 40, 41 to 45, 46 to 50, 51 to 55, 56 to 60, 61 to 65, 66 to 70, and upwards, as well as respective nationality, profession, trade, or calling; also various returns regarding public worship, Sunday schools, public and private day schools, number of persons vaccinated, number of stores and houses of wood and stone, capacity and number of water tanks and salt houses, and the number of cattle and other live stock in the colony of every description.

18. It may not be uninteresting to state, with regard to the longevity attained by inhabitants of this colony, that it contains at present 78 persons (37 males and 41 females), ranging from 70 years to the advanced age of 102.

19. It is gratifying to add that the information required for the census was generally cheerfully afforded by persons of all classes; in two instances, however, the schedules were made the medium of scurrilous attacks on the local government, neither of the perpetrators of which, I am happy to say, were natives of the Colony

Harbour of Refuge at Grand Turk.

20. The large capital already expended in one of our hitherto uninhabited out islands, on the works preparatory for the production of salt, the manufacture of which, from the force of circumstances, has not yet commenced, but which will eventually amply repay the spirited projectors of the enterprise, is a convincing proof that capital will never be wanting for the accomplishment, under a free government, of such undertakings as give a fair prospect of a successful return. In my minute at the opening of the Council in 1859 I adverted to the formation of a harbour of refuge here, by the construction of a ship canal into the Northern Creek, the accomplishment of which seems apparently as distant as ever. It is not however uncommon in the history of colonies to find public attention called to a design of such manifest advantage to all concerned by successive executives until at length one more fortunate or more enterprising succeeds in winning the honour of seeing it effected. The opinion of my predecessor on this subject cannot better be displayed than by quoting the following graphic words from a document written by him in 1849, descriptive of the advantages accruing to the Colony from the execution of such a work as that in question. " In undertaking," says Mr. Forth, " this simple and beneficial work, the " Government would secure, in case of a war, a central naval port, a refuge for our vessels of war, as " well as for our mercantile shipping; a secure harbour, where vessels could be repaired and refitted. " In time of peace, Grand Turk would become the emporium, the exchange mart, the warehouse of the " West Indies ; the resort of vessels of all nations, where annual fairs might be held and goods shipped " promptly and securely within its land-locked harbour."

21. The central position of Grand Turk with regard to ports in the West Indies and the Spanish Main, exempt from those fatal diseases so prevalent in these places, affording every commercial facility, free of all charges on warehoused goods and shipping, would seem to make it invaluable for the formation within it, of an entrepôt of foreign goods, even without the additional advantage of such a harbour, more particularly perhaps at this moment from its proximity to the United States, and under the existing circumstances of that country. This convenience once experienced, the construction of the harbour of refuge would probably follow as a natural consequence, by which means Grand Turk would rival and eventually surpass, as a great commercial emporium, the thriving but deadly port of St. Thomas.

Mail Service.

22. The liberality of Her Majesty's Government enabled us to reestablish, in September 1860, the mail route between St. Thomas, Turks Islands, and Nassau, late No. 7 route of the Royal West India Mail Company, abandoned by them in March, 1859, which service has been hitherto performed by means of a vessel of 63 tons belonging to this Colony, at one third of the cost of what was formerly subsidized to the Royal West India Mail Company, by whom the same service was latterly performed in a vessel of 70 tons.

23. The present contract will expire in September next, and the continuance of the present, or arrangements for a better one, will be an immediate and important matter for your consideration.

24. Although without any official communication on the subject, I have received private intelligence enabling me to confirm the statement in the " Royal Standard" of the 15th instant, relative to Bahama inter-insular communication, which I am informed will embrace, under certain circumstances, Nassau, Inagua, Cape Hayti, Porto Platta, Turks Islands, and St. Thomas, and when it is considered how completely this arrangement would place this Colony in the centre of various diverging routes, which would connect it with all parts of the world, exertion on our part should surely not be wanting to enable such a project to be carried out.

25. Under such an arrangement this Colony would have the benefit of no less than four channels of communication for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and merchandize; namely, first through Porto Platta, where a Spanish steamer running between St. Thomas and Havana, stopping at some intermediate ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, touches bi-monthly; secondly, through Cape Hayti with Port-au-Prince, to which place there is a direct line of four steamers of 1200 tons from Liverpool, one of which arrives out about the 6th of each month, proceeding from thence to Kingston, Jamaica, and ports in the Spanish Main, tonching at Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Aspinall, and returning by the same route to Port-au-Prince about the 28th of the month, and from thence proceeding direct to Liverpool; thirdly, through Nassau, where there is a monthly steamer to and from New York, carrying English and American mails; and fourthly, through St. Thomas, where the proposed steamer would touch once a month, conveying our usual English and West India Mails.

Salt Ponds.

26. In my minute on the opening of last Session I also adverted to the proposed construction of a railway at East Harbour, since which period, a concession of the road leading from the Salina to the shipping place has been granted to the Crown Lessee there, by Her Majesty's Government, together with an extension of lease for 99 years, on the condition of certain projected works being carried out, involving a heavy outlay on the part of the Lessee, but which when effected must prove of material benefit to that settlement and to the Colony generally.

27. I hope to obtain permission from Her Majesty's Government to introduce an Ordinance during this Session, by means of which relief will be afforded to the Salt Pond proprietors at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, who have suffered for so many years from the depressing effects of high labour and low prices for their produce; the large proprietors having, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, evinced no lack of determination to cultivate their ponds to the utmost possible extent, thus greatly contributing to maintain the prosperity of the Colony and the solvency of the Government.

Expected visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

28. At the time when a probability existed of our being honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the legislature not being in session, I consulted the Executive Council, who evinced

TURKS ISLANDS.

every desire to meet my views of tendering to His Royal Highness, in the name of the Colony, our humble though not less hearty hospitality and services, which would doubtless have been received, with all due allowance for unavoidable short-comings, shut out as the inhabitants are from the rest of the world, and occupying a soil from which none but self-denying and enterprising men could extract a living: while though one of the smallest dependencies of the British Empire, I doubt not that His Royal Highness would have found existing here a loyalty as devoted to the throne as in the largest and most important of Her Majesty's possessions.

Legislation.

29. The following Ordinances passed in 1860 have received the gracious assent of Her Majesty, namely:—

Ordinance No. 2. of 1860, for the removal of defects in the administration of criminal justice.

No. 3. of 1860, to provide for taking the Census of the inhabitants of the Colony.

No. 4. of 1860, to prevent the administration of the estates of persons deceased, without letters testamentary or letters of administration being first duly had and obtained.

No. 6. of 1860, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to wrecks within these islands, and to establish a court to enquire into cases of wreck and to settle disputed cases of salvage.

No. 7. of 1860, to provide assistance in aid of the establishment of a resident Wesleyan Minister at Salt Cay.

No. 8, of 1860, to provide for the appropriation of divers sums of money to be paid from the Colonial Treasury for and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the Presidency of the Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1861.

No. 11. of 1860, to amend Ordinance No. 7 of 1849, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the collection of the Revenue."

No. 13. of 1860, to amend Ordinance No. 15. of 1855, for regulating the sale of spirituous Liquors, Wines, and other Liquours within the Turks and Caicos islands.

No. 14. of 1860, to authorize the disbursements of divers sums of money from the Colonial Treasury for certain supplementary expenses required for the year 1860.

No. 15. of 1860, to amend Ordinance No. 7, of 1855, and to erect Salt Cay into a separate Parish; to provide for the election of a vestry; and for other purposes.

No. 16. of 1860, to amend the laws of the Bahamas extended to these islands relative to damage done by cattle running loose and other subjects connected therewith.

No. 17. of 1860, to prevent gambling by games of chance or other devices.

No. 18. of 1860, to secure the western shore of Grand Turk from the inroads of the ocean, and for other purposes.

No. 19. of 1860, to amend Ordinance No. 5, of 1854, and to provide for the more frequent communication between the Islands of this government and for other purposes.

No. 20. of 1860, for raising a revenue for the support of the government of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

No, 21. of 1860, to promote general vaccination.

No. 22. of 1860, for granting a retiring allowance to William Hamilton, Esq., provost marshal, police magistrate, and port officer of these Islands.

No. 23. of 1860, to encourage the importation of ice into these Islands, and

No. 26. of 1860, to amend Ordinance No. 20 of 1860, for raising a revenue for the support of the government of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

30. Ordinance No. 5, which provides for the compilation of the laws of the colony, has been so far carried out, that the new edition, which is to include all local ordinances from the separation to the close of the session of 1860, is now ready for publication, and only awaits the return, with Her Majesty's gracious sanction, of Ordinance No. 25, for the establishment of a public bank within these Islands.

31. In connexion with Ordinance No. 6, providing for the formation of a court to inquire into cases of wreck, a return has been called for, previous to its establishment, showing the number of vessels annually wrecked and the value of property saved within the colony during the last ten years, which return from 1851 to 1860, ten years both inclusive, is as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Value of property saved belonging to the Colony - -	42	13	1
Ditto ditto to other British places - - - -	9,247	15	1
Ditto ditto to foreign places - - - -	46,593	1	2
Total value of property saved from 1851 to 1860 - -	55,883	9	10

32. Ordinance No. 24, to amend Ordnance No. 12 to prevent the procuring and affixing of signatures to petitions to the Secretary of State and the Governor-in-Chief by means of forgery, fraud, and misrepresentation, was disallowed principally on the grounds that it would not have the effect intended by its framers; and I have been favoured by his Grace the Secretary of State, with a draft ordinance on the above subject, which will be introduced, and which, in his Grace's opinion, will give effect to the intentions of the Council.

Police.

33. At the opening of the last session I called attention to the necessity of an augmented police force, and in February last received from the acting police magistrate a letter addressed to him, which will be laid before you, signed by some of the most respectable inhabitants of Grand Turk, on the subject of the inefficiency of the present force, with reference to the protection of property during the night and to the suppression of annoyances by day, which are stated to be daily increasing under the present system of police government; also suggesting that the number of policemen be increased, and in order to secure intelligent men that the wages should be raised to 4*l.* per month.

Port Charges in the Island of St. Domingo.

34. I have received two despatches regarding representations made at the request of this Council, by Her Majesty's Government, to the Haytien and Dominican governments, on the subject of the heavy port charges to which the small craft of this colony, engaged in supplying the Turks Islands with fruit and vegetables, are subject in the ports of those countries.

35. I regret to say that, by a Despatch received here on the 8th instant, I am informed that Her Majesty's consul at Santo Domingo has been unsuccessful in his endeavours to reduce these charges in the Dominican ports, and I must only hope that on a subject so important to the sanitary condition of these islands, the Haytien government, who have the question still under consideration, may act in a more liberal spirit.

National Exhibition of 1862.

36. The Exbibition of Works of Industry and Art of all Nations will be opened in London on the 1st May, 1862, to which the colonies are invited to contribute by forwarding to it specimens of industry and art, but more especially natural productions, and I shall be happy to aid any persons desirous of transmitting such specimens from this Colony, which I may consider of sufficient interest to obtain admission to the Exhibition.

Postal.

37. The Secretary of State will be glad to be informed whether this Legislature is desirous of extending to inter-colonial letters that system of pre-payment of postage which has already been established in respect to letters between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and while requesting your decision on this subject, I shall lay before you copy of a letter in reference to it from the General Post Office, of 21st February 1861.

Military.

38. I am in receipt of copy of a Despatch addressed to the Governor-in-Chief, from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, received on the 5th ultimo, wherein it is stated that Lord Herbert, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, had expressed to his Grace his gratification at having had an opportunity of perusing so satisfactory a report from the Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica of the zeal and efficiency of the Turks Islands Volunteers, While trusting that the volunteers will endeavour to maintain the high opinion thus expressed of them, and while calling their attention to the additional credit they have received at home, through Captain Graham, of No. 1 Company, having taken a first-class certificate as Musketry Instructor at Hythe, I must state to the Council, that in order to maintain the efficiency of the volunteers generally, namely, three companies of volunteer riflemen and two companies of marine artillery, an annual vote will be required of from 200*l.* to 250*l.* per annum, failing which the volunteer service will have to be confined to Grand Turk, by which means, although a saving would be effected to the Colony, it would, I think, be a matter of regret to many of the loyal inhabitants of Salt Cay and East Harbour.

39. The letter of Lord Elcho, the Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 23d January 1861, published in the Turks Islands *Royal Standard* of the 18th ultimo, states that colonial volunteers will be entitled to compete for the "Queen's Prize" at the annual prize meeting in England, on the same footing as the volunteers of Great Britain, and that the Council of the National Rifle Association have further generously resolved to give one silver medal annually to colonial rifle associations; thus proving the desire which exists of extending to the colonies that encouragement which has been given to the volunteer movement at home by all classes of society, either by personal service or pecuniary aid.

Light House.

40. In the early part of this year I took advantage of a visit made to this colony by Mr. J. F. Darrell, head lighthouse keeper at Bermuda, to request him to inspect the lighthouse at this place, from whom I received a comprehensive report, embracing a variety of valuable recommendations in consequence of which I considered it expedient to appoint a Board of Commissioners to see those recommendations properly executed, as well as to superintend the lighthouse generally. The gentlemen whom I requested to form this board, although holding no official appointment, not only consented at once to act in that capacity, but took pains to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the machinery of the light and the improvements suggested by Mr. Darrell, as well as of the best mode of having them carried into execution; thus acting on the principle that civil (as well as military) duties are due to the State by every inhabitant of a free country, and, while setting an example which is worthy of imitation, entitling them to the thanks of the community. By a return from the head keeper it appears that during 1860 669 vessels passed this lighthouse between sunrise and sunset, and when it is considered how many vessels must have passed at night, which could not be reported, nothing more need be urged regarding the importance of this invaluable institution.

Board of Works.

41. In accordance with Ordinance No. 18 of 1860, to secure the Western shore of Grand Turk from the inroads of the ocean and for other purposes, I appointed, in conformity with its first section, a Board of Works (to be named annually) for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance and I am happy to be able to announce that the first of the series of piers to be constructed for the protection of this island from the inroads of the sea is now completed in a most substantial and satisfactory manner.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Public Library.

42. After many endeavours to consolidate the public library with the armoury and reading room of the Royal Volunteers, I have been compelled to abandon the idea as impracticable; the library, therefore, remains as before, namely, a fair collection of well-bound English classics, without a suitable room in which to place them; in the one case there being a library without a reading room, and in the other a reading room (though not wanting in light periodical literature) without a library.

Education.

43. An interesting report, dated 19th June 1861, from Mr. Thomas Ockenden, the Inspector of Public Schools in this Colony, will be laid on the table for the perusal of Honourable Members.

44. By a table in this report it will be seen that the average number of children in daily attendance at the different public schools of the Colony, during 1860, amounted to 232, out of 297 on the registers, and that the fees collected amounted to 85*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*; a larger sum than has been collected since these schools were first established.

45. As compared with the year 1859, Mr. Ockenden states that the daily attendance of scholars and totals on the registers exhibit an increase, during 1860, of 32 and 22 respectively: this increase being principally in the girls and infants schools at Grand Turk: the boys School there being stationary as regards numbers, and the mixed school at Salt Cay showing no symptoms of improvement in this respect. On the subject of the latter school Mr. Ockenden says:—"It is difficult adequately to account "for the apathy which prevails among parents at Salt Cay with reference to the advantages so liberally "provided for their children in the public school. All admit, however, that Mr. Presley's conduct is "most exemplary, and all express their belief that he is, what I have much pleasure in affirming, a well "qualified teacher."

46. With respect to the remarks of Mr. Ockenden on the Public Schools at the Caicos settlements, it is sufficient for me to express the opinion, that with the exception of Cockburn Harbour, where the attendants at the mixed school during 1860 are stated to have been "considerably above the average of the three years it has been in existence," there is little hope, under present circumstances, of any good being effected by the Board of Education at any of the other settlements in that part of the Colony.

47. Mr. Ockenden's remarks on infant schools, the importance of which he fully demonstrates, will be read with interest. On the adverse circumstances existing in connexion with the boy's school at Grand Turk, principally in consequence of its being situated "in the noisiest part of this busy town, "and its being held in a room extremely ill adapted for the purposes of a school, and in the very "natural dissatisfaction caused to parents by its being closed whenever the room, which is only loaned "to the Board of Education, is required for judicial or other purposes," I have to remark that the concentration of all the public schools of Grand Turk in the old military barracks is only withheld by the want of means to carry out the necessary repairs and improvements, but I hope before long that this project will be successfully accomplished. With regard to better adapted buildings for school-houses at other parts of the Colony, I see no prospect of such being effected, nor while so much apathy exists on the part of parents is there any inducement offered to endeavour to carry out such improvements, by recommending an increased educational expenditure.

48. The following table prepared by Mr. A. C. Lowe, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Education, shows the average number of pupils who have received instruction in the public schools of the Colony from 1855 to 1860, six years both inclusive, and the average cost of such instruction.

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Number of Pupils instructed.	Cost of Instruction.		
	Paid by the Colony.	Fees collected.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855 - - - 512	574 1 2	70 0 5½	644 1 7½
1856 - - - 449	600 0 0	55 15 3½	655 15 3½
1857 - - - 428	600 0 0	50 2 4¼	650 2 4¼
1858 - - - 382	650 0 0	76 19 6½	726 19 6½
1859 - - - 275	650 0 0	68 10 9	718 10 9
1860 - - - 297	650 0 0	85 6 4½	735 6 4¼
2,343	3,724 1 2	406 14 9½	4,130 15 11
Average - - 390	620 13 6 or 1 11 9¾ each	67 15 9½ or 3 5½ each	688 9 2 or 1 15 3½ each

49. By this table it will be seen that the number of public scholars in attendance at these schools has been gradually and annually diminishing since 1855, with the exception of a small increase in 1860 over 1859: that the average cost of instruction has amounted during the above-mentioned period to 1*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* per annum for each scholar, and that taking the last three years, the amount has increased to 2*l.* 5*s.* per head, per annum, of which the Colony contributed 1*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, the remaining 4*s.* 10*d.* arising from fees.

50. In England, by the latest Government Education Report, I find that the total average cost of education in the government schools there, amounted to 2*l.* a year, for each scholar, inclusive of five per cent on capital sunk in land and buildings; deducting which, the direct cost of education, inclusive of inspection and the training of teachers, amounted to 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per head, of which only 17*s.* or about one half, was provided by the state. It follows, therefore, that the cost of Government education here, per scholar, is considerably upwards of double the amount contributed by the Imperial Government for public education at home.

51. A reference to the census abstract will show that there were on the 8th April 1861, within the Colony, 2,421 children and young persons from under 5 to 20 years of age, of whom only 529 were returned as receiving any education at public or private schools, of which latter number, however, only 360 were in actual attendance of schools on that day, or about one seventh of the juvenile population of the Colony. Of these, there were 55 children under 5 years of age, 178 of 5 years and under 10, 114 of 10 and under 15 years, 12 of 15 and under 20 years, and 1 of 20 years.

52. Omitting, however, those from 15 to 20, who may possibly have been at school, and those under 5 years, there would remain 1,336 young persons from 5 to 15 years of age, from whom deducting the higher number of 529 above mentioned, under the supposition that that number may possibly receive some school instruction in the course of the year, there still remain 807 children from 5 to 15 within the Colony, receiving no secular instruction whatever.

53. Children receiving religious instruction at Sunday schools of all denominations are stated to amount to 972, but, as I have reason to believe that some of these returns are unreliable, it is unnecessary to remark further on this subject at present.

54. Under all these circumstances, it would seem to become a question, whether the comparatively large amount expended on public education here gives the Colony such a return as it has a right to expect, and whether even if it may not be considered advisable to effect a radical change in the present system, some amendments in the Education Ordinance are not desirable.

55. A statement of the colonial expenditure of this presidency from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860, together with the estimated expenditure, and an abstract of the probable revenue for the year 1862, will be laid before you at our next meeting.

W. R. INGLIS, President.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

	Under 5 Years.		5 to 15 Years.		16 to 20 Years.		21 to 25 Years.		26 to 30 Years.		31 to 35 Years.		36 to 40 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Grand Turk, or Parish of St. Thomas -	143	152	313	346	121	128	77	83	73	74	57	73	67	64
Salt Cay, or Parish of St. John -	43	55	104	149	40	37	17	31	17	26	12	26	24	21
Caicos, or Parish of St. George - -	113	111	204	220	60	82	45	42	43	44	36	25	53	32
Totals - -	299	318	621	715	221	247	139	156	133	144	105	124	144	117

	41 to 45 Years.		46 to 50 Years.		51 to 55 Years.		56 to 60 Years.		61 to 65 Years.		66 to 70 and upwards.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Grand Turk, or Parish of St. Thomas -	60	46	62	54	31	40	34	46	32	23	35	31	1105	1160	2265
Salt Cay, or Parish of St. John - -	18	14	15	21	10	11	11	16	7	5	12	19	330	431	761
Caicos, or Parish of St. George - -	37	24	37	30	12	11	26	12	8	5	19	15	693	653	1346
Totals - -	115	84	114	105	53	62	71	74	47	33	66	65	2128	2244	4372

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Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

T. OCKENDEN, Esq. to W. R. INGLIS, Esq., President of Turks and Caicos Islands.

SIR, Grand Turk, Turks Islands, June 19, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward you my report on the state of the public schools of these islands for the year 1860.

2. The following table shows the average number in daily attendance at the several schools last year was 232 out of 297 on the registers, and that the fees collected amounted to 85*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*

TABLE.

Locality.	School.	In Attendance.	On Register.	Fees. Weekly.	Fees. Admission.	Totals.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Turks Islands—						
Grand Turk	Boys	54	68	19 9 10½	0 2 9	19 12 7½
	Girls	28	37	10 18 6	0 5 0	11 3 6
	Infants	62	78	22 6 4½	1 2 6	23 8 10½
Salt Cay	Mixed	33	50	13 18 3	0 11 0	14 9 3
Caicos—						
Lorimer's	Ditto	22	25	4 6 10½	0 2 3	4 9 1½
Cockburn Harbour	Ditto	33	39	11 17 3	0 5 9	12 3 0
		232	297	82 17 1½	2 9 3	85 6 4½

3. As compared with the year 1859, the attendance and totals of 1860 exhibit an increase of 32 and 22 respectively, whilst the weekly fees of a penny halfpenny for each scholar, and the payments of threepence each for an admission ticket on entrance, show an increase, in round numbers, of 15*l.* Indeed, the amount of fees received in 1860 was far greater than that of any preceding year since the establishment of the public schools.

Turks Islands.

4. Boys School, Grand Turk.—In this school the average daily attendance of scholars for last year was 54 out of a total of 68 on the registers. As regards numbers this school seems to be almost stationary, the attendance and totals for the last five years—from 1856 to 1860 both inclusive—averaging 53 and 70 respectively.

5. Girls School, Grand Turk.—The numbers in this school during the year 1860 compare extremely well with former years, but especially with that of 1859. In this last-named year the average daily attendance was but 18 out of a total of 26, whilst in 1860 the attendance was 28, and the number on the registers 37. The numbers in attendance and on the books for the last five years were 22 and 31 respectively.

6. Infants School, Grand Turk.—The numbers in this school, too, show a considerable increase for the year 1860 over that of 1859. In the year 1859 the average numbers in daily attendance and on the books were 44 and 59 respectively, whilst in 1860 the corresponding numbers rose to 62 and 78. During the last five years those numbers averaged 53 and 74 respectively.

7. As it is not uncommon to hear influential persons in this community question the utility of infant schools, I cannot forfear quoting some excellent remarks upon the subject by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, J. Bowstead, Esq., M.A., in a report for 1853, addressed to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:—

8. "The early age," says Mr. Bowstead, "at which children are taken from school to work is "universally complained of by those who are interested in the progress of education, and it appears to "be the general impression that this mischief is on the increase. It is aggravated by every fresh "demand for juvenile labour, and seems likely to grow with the material prosperity of the country, "until parents in general become sufficiently enlightened to purchase education for their offspring at "the cost of some present sacrifice. Meanwhile the only practicable remedy will be found in "earnest endeavours to commence education at an earlier age than heretofore, and to continue it after "the day-school has been forsaken. In other words, the evil must be met by multiplying infant "schools and evening classes."

9. "When it is considered in how many points of view infant schools appear to have the advantage "over those for older children; how easily made and yet how lasting early impressions often are; "how many of our elementary notions of things have had their foundations laid in merest childhood; "what a blessing it is to those of tender years to be shielded from evil from the first, and to have "nothing to unlearn; how important it is to obtain for the teacher constant and uninterrupted access "to the mind which he is endeavouring to mould; and how much less difficult it must be to secure "regularity of attendance in the case of infants, when school is not only a benefit to the child but "also a relief to the parent, than on the part of children who are old enough to render some useful "service at home; it seems difficult to account for the apathy existing upon this subject. Perhaps "the explanation is to be found in the manner in which infant schools have too often been conducted. "So long as they were regarded merely as places where children, assumed to be too young to benefit "by instruction, were amused and kept safe from harm, as institutions which might claim, perhaps, "the negative merit of preventing mischief, but certainly had no pretensions to be regarded as con- "ferring positive benefit, it was natural that they should excite only secondary interest. But the idea "of an infant school, which was general some years ago, is rapidly passing away; and many

" institutions of the kind may now be met with which prove by the results of their teaching that " the four years of a child's life preceding the age of seven are not much, if at all, less valuable in " an educational point of view than the four which succeed."

10. "Neither is it easy to overstate the beneficial influence of infant schools upon the juvenile schools " with which they are connected, and to which they send their inmates as fast as they outgrow their " infantile minority. All the teachers of juvenile schools who have had experience of the effect pro- " duced upon their own by associated infant schools, and with whom I have conversed upon the subject, " agree in bearing testimony to the vast advantage of such association; and I am convinced that no " educational truth can be better established than this, that he who wishes to have a first-rate juvenile " school must begin by securing a good infant school."

11. Mixed School, Salt Cay.—In this school which was opened about the middle of 1859, instead of the two formerly existing at that Cay under the respective designations of a boys and a girls and infants school, the average numbers in daily attendance and on the books during last year were 33 and 50 respectively. These numbers compare somewhat unfavourably with the three last years (1856 to 1858 inclusive) of the schools just named as previously existing there, and for which the mixed school was substituted, when the combined corresponding averages of those schools amounted to 55 and 94.

12. But in a comparison of the numbers in the Salt Cay school last year with those of former years, it should be borne in mind that the numbers were previously made up of about one half infants—children from three to seven years of age—whereas now, by a rule of the Board of Education, they consist of boys and girls who are all above six years of age.

13. It must be admitted, however, that it does not appear likely that the expectations with regard to a large accession of numbers, which it was naturally presumed would be one of the results of establishing the present school at Salt Cay under a regularly trained master from England, in lieu of those formerly existing there under a native master and mistress respectively, are at present destined to be realized.

14. It is difficult adequately to account for the apathy that prevails among parents at Salt Cay with reference to the advantages so liberally provided for their children in the public school. All admit, however, that Mr. Pressley's conduct is most exemplary, and all express their belief that he is—what I have myself much pleasure in affirming—a well-qualified teacher.

Caicos Islands.

15. Mixed School, Lorimer's.—The average numbers in attendance and on the registers of this school during the ten months it was open last year were 22 and 25 respectively. Here also is a considerable falling off as compared with the five preceding years, when the corresponding numbers averaged 46 and 79 respectively.

16. The reason for the decrease of numbers at the school is, however, very obvious. Mr. Thomas Swan, who had been appointed to the Lorimer's school at the commencement of the year 1860, on arriving at the settlement found a school there conducted by the assistant Baptist missionary, who had established it during the short interval that elapsed between the resignation of Mr. Swan's predecessor and his own appointment.

17. On visiting the Lorimer's settlement myself in June last, I found that the parents generally would have preferred sending their children to the public school as they had formerly done, because, as they stated, the Baptist school was so frequently shut up, whilst the teacher thereof was engaged in his missionary duties at the other settlements which he was required to visit periodically.

18. But no wonder that the majority felt precluded from availing themselves of the advantages of the public school for their offspring, for the Lorimer's settlement is composed almost entirely of professing Baptists, and some of them admitted to me that every undertaking in which their minister engaged they felt themselves bound to support.

19. Your Honor, as Chairman of the Board of Education, is of course aware that it was decided to close the school at Lorimer's at the end of last year, and to establish one at the Kew settlement, some thirty miles distant, the inhabitants of which had frequently petitioned the Board upon the subject. After that decision I took occasion respectfully to observe to the Board, that, if the principle of abandoning a school were to be carried out so soon as its numbers began to decline, it was evident that the enemies to enlightenment in this community, or the opponents of our educational system, would have a ready means afforded them of calculating almost to a day when the last public school should be closed, and the functions of the Board of Education therefore cease to exist.

20. Now, since the closing of the public school at Lorimer's, which was unfortunately somewhat hastened by the sudden illness of the teacher, the Baptist school has scarcely been open at all, and at the present time the teacher thereof is stationed at this Cay to perform the missionary duties of his principal, who has left these islands for England. In the mean time the inhabitants of Lorimer's are left without either missionary or schoolmaster; and unless the Board of Education again intervene, some one hundred or more children of poor British subjects will probably be left entirely to grow up in utter ignorance of the very first rudiments of an English education.

21. Mixed School, Cockburn Harbour.—The daily attendance at this school last year was 33 out of a total of 39 on the registers. These numbers are considerably above the average taken on the three years during which time only it has been in existence.

General.

22. In making a few general remarks in conclusion, I must observe, in the first place, that those adverse circumstances which would undoubtedly retard the progress and impair the efficiency of any school still exist in connexion with the boys' school at Grand Turk, which is justly regarded as the principal and most important school in this presidency. Those circumstances consist chiefly in its being situated in the very noisiest spot of this busy town, in its being held in a room extremely ill adapted for the purposes of a school, and in the very natural dissatisfaction caused to parents by its being closed whenever the room—which is only loaned to the Board of Education—is required for judicial or other purposes. Were it not for the fact that no good private boys' school exists in this

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town, it would be indeed surprising to find that the numbers in the public school instead of being nearly stationary the last five years had not descended long since almost to zero.

23. The saving, however, of some thirty pounds per annum—heretofore paid for rooms rented for the girls' and infants' schools of this town—which has recently been effected by the removal of those schools into public buildings, will, it is not unreasonable to assume, enable the Board of Education to effect, ere long, the much-desired and greatly needed changes for the boys' school. Indeed, an unfinished public building has already been secured and is designed for the boys' school, but a considerable outlay upon it will be required before it can be used for that purpose.

24. The rooms to which I have alluded as now containing the girls' and infants' schools—as also the one intended eventually for the boys' school—form a portion of those buildings occupied until recently by the detachment of troops that used to be stationed at these islands. It should be stated that those rooms were made over to the Board of Education just as they were left by the troops, and that they are by no means well adapted, at present, to the requirements of the schools. The girls' room, in fact, is not even large enough for the present number of scholars (about 40) and a large sum will soon be needed for the extension of that building and for adapting both it and the infants' school room to the purposes to which they are henceforth to be devoted.

25. The Salt Cay school-building, erected originally, I understand, at the sole expense of the inhabitants of that Cay and presented to the Government, has long been in a very dilapidated condition. In a recent report to the Board of Education I remarked that, "It is much to be regretted that this school has frequently to be closed, not only on wet days, but also on the one subsequent thereto, the room being in such a damp state after rain (owing to the deplorable condition of the building) as to render it totally unfit for use till several hours afterwards."

26. That the bad uninviting state of the Salt Cay school-building has had some effect in reducing the numbers lately belonging to the school is not, I conceive, an improbable conjecture.

27. The opinion expressed by your Honor in a Minute, addressed to the Legislative Council at the opening of the session last year, "that the boon of education at the public expense is not appreciated here as it ought to be," will no doubt receive full confirmation from the census returns just taken for these islands. But it should ever be remembered that the chief cause of the inappreciation of that priceless boon by the working classes here is undoubtedly the great and increasing demand for juvenile labour throughout the colony. That demand, too, is felt, perhaps, most pressingly at Salt Cay; and, if so, should certainly not be lost sight of in drawing a comparison between the numbers in the school there and in the other public schools of the Colony.

28. The same cause, as is evident from the remarks I have quoted from Mr. Bowstead's report, produces much "mischief" to the interests of education even among the working classes in England. And surely then it ought not to be surprising to find such a powerful influence operating in like manner in Turks Islands. Indeed, as I have similarly remarked in former reports to your Honor, considering the great demand and the high wages consequently given for juvenile labour in this small Colony, the wonder should be, not that our public schools are only partially filled, but that they are not altogether deserted by children above the age of ten or eleven years.

29. Why, Sir, it is admitted by some amongst us, and denied perhaps by none, that the loss to the salt-raker, and consequently to the revenue, must have been ruinous, the last few years that adult labour has been so scarce here, had it not been for the labours of our youthful population.

30. If then the present, to say nothing of the future material prosperity of this place is so dependent upon the toil of the rising generation, how imperative should it appear to all who desire the well-being of the Colony to aid in the adoption here of Mr. Bowstead's suggestion for diminishing the evil of ignorance in England; viz., "To commence education earlier than heretofore, and to continue it after the day school has been forsaken."

I have, &c.
THOS. OCKENDEN,
Inspector, &c. Public Schools.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KEATE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.
(No. 129.)

MY LORD DUKE, Trinidad, 23 August 1861.

1. I have the honor to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for Trinidad for 1860. As I was in England the greater part of the year to which it relates, as well as during the early part of the present one, while it was being compiled, and have been much occupied since my return to the island, I beg to be allowed to postpone reporting on the condition and prospects of the colony until I forward the Blue Book for the present year.

2. In the meantime I transmit a short report with which the Colonial Secretary has furnished me upon the contents of the present compilation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT KEATE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

TRINIDAD.

Government House, Trinidad,
15 August 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1860.

As your Excellency was absent from the island during the greater portion of the year to which it refers, I have ventured to subjoin a short report on its contents.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The return under the head of Revenue will be found a satisfactory one. As compared with 1859, it exhibits an increase of 10,381*l.* 4*s.*; but it is in fact 7,000*l.* more, the latter sum appearing in the accounts of 1859 as revenue, but as it was simply a temporary loan from local funds it should be deducted from the receipts of that year in instituting a comparison between the two years.

The addition is attributable partly to increased customs receipts, 80,508*l.* 12*s.* having been collected in 1860 as against 77,061*l.* 14*s.* in 1859; and to larger receipts for immigration purposes, the revenue in 1859 standing at 46,093*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* and in 1860 at 56,355*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

The Expenditure of the colony will be found to be pretty much the same as in 1859; in 1860 being 187,220*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.*, and in the year preceding 187,046*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

Imports.

The total value of the Imports is placed at 829,304*l.* As compared with the preceding year it displays an increase of 97,400*l.*

Exports.

The value of the Exports is estimated at 820,606*l.*; in 1859 it was calculated at 714,605*l.* But the quantity of produce exported in 1860, as compared with 1859, stands thus:—

	1860.	1859.
Sugar	32,837 hhds.	38,366 hhds.
,,	5,173 tierces.	6,079 tierces.
,,	3,052 brls.	3,466 brls.
Molasses	8,100 puns.	12,370 puns.
Rum	1,416 ,,	2,238 ,,
Cocoa	4,732,030 lbs.	4,758,550 lbs.
Coffee	6,660 ,,	54,180 ,,

Shipping.

The returns for the year show the entry of 847 vessels, measuring 92,486 tons; of these 93 were from Great Britain, 16 from France, 110 from the United States, and 78 from British North America; and a clearance of 800 vessels, measuring 91,184 tons; of these 88 were to Great Britain, 16 to France, 83 to the United States of America, and 81 to British North America.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Colony, that is, the amount raised in England for immigration purposes in 1848 and 1852, stands very nearly at the same amount as in the preceding year; no bonds having become payable within the year.

In the present Blue Book, under this head, will be found the sums raised by the issue of debentures in the island for local improvements, such as the formation of tramroads, the repairs to roads, and the establishment of a system of underground sewerage in the town of Port of Spain.

As bearing the guarantee of the Government it seems convenient that they should be here noticed.

Legislation.

The most important enactments passed during the year were—

The ordinance for raising duties on profits arising from offices, property, professions, and trades; and

An ordinance for increasing the duties on rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony, and the duties of customs on spirituous liquors imported into the Colony.

TRINIDAD.

Miscellaneous Numerical Returns.

In one of the columns under this head will, this year, be found inserted 2,113 as the number of Indian immigrants arrived within the year, and 679 as the number of Africans introduced.

Education.

In the usual return under this head I have this year added the yearly report of the Inspector of Schools, which will afford a clear insight iuto the present state of education in the Colony.

Charitable Institutions.

Under this heading I have, this year, inserted an interesting report on the Lunatic Asylum by the Medical Superintendent.

The Blue Book for 1860 closes with the report of the Agent General of immigrants, which I have thought of sufficient interest to add to its contents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SCOTT BUSHE,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Robt. W. Keate, Esq.,
Governor, &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut-Governor WALKER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G

(No. 57.)

Government House, Demerara,
September 5, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

1. IN transmitting to your Grace the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1860, compiled by Mr. Gore, the Assistant Government Secretary, I beg to submit a few explanatory remarks which have occurred to me in looking over the volume.

2. The Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure at pages 57–61 might, I fear, lead to misapprehension from a comparison of the totals, which represent an expenditure of 314,857*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* against a revenue of 279,952*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.*

3. The correct statement would be as under:

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Actual Revenue of 1860 -				279,952	7	10½
To which add Balance from 1859 -	38,157	0	3½			
And incidental Receipts from Sales of Stock, Issue of Loan Bonds, &c. -	19,472	7	1			
				57,629	7	4½
				337,581	15	3
Actual Expenditure of 1860 - - -	314,910	1	5			
To which add Balance carried to 1861 -	22,671	13	10			
				£337,581	15	3

4. It will thus be seen that the *actual* outlay exceeded the *actual* income by 34,957*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*; but the aid of the balance from 1859 left a small margin on the credit side.

5. On an analysis of the Expenditure it will be seen that nearly one seventh of the whole is chargeable to the Colony's proportion of the cost of immigration, but it is to be borne in mind that this is exclusive of the incidental burdens consequent on the introduction, with a body of useful labourers, of a proportion of non-effective people.

6. A somewhat similar proportion applies to the department of Public Works and Buildings, and under this head the charges are rather increasing than diminishing; which is to be expected when we take into consideration the augmentation of our

population, and that our buildings being chiefly of wood it becomes necessary, after a certain lapse of time, to reconstruct them as more economical than repairing them. The civil engineer has, however, made a commencement of the experiment of substituting iron for wood in the construction of our numerous public bridges, and the one which was completed in August 1860 has thus far answered very well.

7. Another one seventh of our expenditure is appropriated to the establishments connected with the preservation of order and detection and punishment of crime; but this is exclusive of the cost of the judicial officers provided for on the Civil List. The proportion absorbed by provision for religious and educational purposes is as nearly as possible one eleventh.

8. It may be interesting to observe the subjoined comparative tables of the nett amounts of the chief sources of Revenue and of those items of Expenditure which exhibit the greatest proportional increase.

RECEIPTS.

—	Import Duties.	Wine and Spirit Duties.	Rum Duties.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857	106,907 14 5½	26,967 11 4½	44,428 10 11
1858	107,108 11 11	26,350 12 11½	48,331 10 2
1859	130,006 8 10½	27,348 19 5	52,297 10 0
1860	126,349 6 10½	35,851 6 1½	50,798 2 2

EXPENDITURE.

—	Immigration.	Poor and Leper Asylum.	Public Works and Sea Defences.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857	26,955 3 1	9,971 13 4½	29,305 16 9½
1858	27,967 3 4½	*11,150 14 2	40,013 16 2
1859	24,358 17 4	12,390 6 10	34,265 9 1½
1860	†50,943 16 10	12,956 13 7	44,034 8 11½

* First year of separate Leper Asylum.
† First year of extended Chinese Immigration.

9. The capital debt outstanding on 1st May 1861 was $2,529,219 64 against $1,536,000 in 1853.

10. The Financial Statement of the Municipality of Georgetown requires a similar comment to that of the Colony, namely that the expenditure *appears* to be largely in excess of means, because the balance from 1859, amounting to about $25,000, is not brought into the account.

11. It would be useless to attempt expressing any opinion as to the progress of population until the results of the recent census are ascertained; the only fact connected with the subject which has thus far been elicited being that the population of Georgetown considerably exceeds what it was in 1851, but as this may have arisen from artificial causes it has no bearing upon the general question. A most interesting point to be determined is the truth or error of the assumption that the population of native growth has decreased; and in connexion therewith I look with great solicitude for the development of the details of the census which is now in active progress.

12. With reference to the subject of Crown Lands I may advert to the provisions of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1861, recently submitted for your Grace's consideration, as being calculated to facilitate the introduction of free immigrants and to encourage the rising trade in timber. In bringing the new rules into operation ample evidence of the necessity which existed for them has been educed; and I am satisfied that whilst the Revenue will now be better protected, the operations of the fair trader will be in no way subjected to unnecessary or vexatious restrictions.

13. With regard to free settlers we naturally look first to the introduction of intelligent and industrious Chinese, possessing some means of their own; and by the results of such an experiment we may be enabled to arrive at a more correct conclusion than heretofore as to the adaptability of the climate of the interior to the constitutions of selected classes of European immigrants.

BRITISH GUIANA.

14. I may suggest, as bearing upon the remarks at page 315 of the Blue Book, that the new Ordinance provides a distinct punishment beyond the loss of the wood for trespassers upon Crown Lands and Forests.

15. I may perhaps be permitted to add, generally and in conclusion, that the progress of the Colony has been regular and sustained for the last ten years; that a continuance of its material prosperity is hopefully looked forward to by those who are at once the most deeply interested in and best qualified to form a judgment as to the probability of that issue; that if we cannot pride ourselves upon the attainment of a very advanced state of morals, our population, heterogeneous as are its component parts, is unstained by the prevalence of any very heinous crimes; and that at no previous period of its history, were greater, more earnest, or more systematic efforts made than at this moment, for the repression of what is evil and the encouragement of what is good, in the religious, moral, and social relations of the community.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WALKER.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 55.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
October 15, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Barbados Blue Book for the year 1860, and to offer the following remarks as my report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue of 1860 was in excess of that of 1859 by 7,157*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.* About 4,000*l.* of this excess was the purchase money of land, the property of the colony, which was sold in the old Burnt District; but the customs and tonnage duties, as well as the rum tax, produced nearly 2,500*l.* more than in 1859. The total revenue was 94,752*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* The expenditure was 110,873*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, including upwards of 20,000*l.* disbursed for the purchase of property, and for other expenses consequent on the fire which occurred in the early part of the year.

3. I am happy to be able to report that, notwithstanding an unusually heavy expenditure on public works, on the purchase of property, and on militia clothing, there was a surplus at the close of the year of 21,505*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure during the last five years.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1856	85,061	15	9	70,575	14	10
1857	82,592	14	10	80,970	6	10
1858	96,914	19	3	87,891	8	4
1859	87,595	5	9	80,352	19	5
1860	94,752	13	2	110,873	1	4

Militia.

4. This important subject underwent much consideration during the year, but although various schemes were propounded I am unable to report any satisfactory legislation on the subject. There can, however, be no doubt that there are materials for the establishment of a militia force fully adequate to render powerful aid in the maintenance of public order in the colony.

Public Works.

5. Very considerable improvements have already been effected in the careenage, and advantage was taken of the late fire to acquire property that will enable the Colonial Government to extend the shipping accommodation, especially for the smaller class of vessels. The old wharves have been rebuilt, and new ones are in the course of construction. The improvements at Government House and at the General Hospital have been completed, and I trust that ere long it will be found practicable to commence the projected improvements in the inner harbour to which I have adverted. It is proper to notice under this head an important work which could hardly have been undertaken without the liberal assistance of the Legislature. I refer to the supply of water to the city by the Bridgetown Waterworks Company. The operations of this Company were most vigorously prosecuted during the year, and have since been completed.

Education.

6. I shall make such extracts from the Report of the Inspector of Schools, as will, I trust, convey a sufficient quantity of general information on this interesting subject. The schools receiving public aid are divided into two classes, primary and infant. Mr. Elliot reports :—" Of primary schools we have now, I believe, a sufficient number, for I think " it may with safety be asserted that there is no locality in the island which is not " within a reasonable distance of such a school. The evil is rather the other way, for " primary schools are in some neighbourhoods so near each other that it becomes a difficult " matter for the required average of attendance to be secured in all of them. There is, " however, yet room for a great addition to the number of our infant schools, which to " be available need to be nearer home. The total number of schools on the list of the " Education Committee for the first quarter of the current year was 120, of which " number 94 were of the Church of England, 14 those of the United Brethren " (Moravians), and 12 were in connexion with the Wesleyans. Of the Church schools " 55 were primary schools, and 39 for infants; of the Moravian schools 8 were primary " schools, and 6 for infants; while the Wesleyan schools were entirely of the former " description. * * * In the particulars of fittings and school " supplies a marked improvement has taken place in a great number of the schools. " Where a school yet remains destitute in these respects it must be regarded mainly as a " result of apathy on the part of the local authorities." In concluding his Report, Mr. Elliot observes :—" I am satisfied that national education here is progressing at a " pace at least equal to that attained in the mother country. Our system, now ten " years old, must at least attain its majority ere all its machinery can be got into complete " working order." In noticing this subject, I regret to have to add that the system under which the public grant is distributed is in my opinion very defective. Instead of the teachers being classified, and paid according to merit the small gratuity which the limited educational grant will admit of, an average attendance of scholars is indispensable, and the teacher is often deprived, by causes over which he has no control, of his anticipated salary, while a temptation to falsify returns is held out, which occasionally proves too strong for men who find themselves deprived of their means of subsistence by the operation of the system

Imports and Exports.

7. The returns of Imports and Exports exhibit a deficiency under both heads, as compared with the previous year, as will appear by the following statement :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1859 -	1,049,236	15	11	1,225,571	18	2
1860 -	941,761	8	1	984,294	8	4

The chief falling off in the Imports was in guano and other manures, of which the import was nearly 25,000*l.* less in 1860 than in 1859, and in salted meats and staves from the United States. The import of salted meats from the United States in 1860 was 34,460*l.* against 91,131*l.* in 1859, and of staves 10,472*l.* in 1860 against 46,297*l.* in 1859. The aggregate falling off in the Imports from the United States was nearly 60,000*l.*, and from Peru above 20,000*l.* In the articles of bread, flour, corn-meal, and corn and grain, there was an increase in the imports from the United States over those of 1859. There

BARBADOES.

was no material variation in the imports from the United Kingdom. Linens and cottons exhibit an increase, and hardware a very slight decrease.

8. The returns would indicate a considerable falling off in the Exports, but such an inference would be incorrect. The attention of the compiler of the trade returns had been called to the erroneous valuation of the staple articles of export in former years, and the consequence is that in the return for 1860 sugar has been valued at 15*l.* per hogshead, instead of 20*l.*, which was the value attached to it in 1859. This alone would make a difference of nearly 220,000*l.* in the value of the sugar crop of 1860. The same over-valuation took place in molasses in 1859, and this has likewise been reduced in the return for 1860.

There has been a falling off in the inter-colonial trade to British Guiana and the islands of upwards of 60,000*l.*, but the following comparative statement of the quantities of the staple products exported will show that there was no real diminution in the Exports of 1860 as compared with 1859.

	1859.	1860.
Sugar (hogsheads) - -	40,343	43,365
Molasses (puncheons) -	16,209	18,641
Rum ditto - -	908	749

Shipping.

9. The returns exhibit a reduction in the aggregate tonnage employed in the general trade of the colony. This, however, is confined to foreign bottoms. There was a slight increase in the British tonnage employed in the trade of 1860 over that in 1859.

Agriculture.

10. The only remark that I have to offer under this head is, that there is a general inclination among the planters to use farm-yard manure in preference to guano and other foreign manures. There has consequently been a very considerable diminution in the imports of the latter articles.

Gaols and Prisons.

11. I was enabled to make a very satisfactory report on this subject last year, as the returns for 1859 exhibited a considerable diminution in the number of prisoners. The returns for 1860 are nearly the same as those for 1858. The greatest number in imprisonment at any one time was 476, and at Michaelmas 347. The number tried at the Grand Sessions was 104 males, and 20 females. Of these, 89 males and 16 females were convicted. The population of the island is about 150,000, and the proportion of criminals is about the same as in England and Wales.

Concluding Remarks.

12. It is satisfactory to me to be able to close the last Report which I shall be called upon to make on this Colony, by assuring your Grace that a good understanding generally exists between the employers and the labourers. Notwithstanding the superabundance of the population, I have no reason to believe that the labour market is over crowded, and wages certainly have not been reduced. I cannot but fear that too many of the poorer class have abandoned field labour, and that those who are engaged in other occupations often find it difficult to obtain employment. Fortunately there is a considerable demand for labour in the adjoining colonies, which can be reached in a few hours.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c.

GRENADA.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 36.)

Windward Islands,
Barbados, July 31, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Grenada Blue Book for the year 1860, together with the Lieutenant-Governor's report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HINCKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 65.)

Grenada Government Office,
July 18, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the "Blue Book" for 1860, with my report upon it.

Revenue.

By the return it appears that the fixed revenue of the Colony during the year 1860 has amounted to 13,912*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, of which sum 9,533*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* have been raised by duties on imported articles, and 4,379*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* from taxes collected under various Acts of the Legislature. The receipts in aid of the revenue, *i. e.*, the proceeds of taxes imposed by the Money Bill, No. 295, and of sums collected from miscellaneous sources have amounted to 3,440*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* These several items of revenue, together with the arrears of 1859, placed at the disposal of the Colony the sum of 22,696*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* for the services of the year.

COMPARATIVE YEARLY STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

	1859.			1860.			Increase.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Fixed Revenue -	13,534	7	3	13,912	14	8	378	7	5
Receipts in aid of Revenue -	3,413	7	8	3,440	14	7	27	6	11
	16,947	14	11	17,353	9	3	405	14	4
Arrears of the preceding Year -	7,798	12	8	5,343	0	7			
Total Revenue - - -	24,746	7	7	22,696	9	10			

By the above statement it will be seen that in the year 1860 the fixed revenue exceeded that of the previous year by 378*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The increased imports of goods paying 5 per cent. ad valorem duty yielded the small sum of 66*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, whilst the duty on rum consumed in the Colony yielded 263*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* in excess of the previous year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Colony for the year was 19,719*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 315*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

GRENADA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

1859.	1860.	Increase.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19,403 7 0	19,719 0 3	315 13 3

The expenditure would have been less in 1860 than in the previous year had it not been for a vote of 1,500*l.* by the Legislature for immigration purposes. When some years back the Colony was straitened in its resources, the Legislature appropriated from time to time various sums from the immigration funds, on which there was then no demand, and in the consideration of the Money Bill for 1860, voted the sum of 1,500*l.* in part payment of the amounts so appropriated, and which it considered should be held in the light of a loan from a special fund to the general revenue.

Local Revenues.

The local revenues as returned are estimated at 11,397*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, of which the sum of 8,235*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* appears under the head of Immigration Fund; of this 916*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* has been expended, including the sum of 632*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* remitted to the Emigration Commissioners, leaving a balance on the 31st December last of 7,602*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* to the credit of the Immigration Fund.

Public Debts.

The public debts amounted to 9,400*l.*, the same as in the previous year. Of the Imperial Guaranteed Loan of 7,000*l.* for immigration purposes, 875*l.* had been remitted to the 31st December last for the formation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt. The sum of 1,400*l.* borrowed in January 1857 to meet the requirements of the Government will be redeemable on the 1st January 1862. The amount has been raised and placed at interest in the Colonial Bank. Of the third loan of 1,000*l.*, the sum of 750*l.* has been repaid.

Militia.

The militia has improved in efficiency, and has become, I think, more popular than it promised to be. In Carriacou, however, so great was the repugnance to serve as militiamen, as it interfered with the wandering habits of the people, and their dislike to the restraint imposed on them by the necessity of attending drill under a penalty, when in the island, was so openly expressed, that I had good reason to believe that they were leaving the island rather than submit to what they considered an intolerable burthen. It appeared to me that men imbued with this spirit were not to be trusted with arms, I therefore thought it advisable to suspend their drill until further orders, and to cause the arms to be deposited in a place of security. I cannot complain of want of zeal in the officers of the Carriacou Company; there has perhaps been rather too much of it, which has possibly contributed to the dissatisfaction of the men. The Volunteer Artillery Corps of Saint George's still continues to be the favourite corps. It has retained the name it adopted when it was established, although it is not strictly a volunteer corps, as the men are clothed at the expense of the Colony, and are subject to the provisions of the Militia Act, in common with the Victoria Rifle Corps. There has not been any necessity to resort to the ballot to fill up the ranks of the Artillery Corps; there are more volunteers than vacancies.

Public Works.

No public works of any importance were erected during the year. The sums expended under this head were principally for partial repairs which were absolutely necessary to save the buildings from entire dilapidation.

Legislation.

Ten Acts were passed by the Legislature. The most important of them are Nos. 301 and 302. The first provides for the establishment of a poor-house under the management of a board of guardians appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. This is an institution which was much wanted, and if conducted with care and attention will be a blessing to the many poor and destitute persons in the island who, under the old system, received

either out-door relief which was costly to the country, and scarcely adequate to secure them the necessaries of life, without affording them any comforts, or were furnished with an asylum in the alms-house, with barely a sufficiency of food to support life, while owing to the small funds available (80*l.* per annum granted by the Legislature), the number admitted was necessarily very limited. The grant from the Legislature secured to the poor-house by a permanent Act is 500*l.* per annum, and being placed under the same supervision as the Lunatic Asylum, the establishment will be carried on more satisfactorily, and, in proportion to the relief it will afford, with less cost to the Colony than the former loose system. Act No. 302, which continues the Board of Education, and provides for the instruction of the people, met with considerable opposition in the House of Assembly, upon what grounds, I am ignorant, for it is certain that since the schools have been under the control of a Board, the funds have been more judiciously managed than formerly. The class of teachers in the parochial schools has improved, and the best elementary books have been supplied to them.

Pensions.

There appears by the return to have been a decrease of one in the number of pensioners. In 1859 the revenue was charged for pensions 106*l.*, in 1860, 102*l.*

Population.

The population is estimated at 36,351, showing an increase of 834 during the past year. It will be found, I fear, when the census returns are completed, that for some years back the estimate has been too high, and that the population is not so large by several thousand persons as the return given in the Blue Book.

Ecclesiastical.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment has undergone no change during the past year.

Education.

The schools receiving aid from the Board of Education number 18, and are as follows:—

Locality.	Church of England.			Church of Rome.			Wesleyan.		
	No. of Schools.	No. on Roll.		No. of Schools.	No. on Roll.		No. of Schools.	No. on Roll.	
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
Town of St. George - -	—	—	—	1	102	40	1	47	15
St. George Parish - -	1	28	12	—	—	—	2	101	45
St. John Parish - -	1	42	2	1	78	20	—	—	—
St. Mark „ - - -	1	22	25	1	27	10	—	—	—
St. Patrick „ - - -	1	45	25	1	90	19	—	—	—
St. Andrew „ - - -	1	81	12	1	67	88	1	71	16
St. David „ - - -	1	27	36	1	44	59	—	—	—
Carriacou „ - - -	1	32	16	1	30	19	—	—	—
	7	280	128	7	438	255	4	219	76

In July 1860 Mr. Noble, Head Master of the Grammar and Normal Schools, and Inspector of Schools throughout the Island, resigned his situation, and the Board engaged Mr. Thomas McGrath to replace him. Mr. McGrath is a scholar of the Queen's University, Ireland, and has been engaged in private tuition in several families in Ireland, and possesses high testimonials of his capabilities for teaching and of his success.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports in Grenada in 1860 was 120,206*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, on which the duty amounted to 9,533*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, being a slight increase on the preceding year. The value of the exports of the Colony appears to have been 125,502*l.*, somewhat less than in 1859.

Agriculture.

The sugar crop equalled, but did not exceed that of 1859, having yielded about 6,121 hogsheads. In cocoa the increase is very marked, the export return showing that in 1860, 9,145 cwt. were shipped from the Colony, and in the previous year 6,989 cwt. The quantity of cotton exported in 1860 was nearly double that shipped in 1859. It is cultivated only in the Island of Carriacou, and not to any large extent, as may be inferred from the quantity exported, which, by the return in the Blue Book, appears to have amounted to 910 cwt. against 489 cwt. exported the year before.

Gaols and Prisons.

The convictions, both by the Supreme Court and by the magistrates appear to have been more numerous in 1860 than in the preceding year. In the convictions of male offenders before the magistrates is included a number of persons confined for non-payment of militia fines and penalties, and not for offences of a disgraceful nature.

Year.	Supreme Court.		Magistrates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1859 - -	9	2	8	14
1860 - -	18	0	103	20

Immigration.

At the commencement of the year 1860, the prospect of a good harvest and of the influx of immigrants gave an impetus to the labours of the planters. As the season advanced, and the anxiously expected vessel with labourers failed to make its appearance, doubts began to arise as to the probability of any coolies having been despatched from India to Granada, and after various surmises as to the possible reason, the certainty that such was the case caused bitter disappointment. The effect upon the minds of the labourers in the Island, both creole and coolie, was most injurious to the planting interest. They came to the conclusion that, for some cause or other immigration to Grenada had ceased; and, as regards the creole labourers, that it would be again in their power to work on the estates at such times as they might think fit, without respect to the requirements of the proprietors. The coolies with their characteristic shrewdness and astuteness, readily adopted the same idea, and have, to a certain extent, become unsettled and less steady than they had previously been. The coolies appear to be generally satisfied with their condition, and there is no question that many of them are laying by money; there are few proprietors who have not in their hands small sums saved out of their wages. This may appear strange, as their wages at the rate of 10*d.* per diem, even supposing they laboured 300 days in the year, which is not the case, would amount only to 12*l.* 10*s.*, little more than enough to purchase the necessaries of life; but many of them earn more than 10*d.* a day by extra work; and on, I believe, all the estates they are allowed sufficient land for the cultivation of vegetables, and are permitted to rear poultry, goats, &c. They live principally on the provisions they grow, and find a ready market for any surplus and for their poultry, &c.

The climate appears to agree with them, as by the Return of the Immigration Agent for the year 1860 there appear, out of 879 coolies in the Colony at the commencement of the year, to have been only fifteen deaths, ten of which resulted from natural causes, three from suicide, and two from accident.

I have, &c.

His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 26.)

Windward Islands,
Barbados, 20th July 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Tobago Blue Book for the year 1860, together with Lieutenant Governor Drysdale's Report thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HINCKS,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 40.)

Government House, Tobago,
22d June 1860.

Sir,

IN transmitting to your Excellency the annual Blue Book for 1860, it affords me much satisfaction to report that nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb the peace of the island, and the general contentment which pervades all classes of the community.

2. I regret to state, however, that the Public Finances have once more lapsed, as I had anticipated, into an unsatisfactory condition, owing to the improvident grants of public money by the Legislature, incited by the unusual occurrence of a trifling surplus of revenue over expenditure in the previous year.

3. In my last Annual Report, I stated that I had felt it my duty to remonstrate, and warn the Legislative Houses of the inevitable consequences of such incautious and improvident expenditure, and I availed myself of an early opportunity to press for and obtain the adoption of a standing rule in the Elective Legislative Assembly, restricting the initiation of all money votes or bills to the Executive Committee. It is difficult to get such a rule strictly observed, but it is essentially necessary as the only means to check or avert the evil consequences of Financial embarrassment.

4. The returns for 1860 show a considerable falling off in the value of both imports and exports, and the revenue being consequently less, whilst the expenditure had been augmented, the year closed with a balance against the colony. I find also that by the Appropriation Act for the service of the current year, (passed during my absence in England) the estimated expenditure exceeds in amount that of the probable revenue by upwards of two thousand pounds sterling.

It is imperative that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the great evil of such a deficiency, and, the revenual sources of the Colony must be taxed so as to provide for the maintenance of the public credit.

With this object in view, I have recommended a slight augmentation of the tariff of import duties, the imposition of a duty upon spirits made and consumed in the island, and the relief of the Public Treasury from the heavy charge of making and keeping in repair the public roads of the island.

5. Tabular returns of imports and exports, and of the revenue and expenditure of the year 1860, are annexed to this Report.

6. The Report of the Inspector of Prisons, and the Provost Marshal's annual return of prisoners hereto annexed, exhibit a numerical increase of 18 convictions for the year,

TOBAGO.

but this must mainly be ascribed to the number of commitments for petty thefts, such as stealing cocoanuts and canes, and the more frequent resort in such cases to the punishment of imprisonment by the justices of the District Petty Sessions.

7. I am borne out in the opinion that there has been no material increase of crime during the past year, by the fact, that there was not a single case for trial at the last half yearly session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

8. There has been little sickness amongst the prisoners committed to the common gaol during the year, and not a single death has occurred either in the present or the old prison for the last four years. Annexed is a copy of the annual report of the surgeon of the prison.

9. With the additional accommodation afforded in the new prison, a better and more complete system of classification of the prisoners is observed. The services of a chaplain have been secured, and a matron for attendance on female prisoners, has been added to the gaol establishment.

10. The number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline during the year 1860 amounted to nine, the offences committed being for pilfering, talking while at work, quarrelling and destroying prison implements. In all cases punishment is inflicted only under orders of the Visiting Justice.

11. The general health of the island was good until towards the close of the year, when smallpox made its appearance. Vaccination has been extensively resorted to, and through the timely adoption of judicious sanitary measures the progress of the disease has been arrested, and there have been only three deaths. It is worthy of note as an evidence of the advantage of vaccination, which was widely disseminated in the previous year, that not a single instance of smallpox has occurred amongst the children.

12. The agricultural prospects of the island are good. The labourers continue to share largely in the benefits arising from the Metairie system. The scarcity of labour, or rather the difficulty of securing continuous labour on the estates, is still much complained of, and the planters most anxiously look forward to the arrival of an allotment of captured Africans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency Governor Hincks,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 9.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

RETURN in a Tabular Form for the last Year in which they can be made up of the Gross Revenue under their different Heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection, and any Deductions made in their Progress to the Public Treasury.

GROSS REVENUE.

Customs.	Tonnage Port and Harbour Dues.	Taxes and Excise.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Fees of Office.	Light House Dues.	Land Casual and Territorial.	Canals and Public Works.	Immigrant Tax.	Interest.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Cost of Collection.
£4,484 16 7	£333 9 0	£60 1 6 2,327 13 0 £2,387 14 6	£136 0 8	Nil	£79 14 0	£67 0 0	Nil	Nil	Nil	£269 11 6	£7,758 6 3	£447 5 11 not including the Treasurer's Salary of £350 0 0

(Signed) CHARLES A. BERKELEY,
Treasurer.

Treasury, 31st December 1861.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

RETURN in a Tabular Form for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the Disbursements under their different heads, showing the authority under which such Disbursements were made.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers.	Judicial Establishment.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Military and Fortification.	Militia.	Pensions.	Police and Gaol.	Roads and Bridges.	Works and Buildings.	Light House.	Expenses of the Legislature.	Poor.	Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.	Printing and Stationery.	Interest on Debts.	Immigration.	Drawbacks, &c.	Harbours, Piers, Wharfs, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Authority.
£2,092 8 9	£800 0 0	£1,022 18 1	£359 10 8	Nil	Nil	£47 2 4	£1,809 9 8	£856 3 3	£337 4 4	£102 4 4	£220 0 0	£227 3 1	Included in the above.	£209 10 0	£117 0 0	Nil	£6 12 10	Nil	£802 19 7½	£9,010 6 11½	Appropriation Act, 1860.

(Signed) CHARLES A. BERKELEY, Treasurer.

Treasury, 31st December 1860.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

Encl. 3 in No. 9.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of the EXPORTS from the Colony of TOBAGO in the Years 1859 and 1860.

Countries.	1860.	1859.
	£	£
United Kingdom	59,409	69,314
British West Indies	7,701	8,042
British North America	11	418
France, Colonies of	Nil	43
Holland, Colony of	Nil	80
Denmark, Colony of	3	Nil
Totals	67,124	77,897

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 31st December, 1860.

Enclosure 4 in No. 9.

Encl. 4 in No. 9.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Value of the IMPORTS into the Island of TOBAGO in the Years 1859 and 1860.

Countries whence Imported.	1860.	1859.
	£	£
United Kingdom	14,261	26,778
British West Indies	33,742	22,839
British North America	1,549	2,277
United States of America	2,117	3,184
Buenos Ayres	Nil	2,613
France, Colonies of	116	Nil
Totals	51,785	57,691

(Signed) CHAS. A. BERKELEY, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 31st December, 1860.

TOBAGO.

Enclosure 5 in No. 9.

Encl. 5 in No. 9.

Sir, Tobago, January 17, 1860.

IN obedience to the Imperial Act for the better Government of Prisons in the West Indies, I beg to report to your Excellency,—

1. I have visited the Common Gaol, and I find it in an orderly and efficient state. The health of the prisoners is good, and due attention seems to be paid to their welfare.

2. On 31st December 1859 there were 12 prisoners, of whom 7 were Queen's Bench convicts.

On 31st December 1860 there were 23 prisoners, of whom 11 were convicts.

3. I am not disposed to think, however, that any material increase of criminality is to be inferred from this circumstance. I rather consider the increase is owing to an accidental accumulation of prisoners, especially as various convicts of 1859 again appear in the list of December 1860; and in Petty Sessions the sentences of imprisonment have lately been for much longer periods than were formerly adjudicated, extending even in one case to six months.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. A. CHILD,
Inspector of Prisons.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 6 in No. 9.

Enclosure 6 in No. 9.

RETURN of Crimes and Offences.

Years.	Felonies.	Misdemeanors *	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal proportion.	Debt.
1851	11	46	61	118	—	—	·78	10
1852	14	62	55	131	13	—	·87	4
1853	24	74	95	193	62	—	1·28	8
1854	22	77	45	144	—	49	·96	14
1855	7	58	52	117	—	27	·78	10
1856	5	57	24	86	—	31	·57	5
1857	5	41	18	64	—	22	·42	10
1858	4	41	40	85	21	—	·56	4
1859	3	30	31	64	—	21	·42	3
1860	7	47	28	82	18	—	·54	2

* Note.—The number of Misdemeanors given above as Forty-seven, comprises Thirty-five cases of Petty Thefts summarily convicted in 1860.

(Signed) CHARLES L. LE PLASTRIER,
Pro. Mar. Genl.

23rd January, 1860.

Encl. 7 in No. 9

Enclosure 7 in No. 9.

REPORT of the MEDICAL ATTENDANT of the GAOL, for the year 1860.

DURING the whole of this year the general health of the inmates of the Prison has been good, with the exception of a severe attack of bilious remittent fever, associated with chronic disease of the liver, which occurred in the month of October, in the case of Mr. Grant, the gaoler; all the cases which have been presented for treatment have been those of a mild character, such as catarrhal, rheumatic, and dyspeptic affections. No epidemic has visited it. The anæmic appearance of some of the prisoners, remarked in my report of last year, has very much disappeared, and the good condition and muscular proportions of those who compose the "working gang" is very striking, and bespeaks the extreme care and judicious management of those in charge of them. The sanitary condition of the prison is highly satisfactory.

(Signed) JOHN LOTT ELLIOT, M.D.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS, to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 31). Windward Islands, Barbados,
MY LORD DUKE, October 16, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the copy of a Despatch from Mr. Musgrave, together with the St. Vincent Blue Book for the year 1860, and a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) F. HINCKS.
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

(No. 49.) Government House, St. Vincent,
SIR, July 8, 1861.

IN forwarding to your Excellency the Blue Book of this Colony for the last year, which I now have the honour to transmit in triplicate, I could scarcely furnish a report upon the course of public affairs during a period of which I had no knowledge.

2. Some remarks I might submit upon the present position and future prospects of the Colony, but as these chiefly would have reference to the working of the Administrative system and the great question of Immigration now being for the first time here fairly tried, I prefer rather to reserve them until occasions when the subjects shall arise into notice in the course of public business, and I shall have had more time to observe their special aspect in the circumstances of St. Vincent.

3. I have, however, requested Mr. Bouverie Alleyne, the Colonial Secretary, to supply me with a short sketch of the principal features in the present Tables which I have now the honour to enclose.

I have, &c.
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.
Barbadoes.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
SIR, St. Vincent, June 29, 1861.

IN accordance with instructions received from your Honour, I forward a short report on the Blue Book of 1860.

Since the assumption of the Government by your Honour, about a month ago, I have had access to official documents hitherto, at least under the late Administration, not accorded to me.

I have not before me the Blue Book Report of 1859.

Revenue.

The revenue of 1860 was, including the incidental revenue, in excess of that of 1859 by 319*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, which arises from the receipts from the Post Office, now under the management of the Colony, amonnting to 78*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and 122*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* temporarily paid in for Government contract passages; the actual available increase is therefore only 89*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

The revenue from Great Britain has decreased 80*l.* in consequence of the surrender of the Post Office to and the payment of the Postmaster by the Colony, thus leaving an increase of the revenue raised in the Colony of 169*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, accounted for by the increased imports of 1860, showing, it may be hoped, an increased state of prosperity.

SAINT VINCENT.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of 1860, which is apparently less than the previous year by over 2,000*l.*, is actually greater, as a decrease of 3,000*l.* is shown on the deposit of the Immigration Fund on interest at the Colonial Bank, owing to the amount of 1859 being an accumulation of two years and that of 1860 one year only. The increased expenditure is attributed to the payment for the whole year, of the Administrative Committee, an extended Police Force, and the payment of an Inspector General.

Local Revenues

are not returned, except for Kingstown, and the amount assessed for this town, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, was only 455*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and of this small amount only about one half was actually collected.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Colony was paid off in the year 1858, and none has been since incurred. It cannot but be regretted that for some objects of public utility a proper system of public credit is not established. Many public works might be carried into effect, and present existing ones put into an efficient state by means of a judicious loan, which in the state of the revenue for any current year could not be carried out except at a largely increased burthen of taxes; but both of a loan and of increased taxation the members of our Legislature have at present a superstitious horror.

Militia.

The only representative of a Militia was "the First, or Kingstown, Volunteer Infantry Corps." But as the term of enrolment of this corps, consisting of a total effective force of sixty men, expired in August last, and as none of the men re-enrolled, the corps may be said to have ceased to exist, although they occasionally turn out on festive occasions, and as guards of honour, and might perhaps render other service if required to do so.

Public Works.

A bridge, much wanted, has been erected over Calliaqua River; it is substantially built of stone. It is exceedingly desirable that bridges should be built over all our principal rivers, viz., Greatheads, Jambou, Colonaire, and Buccament, now crossed by fords. There can be no doubt that much discomfort and loss is caused by this want, and diseases engendered which otherwise might be avoided.

A public landing place is in course of erection, and if executed under good superintendence and in a proper manner will prove an incalculable public benefit.

Legislation.

The "Council and Committee Act," passed in August, 1859, has much influenced the legislation of 1860, and several Acts transferring to the Administrative Committee the duties hitherto performed by unpaid Commissioners have been passed, and good results may be expected to arise from this transfer. An Act making provision for the payment of a colonial postmaster will, it is hoped, result in the establishment of some kind of postal arrangement throughout the Island; but as legislative provision requires to be made for this object it may be yet some time delayed.

The "Additional Export Tax Act 1857," having expired on the 17th October 1860, an Act for raising and continuing certain taxes on agricultural produce exported, was passed; also an Act appropriating a portion of the general revenue to immigration purposes; these Acts are important inasmuch as they make ample provision for meeting expenses incidental on the introduction of labour which is very essential to the prosperity of the Colony.

Political Franchise.

During the year 1860, I think that less apathy was shown towards an exercise of the political franchise, and of the few elections held for the year, one for the town of Kingstown was contested, and about half the number of registered voters polled.

The last general election took place in 1856, when the number of votes polled was only 211 out of 636 registered, but the number of persons qualified to vote and not registered would probably be about double that number.

Population.

No Census has been taken since 1851; the Population is probably about 30,000.

Education.

In reference to Education little is to be said in addition to Lieut. Governor Eyre's Report of 1858. The same Act establishes a Board of Education, authorizes the appointment of a Clerk, and grants the sum of 700*l.*, to be distributed by the Board amongst Schools of different denominations. An Inspector of Schools has been appointed by the Board, and is paid by vote of the Legislature.

The number of Schools has increased since 1859 from 35 to 41, and the number of scholars from 5,721 in 1859 to 7,524 in 1860, showing a large increase, if these returns may be relied on.

Of these Schools 25 are Church of England, 7 Roman Catholic, and the remainder Wesleyan.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of 1860 are a little higher than those of 1859, and also the exports, but the difference is very small; indeed there is little difference between the two years except in a slightly increased importation of machinery in 1860.

The duties raised on imports for 1860 amounted to 8,943*l.* 12*s.*, and those of 1859 to 8,588*l.* 13*s.* 5½*d.*, showing a difference of only 354*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, attributable entirely to the high prices prevailing for exported produce in 1857 and the expectancy of 1858; but the difference in export duty is only 14*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, representing certainly under 50 hogsheads of sugar.

Agriculture.

During the year 1860 the Agricultural interests have suffered from want of labour; but great and commendable energy has been displayed by the planters and proprietors, and a considerable increase has been made in the quantity of land brought into cultivation; but whether our present supply of labour is sufficient to keep this increased cultivation in such order as to give a remunerative return remains to be seen; and the arrival of immigrants has been anxiously looked for.

Manufactures.

The Manufactures of 1860 consist of—

Sugar - - -	16,275,028 lbs.
Rum - - -	187,472 gallons.
Molasses - -	68,310 „
Arrowroot - -	1,458,955 lbs.
Cotton - -	183 bales.
Cocoa - - -	32 barrels.

Thus representing in value—

Sugar - - -	£133,115
Rum - - -	13,453
Molasses - - -	2,203
Arrowroot - - -	16,482
Cotton - - -	568
Cocoa - - -	64

Making a total of £165,903.

Crime.

Serious offences against the person are rare; and burglary or any such offences requiring any amount of intrepidity, or great villainy, if I may use the term, are hardly ever heard of. This is not so much to be accounted for by any want of courage, but rather to a peaceable disposition of the people. Petty thefts must occur in any community, and are not wanting here; but it is worthy of remark that although the most able-bodied of the labourers constantly carry a naked and sharpened cutlas, so few affrays with cutlasses occur, and deadly wounds so seldom inflicted.

I consider that the people are by nature peaceable; but noisy in dispute, and indeed in common conversation. The number of persons tried for assaults before the Magistrates in 1860, and committed, is 42 against 16 in 1859; but I think this increase is more to be attributed to an improved police than to any increase in the offence; more cases have in fact been heard through the intervention of the police.

SAINT VINCENT.

The numerical return of criminals tried and convicted before the Court of Grand Sessions of the Peace is less than that of 1859, but as one of those for 1860 is for murder, it may well be doubted whether this numerical decrease can at once be accepted as a decrease in crime.

Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions are represented entirely here by the Colonial Hospital, to which an Almshouse is attached; but there is no provision whatever for paupers, cripples, or lunatics

Gaol.

The Gaol is a good and substantial building containing some criminals; but, as the Provost Marshal observes, used to a large extent as a home for paupers and lunatics. I beg to append that Gentleman's letter to your Honour, for his remarks would have held good in 1860 as well as at the date of this letter.

Roads.

An Act was passed in 1859 authorizing the repair of the public roads in this colony by persons willing to contract for the same, but though a considerable amount has been expended the roads have not undergone the amendment contemplated by the Act; placed in the hands of contractors they have almost ceased to be roads, and are in many places scarcely passable on horseback.

I have, &c.

His Honour
A. Musgrave, Esq.
Administrator.

(Signed) BOUVERIE ALLEYNE,
Colonial Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hincks, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 29.)

My Lord Duke, Windward Islands, Barbados, June 22, 1861.

In transmitting to your Grace the St. Lucia Blue Book for the year 1860, together with a report thereon prepared by the Colonial Secretary administering the Government of that Colony, I shall confine my own observations to a few points which seem to me to require further elucidation.

2. It has been the practice in St. Lucia to furnish the revenue and expenditure statements in the Blue Book without reference to the balances from preceding years, and thus the actual state of the public chest at the close of each year has not been exhibited. This, I hope, will not occur again; but as Mr. Breen, in referring to the subject, has not stated the exact amount at the credit of the Colony at the close of the last fiscal year, I may observe that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the year 1860 of 1,452*l.*, which, added to the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the commencement of the year, left an aggregate balance at its close of 3,204*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.*, less 154*l.* 4*s.*, amount of imprests outstanding. I need scarcely assure your Grace that there are many beneficial objects to which this surplus may be applied.

3. It is a remarkable and highly gratifying fact, that in such a thinly populated island as St. Lucia, the aggregate population of which is supposed to be under 30,000 souls, and the old sugar estates in which are only about 80 in number, no less than 80 new sugar works have been established during the last few years. It is true that these are upon a limited scale, and that the canes are ground in cattle or wind mills; but they afford evidence of the industry of the small negro proprietors, and as there can be little doubt that these properties yield a handsome return, an increased cultivation, which will necessarily lead to improved machinery, may be confidently anticipated.

4. There is no doubt much that is objectionable in the métairie system, when applied to the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. It is not calculated to encourage a judicious system of cultivating the land, and, in my opinion, is not so applicable to the joint

operations of cultivating the soil and manufacturing the produce, as to the former alone. On the other hand, it became, in some of the smaller colonies, the only means of continuing the cultivation of estates, the proprietors of which were wholly destitute of capital. There can be no doubt that under the métairie system the labourers have earned much higher wages than the proprietor would have had to pay in money; and I therefore presume that the existence of that system is as a general rule conclusive proof that the capital required for the cultivation of the land is not forthcoming. The partial abandonment of the métairie system in St. Lucia is a gratifying proof of the increased confidence of capitalists in the resources of the Colony; and I cannot but think that many of the métairie cultivators, who are generally the most industrious and intelligent of the labourers, will be found among those who have been establishing sugar works worked by cattle and wind mills, as described by Mr. Breen.

5. I entirely concur with Mr. Breen in thinking that the returns of "Imports and Exports" afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Colony; but there are one or two points deserving of consideration in connexion with the subject which it may be proper for me to notice. The large apparent increase in the value of exports is not altogether to be attributed to an increase in their quantity. The aggregate value of the exports depends very much on the price of the great staple article of produce, sugar.

Unfortunately there is little reliance to be placed on the values attached by the merchants to an article which is usually shipped on consignment. I find that the value attached to sugar in the Blue Book of 1860 was considerably more than that attached to it in 1855, and much more than any real difference in the price of the article could have warranted. The exports of sugar were really about one fifth less in quantity in 1855 than in 1860.

6. I think it desirable, likewise, to guard against misapprehension on the subject of the imports. Mr. Breen is strictly correct in stating that the return which he has furnished shows that the imports have nearly doubled in value within the last six years; but I fear that the return itself is calculated to mislead. The year 1855 was one of very short importation, and apparently the preceding year was one of over importation. The Colony received a severe shock in 1854, from the prevalence of cholera, which probably affected to some extent the mercantile operations of 1855. A safer guide, it appears to me, will be to state the value of the imports for two periods of four years each, commencing with 1853, as follows:—

Value of Imports into St. Lucia.

1853	£72,650	6	4
1854	96,278	11	0
1855	55,514	4	6
1856	91,901	1	0
Being an average of			£79,086 0 8½
1857	90,064	5	8
1858	102,035	13	1
1859	103,973	2	3
1860	97,900	1	0
Being an average of			£98,493 5 6

And showing an increased importation during the last four years, as compared with the preceding four, of nearly twenty-five per cent.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. HINCKS.

Sir

Saint Lucia, May 25, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1860, in triplicate, together with the usual abstracts and comparative returns.

Revenue.

2. The revenue of St. Lucia is derived from two principal sources, namely, the tax on rum and the duty on imports. This scheme of taxation, which has been in operation

for some years, is considered the most equitable and the least burdensome of any that have yet been devised in these islands. No complaint has ever been made on the ground of its inequality or unfairness; and it meets with the unanimous support of the Legislature, as well as of the inhabitants at large.

3. The following table exhibits the amount of revenue in each of the last six years:—

1855	£12,145	6	10½
1856	13,614	0	9
1857	13,332	2	4
1858	13,191	9	8
1859	12,831	18	0½
1860	13,603	3	3

4. I believe there is no part of the British dominions whose inhabitants are taxed at a lower rate than those of St. Lucia. Computing the population at 30,000 souls and the taxation at 13,000*l.*, the amount would be less than 9*s.* per annum for each individual. The taxation of Trinidad is at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per head, and that of Mauritius 1*l.* 10*s.*

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure during the last six years was as follows:—

1855	£14,791	8	11
1856	12,734	10	6
1857	12,599	10	9
1858	12,076	18	5
1859	12,498	14	10
1860	12,151	3	3

6. The public debts continued the same as in former years, namely, a loan of 3,000*l.* contracted in 1852 for the repair of the roads, and a loan of 15,000*l.* contracted in 1854 for promoting Cooly Immigration. Both are redeemable in twenty years; and the payment of the interest and sinking fund is guaranteed by a tax upon all sugar, rum, and molasses exported from the Colony.

Agriculture.

7. Till within a comparatively recent period the number of sugar estates in St. Lucia was only 80. To these may now be added upwards of 80 others, some of them of considerable extent, which have been established within the last few years, and which owe their existence mainly to the stimulating influence of the sugar market.

8. Of the old estates, the number worked by steam engines is 24; by water mills 49, including 4 of those that have steam engines; by wind mills 3; and by cattle mills 8. The new estates are all worked by cattle mills or wind mills.

9. The following table shows the quantity of sugar shipped from this Island in each of the last five years:—

1856	4,644	Hogsheads.
1857	5,025	„
1858	5,798	„
1859	6,292	„
1860	6,215	„

10. It was confidently anticipated that the crop of 1861 would reach 8,000 hogsheads, but owing to the unseasonable rains which have fallen for some time it is now believed that the yield will not exceed 7,000. Whatever may be the increase, it is mainly ascribable to the introduction of Cooly labour, and in some measure also to the circumstance that the planters are for the most part men of intelligence and enterprise, who reside in the Colony, and personally superintend the work of their estates. The number of estates belonging to absentees is only 18.

11. The métairie system, introduced into St. Lucia, as into some of the neighbouring islands, on the abolition of slavery, continued for some years to be extensively adopted on many estates. The system, however, is gradually disappearing; and the few estates on which it is still found to linger are among the least prosperous in the Colony. Richefond is the only one which is now wholly conducted on that plan.

12. This reaction is chiefly to be ascribed to the healthy state of the home market. So long as the price of sugar continued unsatisfactory, the planter and the labourer were drawn towards each other for mutu co-operation and assistance; each possessed what the other wanted; and a union of means and a division of profits were the natural result. With the rise, however, in the price of sugar, this state of things could not last. The

planter and the labourer, influenced by the same motive, were now led to a separation of interests; the planter soon found that it was more easy and less expensive to pay for labour, and the labourer that it was less difficult and more profitable to purchase land and cultivate it for himself.

13. Whatever may be the advantages of the métairie system in other colonies, I must confess that I sincerely rejoice at its disappearance in St. Lucia. Its prevalence to any considerable extent is a sure indication of weakness and lack of resources; it holds out encouragement to absenteeism; and it has a tendency to disturb the social equilibrium, by giving to the illiterate classes a degree of weight and importance which should be the concomitants as well as the rewards of intelligence and education.

Imports and Exports.

14. Another proof of the growing prosperity of this Colony is afforded by the increase in its Imports and Exports, which have nearly doubled in value within the last six years, as shown by the following return:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1855 - -	£55,514 4 6	£54,980 5 8
1856 - - -	91,901 1 0	70,484 4 0
1857 - -	90,064 5 8	99,903 7 3
1858 - - -	102,035 13 1	94,659 3 6
1859 - -	103,973 2 3	101,879 2 4
1860 - - -	97,900 1 0	105,947 4 4

15. Sugar is now the only staple exported from St. Lucia. Some years ago coffee was cultivated to a considerable extent; but owing, on the one hand, to the blight which injured the plant in many places, and, on the other, to the more certain prospect of gain held out by cane cultivation, the principal coffee plantations have been abandoned or converted into sugar estates.

16. Among the minor articles of export in 1860 I may mention that of sulphur. Some years ago two enterprising gentlemen from Antigua commenced working the sulphur beds of St. Lucia. Their plan was to dig out the sulphur, together with the earth in which it is embedded, and ship it in that condition. This process was soon found to be anything but remunerative, and after some further experiments the undertaking was abandoned.

17. The circumstance of the Colony possessing this mineral wealth having come to the knowledge of a mercantile house in New York, a fresh exploration was commenced under their directions in the month of September last, upon the more economical principle of extracting as much of the sulphur as possible on the spot; and two cargoes of it were exported before the end of 1860.

Public Works.

18. No public work of any importance was executed by the Government during the year 1860.

19. Under this head, however, I may notice a new church erected in the town of Micond by the Rev. Abbé Petretto, and completed in the course of the year. Mr. Petretto is a clergyman who seems to be actuated by an ardent and disinterested zeal in the cause of religion. On his appointment as Curé of Micond, in 1858, he resolved to have its decayed old church removed, and a new edifice erected in its place. Such an undertaking, in a remote and inaccessible district like Micond, without a shilling of aid from the local exchequer, and with nothing to rely upon but his salary of 100*l.* per annum, and such contributions as he might obtain from the parishioners, would have appeared impracticable to any other man. With these resources, however, he commenced his work of love, and prosecuted it from day to day till the month of August 1860, when, amid the rejoicings of the good people of Micond, he had the gratification of opening the new church for Divine worship. This church is 107 feet long by 34 wide; it is built of stone, and possesses, among other ornaments, a marble altar recently imported from France by the indefatigable Abbé at a cost of 254*l.*

Education.

20. The Board of Education, constituted by the ordinance of the 14th January 1859, is formed into two committees, the one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic, between which the funds available for educational purposes are divided in nearly equal proportions. The Protestant committee appropriate their share of the funds to the use of the trustees of the Mico Charity; and the Roman Catholic committee appropriate theirs to the different schools established by the clergy of their persuasion.

ST. LUCIA.

21. The Mico trustees have eight schools in St. Lucia under the superintendence of Mr. J. S. Cooper, besides two infant schools, one in Castries and the other in Soufriere. The amount placed at their disposal by the Protestant committee for the year 1860 was 575*l.*, in addition to which they expended the sum of 936*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* from their own funds.

22. The amount assigned to the Roman Catholic committee for the service of the year 1860 was 645*l.*; but only 300*l.* was actually appropriated, namely, 120*l.* to the convent school, 156*l.* to Abbé Lecaittel's school, and 24*l.* to Abbé Cazale's. The committee are empowered to make grants of money in aid of any schools that may be opened by the clergy, the conditions being that a competent teacher shall be provided, and the pupils instructed in the English language.

23. The number of pupils attending the schools in 1860 was as follows: Mico schools 786, infant schools 243, convent schools 205, Abbé Lecaittel's school 120, Abbé Cazale's 24, Mrs. Cooper's private school 18, Mr. Ducoudray's private school 15, and Mr. de Lascaris's private school 59, making a total of 1,470.

Legislation.

24. During the year 1860 five ordinances were enacted by the Legislature, the most important of which are an ordinance for fixing rates and duties for the year 1861, and an ordinance for transferring the control of the post office establishment to the Executive Government of the Colony.

Immigration.

25. Two ships with cooly immigrants arrived at Port Castries in 1860, namely, the "Victor Emmanuel" on the 15th February, and the "Zemindar" on the 10th April. The number imported by the former was 367, and by the latter 293. The total number of coolies alive on the 31st December was 1,076. Full particulars on the subject of immigration into this Colony will be found in the different reports which have been transmitted to Her Majesty's Government.

Population.

26. A census of the population of St. Lucia was taken on the 13th instant; but as sufficient time has not elapsed for the preparation of the different returns I must reserve the details for a special report.

Prisoners—Crime.

27. The number of committals to the Royal Gaol during the year 1860 was 595, showing an increase of 122 as compared with 1859. These committals, however, afford no correct means of estimating the actual amount of crime, inasmuch as they include 275 coolies for vagrancy and 131 defaulters under the road ordinance. It should also be stated that the committals in the case of the coolies do not represent so many different offenders, but are confined to about forty individuals, who are no sooner sent back to the estates, after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, than they relapse into their former habits of vagrancy, to be again taken up and punished. These vagrants were located chiefly on the Roseau estates, and having been recently transferred to different estates at a distance from Castries it is hoped that future returns will show a considerable diminution under this head.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY H. BREEN,
Administering the Government.

His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq.
Governor in Chief.
&c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 63.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
August 8, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Antigua for the year 1860.

Governmental System.

The year was remarkable for the inauguration in this Colony of a new form of Government by which the Governor has been brought into closer alliance with the Legislative Houses. Up to that time there was no responsible or official organ by which the policy of the Supreme Government, or the views of the Governor, in regard to the Colony, could be efficiently made known; and the communications of the Governor were rertricted to a formal address on meeting the Houses, or to occasional written messages, the objects of which there were no means of developing in the Houses. A system, in some degree, differing from "Responsible Government," in the North American and Australian Colonies, has been adopted, by which the Governor is associated with a Privy Council, composed of influential persons chosen from the Legislative Council and Assembly, and with an Administrative Committee of three Persons, of whom one is a member of the Legislative Council, and two of the Assembly, which Committee, with the Governor, perform the duties which hitherto devolved upon joint committees of the Legislative Houses. Those committees were irresponsible, and omitted to perform, or imperfectly performed, at pleasure, the administrative work of the Government. Considering the disadvantages of the former system, it is surprising how the work of the local Government came through with the practical result with which it was sometimes distinguished. The Administrative Committee, being chosen from and possessing the confidence of the Legislative Houses, and being adequately remunerated for their services, are expected efficiently to perform those duties for which no one before was individually responsible, and were attended to only as the leisure or good will of a member permitted. Persons have become easily reconciled to the advantageous practice which, in opposition to the practice that prevailed of every member of the House of Assembly being allowed of his mere motion to propose grants of money, now requires the previous consent of the Government to the proposal of any such vote; while it is felt that no difficulty is put in the way of obtaining those grants, which, on consideration, are really useful to the Colony. The new system has been received with satisfaction, and, tested by its present short experience, is likely to be permanently beneficial to the Colony.

Legislation.

The year was also characterized by the number and importance of the legislative measures passed, among which the following may be enumerated as entitled to attention:—

An Act to consolidate the numerous and discordant enactments relating to the maintenance of the Clergy and support of the Churches;

An Act for the punishment of fraudulent Bankers and Trustees;

An Act establishing regulations for the government of the Militia Forces;

An Act, hereafter mentioned, to provide a better supply of Water.

An Act adopting numerous improvements in legal procedure introduced in England at various periods from the reign of Charles the First to the present time;

An Act assimilating the practice and course of proceeding of the Colonial Court of Chancery to that of the English Court;

An Act placing the Public Works and Buildings under the superintendence of a Civil Engineer;

An Act authorizing the appointment of a Second Police Magistrate, and restricting the hearing of Magisterial Complaints to the paid Magistracy.

Condition of the Island.

General good health prevailed among the inhabitants. But the Island suffered during the year from a continuous drought of eight months, by which the sugar crop was diminished, and much suffering occasioned from the want of good water. The Legisture granted 3,250*l.*, which were expended in cleaning the ponds, sinking wells, and repairing with masonry the public reservoirs or ponds by which the city is chiefly supplied with water; works which had been omitted for upwards of twenty years. The money, besides the immediate object for which it was expended, was beneficially employed in giving useful work, and the means of subsistence, to many of the labouring population who were suffering privation from being deprived by the drought of their ordinary occupation.

ANTIGUA.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue of 1860 amounted to 43,263*l.*, including a stated balance in hand of 2,400*l.* from the preceding year; and the Expenditure was 41,607*l.*

Both the Revenue and Expenditure are the largest on record. The Revenue owed its increase to the export duty, 2,228*l.*, the carriage tax 300*l.*, and the additional 20 per cent. levied on the tariff duties, 4,700*l*; and the expenditure was increased by the outlay on the public ponds and the redemption of local obligations to the amount of 4,379*l.*

Civil Establishment.

The expense of the Civil Establishment has increased 1,825*l.* by the appointment of the Administrative Committee,

A Secretary to the Executive Council and Administrative Committee.
A Civil Engineer,
Second Police Magistrate,
A Deputy Postmaster,
A Third Treasury Clerk.

Public Works.

The cost of the Public Works in 1860 was 5,638*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; these Works comprised repairs to public buildings, the usual repairs to the roads, and 3,250*l.* for cleaning the public ponds.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted in December 1860 to 23,116*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, comprising 14,857*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* due to the British Government, 6,259*l.* to the Island Savings' Bank, and 2000*l.* on account of Treasury Notes put in circulation. This debt of 23,116*l.* represents in fact a loan of 20,000*l.* obtained from the British Government in 1844, with accumulations of interest; and though the debt to the Government has been reduced to 14,857*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, yet, as no separate provision has been made for the liquidation of any part of it, and as the ordinary income of the Colony was inadequate for that purpose, the means by which it has been reduced have been obtained by local loans, indicated by the debt due to the Savings Bank and the issue of Treasury notes.

By the subsisting arrangement the debt to the Government is to be reduced in 1865 to 10,000*l.* by the payment of annual instalments; and such 10,000*l.* are to be paid in moieties in the years 1866 and 1867.

Military.

The Militia Force of Antigua numbered, in 1860, 472. It consists of a corps of cavalry, a corps of artillery, and a corps of infantry; the whole well armed and appointed, and attesting by their discipline and efficiency the attention paid to their drill and instruction and the care with which the force has been fostered.

The arrangement by which each estate is obliged to furnish a cavalry man, and entitled to receive 25*l.* for his year's service, appears a fortunate device, as it ensures the supply of efficient men, without distressing the resources of the Colony; the fund from which the cavalry allowance is paid being raised by an export tax on the produce of plantations.

For such service 1,720*l.* were paid in 1860, making, with what was expended on the other corps, the whole cost of the militia force 2,033*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Education.

Education appears to have made fair progress since 1857, when legislative aid began to be rendered. The Commissioners of Education report since that period the establishment of six new schools; and the erection of some new, and the repairs of old schoolrooms.

The number and average daily attendance of the scholars have also correspondingly increased, and books and apparatus have been liberally supplied. Still, however, there appears to be a reluctance on the part of parents to permit their children to profit by the advantages offered; and it is computed that one third of the children of the Island go without any education whatever, and that the average daily attendance of those who

do go to school does not exceed two thirds of the number of those on the lists. A great want of qualified teachers is, however, admitted, owing to the paucity of training schools.

The educational aid given last year by the Colony amounted to 1175*l.*

The following is a summary of the Day and Sunday Schools during that year.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS.

Denomination.	Day Schools.			Sunday Schools.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Male Scholars.	No. of Female Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Male Scholars.	No. of Female Scholars.
Church of England - -	18	696	563	11	546	609
Moravian - - -	18	1,011	886	12	1,654	1,827
Wesleyan - -	8	435	325	8	583	806
Private - - -	1	31	36	—	—	—
Mico Institution - -	2	98	54	—	—	—
Total - -	47	2,271	1,864	31	2,783	3,242

Crime ; Gaol.

The annual Gaol Returns show a considerable diminution both in heinous and ordinary offences, there being 13 convictions for felony less in 1860 than in 1859, and the whole number of such convictions for 1860 being 29 per cent. under the average number of the four preceding years.

The gross number of commitments for the year also diminished by 60 from those of the preceding year, and show a decrease of 21 per cent. from the average number of those of the years 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

NUMBER of COMMITMENTS during the Years from 1856 to 1860, both inclusive.

—	For Felonies.	Gross Commitments.
1856	84	740
1857	65	609
1858	66	716
1859	62	588
1860	49	520

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 100.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, 27th December, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Despatch from President Cockburn, forwarding the Blue Book of Montserrat for the Year 1860, with comparative statement of financial statistics for that year.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signe KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

(No. 77.)

SIR, Montserrat Government House, 15th December, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency for transmission to the Secretary of State the Blue Book for 1860.

I have delayed this document until now with a view of appending a report of my own, but my short acquaintance with the island, and the absorbing interest of current events since my arrival (in which I have fully reported to your Excellency from time to time as they followed in quick succession), have prevented me from collecting all the information necessary to compile a creditable report. I am therefore compelled to confine myself at present to a comparative statement of the financial statistics of the past year, till enlarged experience shall enable me to frame a detailed account more satisfactory to myself and useful to Government.

The following tables will show the gradual though slow progress of the Colony towards improvement, and it is gratifying to state that the increasing cultivation promises a full development of her resources, while the health, peace, and good order of the island continue unabated.

I have, &c.

His Excellency K. B. Hamilton, &c. &c. Governor in Chief. &c. (Signed) S. COCKBURN.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Island of MONTSERRAT for the Year 1860.

Revenue.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 1st Jan. 1860 - -				241	18	5¾
Import duty - -	1,508	15	10¾			
Export duty - -	511	2	7½			
Land tax - -	1,235	12	8½			
Liquor licences - -	37	10	0			
Fines and forfeitures -	33	7	11¼			
Boat and porters' licences	3	8	0			
Rent of Fort Barrington	3	0	0			
				3,332	17	2
				£3,574	15	7¾

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Civil establishment - - -	601	9	10
Judicial establishment - -	531	5	0
Poor establishment - - -	560	8	11½
Ecclesiastical establishment - -	207	15	6
Seventh instalment of loan and interest - - -	793	17	4
Gaol expenses - - -	114	9	7½
Public medical attendant - -	128	2	6
Public printing - - -	31	5	4
Repair of public roads - -	106	7	6
Quarantine expenses - -	45	8	6½
Miscellaneous - - -	122	6	4
	3,242	16	5½
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	331	19	2¼
	£3,574	15	7¾

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE from 1857 to 1860.

Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
Year 1857 - -	2,649	3	5¾
„ 1858 - -	3,605	13	1¾
„ 1859 - -	3,250	10	5¼
„ 1860 - -	3,332	17	2

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Year 1857 - -	2,485	9	9¼
„ 1858 - -	2,848	1	2¾
„ 1859 - -	3,260	14	0½
„ 1860 - -	3,242	16	5½

COMPARISON of IMPORTS and EXPORTS from the Year 1857 to 1860.

Imports.

	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
1857 - -	12,783	4	5
1858 - -	17,844	7	6½
1859 - -	19,718	7	2
1860 - -	20,060	4	2

Exports.

	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
1857 - -	24,780	8	0
1858 - -	16,829	17	9
1859 - -	16,746	2	6
1860 - -	17,043	7	0

COMPARISON of the QUANTITY of SUGAR EXPORTED from the Year 1857 to 1860.

Year 1857	Hogsheads	1,019
„ 1858	„	779
„ 1859	„	873
„ 1860	„	807

St. KITTS and ANGUILLA.

No. 14.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hamilton to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

(No. 89.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
October 22, 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Saint Kitts for the year 1860, with the report of Lieutenant Governor Sir Benjamin Pine.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Report on Saint Kitts for 1860.

I.—*General Description of the Island.*

The island lies in latitude 17° 18′ north, and longitude 62° 48′ west. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles, The breadth of its main body is about five miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about two miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile, The total area is 68 square miles.

2. The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. The mountain range slopes on all sides, more or less gradually, towards the sea, except at its south-eastern extremity, where a subordinate chain of hills runs from it towards the sea on the north-east side, sinks rather abruptly into a narrow valley, through which passes the main road, and then it rises again in a series of low hills and narrow ridges, and sweeps across the island down to the sea on the south-east side. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital.

3. Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands it rises into conical hills, which, covered with grass, prickly mimosas or aloes, traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt pond about two miles in circumference.

4. The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

5. These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with homesteads, mills, and labourers' villages.

The higher slopes of the mountains are clothed with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood.

6. There are, of course, no navigable rivers. Only three of the streams run all the year round; the rest of the numerous torrents which seam the sides of the mountains run down with great violence during rain, but are expended in a few hours afterwards.

7. The scenery of the island is extremely beautiful, combining the grandeur of mountain lands with the softness and richness of more level countries.

ST. KITTS.

II.—*Geological Formation, Soils, &c.*

8. The structure of the island is evidently volcanic, consisting of igneous rocks, mostly basaltic, ashes, and lavas. There is, in fact, the crater of an exhausted volcano near the summit of Mount Misery. It still emits sulphurous vapours; and water collected within is said to attain heat enough to boil an egg. Brimstone Hill, already mentioned, is somewhat exceptional in its formation. Its bulk consists of igneous rock, resembling basalt, with coral and shell limestone lying on its flank, and containing recent fossil bivalves and univalves.

9. The soils of the island consist of disintegrated rocks and ashes, chiefly basaltic, with hornblende, pitchstone, felspar, &c. According as any of these elements predominate, the soil is red, black, or grey.

Clays are found in the mountain land, and in the low ground near Dieppe Bay; scarcely elsewhere.

The soils are everywhere extremely rich, friable, and easily worked.

10. The salt pond in the knob or peninsula yields a considerable quantity of this article. Mr. Sawkins detected a small portion of carbonate of copper in this part of the island.

It was long the prevailing opinion that a silver mine was to be found in the island; but, as a French writer remarked nearly two centuries ago, "its true silver mine is its sugar."

11. *Coasts.*—As the mountains in the main body of the island are confined to the centre, the shores are almost straight, affording no considerable bays or harbours.

The bay or rather roadstead of Basseterre is about two miles wide, formed by two headlands running out nearly at right angles with the coast between them. Its recess does not much exceed half a mile. It is protected against the north and north-east winds, and partially against the west, but not at all against the south and south-west winds.

12. In the peninsula or smaller part of the island the hills jut out into the sea, and therefore the coast is indented with inlets. One of these, situated in the narrow strait which separates this island from Nevis, is said to afford a safe harbour even in the hurricane season. Owing, however, to its distance from the productive part of the island, and the impracticability of land transit to it, it is of no use for commercial purposes.

13. The north-eastern coast of the island is to a great extent covered by coral reefs, which prevent the approach of vessels, except at Dieppe Bay, where the reefs form a sort of harbour, into which vessels of small draught can enter and safely lie alongside of a pier which has just been erected there.

III.—*Climate.*

14. The following table, compiled from a register kept in the town of Basseterre by Mr. Evelyn, the Sub-Treasurer, shows the average daily range of the thermometer and barometer, and the averaag daily fall of rain, for each month during 1860.

	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	8 A.M.	Noon.	4 P.M.	8 A.M.	Noon.	4 P.M.	In. 1/100.
January - -	30·03	30·05	30·03	77·77	81·48	80·60	2·10
February -	30·03	30·05	30·05	77·	80·83	79·55	1·30
March - -	29·98	30·	29·99	77·90	81·09	81·09	3·80
April - -	29·98	29·99	29·97	79·86	82·50	81·53	3·20
May - -	30·	30·02	30·01	82·13	84·51	83·87	·70
June - -	30·	30·02	30·02	82·36	85·16	84·	3·40
July - -	30·	30·01	30·	82·48	85·74	85·16	4·20
August - -	29·70	30·	29·96	82·62	85·90	84·58	11·80
September -	29·94	30·28	30·27	83·10	85·63	85·10	7·90
October - -	29·91	29·92	29·89	82·19	85·19	84·35	8·10
November -	29·90	29·91	29·90	80·63	85·36	83·56	3·70
December -	29·69	29·99	29·98	80·	83·42	83·19	2·20

15. This register, kept on the shore and in the midst of the town, scarcely gives a perfect index of the general temperature of the island. In the country, and especially in the more elevated parts, the heat is some degrees lower.

16. It will be seen that the hottest months of the year are August, September, and October; the coolest, January, February, and March.

17. I should remark that, owing to the mountainous formation of the island, the fall of rain varies very much in different districts.

18. The most prevalent winds are the east and east by north; south-east winds are less frequent. The wind seldom blows from any other quarter.

19. The climate for a tropical one is decidedly healthy. The only sources of miasma and disease seem to be some ponds or lagoons a few miles from Basseterre, which at certain seasons of the year emit an offensive smell, and appear to produce illness in the town.

IV.—*Taxes.*

20. The taxes levied in the island are the following:

1. Customs duties on imports and exports.

A. The import duties are as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Bread or biscuit, per barrel	0	1	0½
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Cocoa, „	0	5	0
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0	0	0¾
„ other than tallow, per lb.	0	0	1½
Cigars, ten per cent. ad valorem.			
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	0	8	4
Fish, dried and pickled „	0	1	0½
Figs, currants, and raisins „	0	8	4
Flour, wheat, per barrel	0	4	2
„ not wheat, and meal „	0	2	1
Grain:			
Peas and beans, per bushel	0	0	6
Oats „	0	0	3
Corn „	0	0	3
Rice, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0½
Liquors:			
Brandy, per gallon	0	1	6
Gin „	0	1	6
Other spirits „	0	1	6
Rum (not foreign) „	0	1	6
Cordials „	0	1	6
Malt, per hhd.	0	8	4
„ in bottles (less 10% for breakage)	0	0	7
Wine, 15 per cent. ad valorem.			
Lumber:			
White pine, per 1,000 ft.	0	8	4
Pitch pine „	0	12	6
Hard wood „	1	13	4
Cedar posts, per 100 ft.	0	8	4
„ per 1,000 square ft.	0	12	6
Shingles:			
Cedar, pine, and spruce, per 1,000	0	2	1
Cypress „	0	4	2
Wallaba „	0	4	2
Staves „	0	8	4
Shooks, per bundle	0	0	4
Wood hoops, per 1,200	0	8	4
Molasses, 8 per cent. ad valorem.			
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Salted provisions:			
Pork, per 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Beef „	0	4	2
Tongues „	0	4	2
Hams „	0	4	2
Other meats „	0	4	2
Butter „	0	8	4
Lard „	0	4	2

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	£	s.	d.
Sugar:—			
Refined, per lb.	0	0	1
Muscavado, per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Snuff „	1	0	0
Stock:—			
Horses, each	1	0	10
Mules „	0	10	5
Asses „	0	4	2
Cattle „	0	4	2
Tobacco:—			
Manufactured, per 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Unmanufactured „	0	10	0
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	2
Articles not enumerated and not comprised in the table of exemptions	8 per cent. ad valorem.		

21. The following articles are free of duty:

Bullion, printed books, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit, not being dried or preserved, ice, maps and charts, machinery and apparatus for mills, steam engines, and for the manufacture of sugar, green vegetables, poultry, plants, and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, turtle, rabbits, pigs, goats, sheep, manures, oil cake, chaffcutters, hoes, cane bills, ploughs, harrows, and coal.

22. B. There are two classes of export duties: one forms part of the general revenue; the other is levied exclusively for immigration purposes.

1. The former duties are as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per hhd.	0	4	2
„ „ tierce	0	3	7
„ „ barrel	0	0	6¼
Rum, per puncheon	0	2	1
„ „ hhd.	0	1	0½
Molasses, per puncheon	0	1	0½
„ „ hogshead	0	0	6¼
„ „ barrel	0	0	3
Salt „ „	0	0	1
Touslesmois and arrowroot, per 100 lbs.	0	0	6
Cotton „	0	1	0
Potatoes, per barrel	0	0	3

2. The export duties for immigration are:

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per hhd.	0	2	1
„ „ tierce	0	1	9½
„ „ barrel	0	0	3⅛
Rum, per puncheon	0	1	0½
„ „ hhd.	0	0	6¼
Molasses, per puncheon	0	0	6¼
„ „ hhd.	0	0	3⅛
„ „ barrel	0	0	1½
Salt, per barrel	0	0	0½

23.—C. Besides the foregoing, the following duties on exports are levied on the shipping:

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per hhd.	0	2	0
„ „ tierce	0	1	8¾
„ „ barrel	0	0	4
Rum, per puncheon	0	1	6
„ „ hhd.	0	0	9
Molasses, per puncheon	0	1	6
„ „ hhd.	0	0	9
„ „ barrel	0	0	4½

24.—2. Tonnage duties are:

1*s.* 6*d.* per ton measurement.

But if a vessel is not fully laden, or it is not intended to discharge the whole of her cargo, the master of her has the option of paying a certain duty on packages in lieu of the tonnage.

25.—3. The only other taxes of any importance are on licenses to sell spirits, beer, and wine.

26. The export duty in aid of the general revenue requires explanation. By the old law of the island, the land was charged with the payment of the clergy, and the maintenance of the churches and parsonage houses. The amount required for the latter of these purposes was levied by the parish vestries by assessment. In 1850 an Act was passed abolishing vestries, and relieving the land of all the above-mentioned charges, which were thrown on the general revenue. In lieu of these charges, and ostensibly to compensate the general revenue for taking them over, the export duty in question was imposed. For the same purpose a house tax was also at the same time imposed; but it was abolished in 1859. It did not produce much more than 325*l.* per annum.

27. This export duty was intended to fall on the land, and it probably does so. It is, however, a very inadequate compensation for the charges from which the land was relieved. In 1860 these charges amounted to 4,100*l.* while the amount produced by the tax was only 2,308*l.*; and in other years the disproportion has been greater. From the time the Act took effect to the end of 1860, the whole produce of the tax, together with that of the house tax, has not much exceeded 23,000*l.*, while the expenditure it was supposed to meet has amounted to nearly 37,000*l.*

28. By the above measure, therefore, the land has gained nearly 14,000*l.* at the expense of the general revenue.

29. It will be observed that the duty on flour is 4*s.* 2*d.* per barrel. Taking the average original cost of the barrel at about 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, the tax amounts to nearly 18 per cent. ad valorem.

This is a high tax on an article so necessary as flour to the comfort and well-being of the people in this island, where very little Indian corn is grown.

The tax produces nearly 3,000*l.* per annum, or about a seventh part of the entire revenue.

30. It will be noticed, on the other hand, that articles of luxury, such as wine, beer, cigars, &c., are very moderately taxed.

31. The tax on non-specified articles, of eight per cent. ad valorem, is higher than that of Antigua. It is said in this island to fall on the importing merchant. I am aware that in small communities there often exist causes which disturb the general laws regulating the incidence of taxation. Such may be the case here; but I am disposed to think that at least a part of this tax falls on the public in general.

32. The Table of Exemptions is very large, and in its working it is made to include every kind of article used in the growth and manufacture of sugar.

The extent to which these exemptions operate is shown by the fact that during the last five years the average value of the exempted articles has been about 18,000*l.* per annum, or nearly a seventh of the average total value of the imports.

33. In reviewing, therefore, the whole system of taxation, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the land scarcely bears its fair proportion of the burden.

34. The taxation is, however, as a whole, very light. Taking the revenue at about 20,000*l.*, and the population at about 24,500 souls, the average taxation is little more than sixteen shillings a head.

35. It will be observed that there is no direct taxation in this island. Some years ago a tax was laid on the Negro plantations, for the support of schools for the labouring class; but it was shortly afterwards taken off, I believe because it was found to fall on the proprietors. I have no doubt this tax was open to improvement in detail, but I think its principle was sound, and that it would have tended to check certain evils to which I shall presently allude as injurious to agriculture.

36. I regret that the principle of direct taxation is not to some extent in force here. I am aware that there are inconveniences connected with it, to which political economists do not always pay sufficient attention, and that for that reason it is unwise to rest the bulk of the revenue upon it. It seems to me, however, that Earl Grey's argument, that a moderate direct tax imposed on people in a similar condition to the labourers of this island would stimulate industry, and engender habits of forethought, is unanswerable.

V.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

37. The revenue is derived from the following sources.

1. The several taxes above mentioned.
2. Fines and fees levied in courts of justice.

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38. The following Table shows the revenue for the years from 1850 to 1860, both included:—

Years	Customs. Imports.	Customs. Exports.	Other sources.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	8,819 17 2	187 3 3	2,803 19 6	11,810 19 11
1851	11,327 15 2	1,949 18 0	4,624 18 9	17,902 11 11
1852	8,967 14 4	1,267 13 7	3,030 6 10	13,265 14 9
1853	9,254 12 2	1,871 15 11	3,080 8 0	14,206 16 1
1854	9,164 6 2	2,173 13 11	3,306 8 5	14,644 8 6
1855	9,470 2 8	2,217 5 6	3,484 17 5	15,172 5 7
1856	9,663 16 2	1,842 2 2	4,688 14 11	16,194 13 3
1857	11,939 16 2	1,969 16 7	5,490 6 6	19,399 19 3
1858	14,819 5 5	2,734 12 1	5,803 1 11	23,356 19 5
1859	10,793 1 11	1,911 13 6	5,139 15 5	17,844 10 10
1860	12,977 18 0	2,308 2 11	5,405 6 2	20,691 7 1

The great increase in the revenue from 1850 to 1851 is, of course, partly to be accounted for by the fact that in the latter year the export duty in lieu of the charges on land before mentioned came into operation.

39. *Expenditure.*—The subjoined return shows the total expenditure for each year from 1850 to 1860, both included:—

	£	s.	d.
1850	10,315	17	7
1851	14,672	7	6
1852	13,090	10	11
1853	12,632	11	0
1854	19,994	11	5
1855	12,782	5	2
1856	16,033	4	5
1857	18,041	4	4
1858	17,013	10	10
1859	18,105	15	0
1860	21,723	6	5

40. The great increase which has taken place in the expenditure is due chiefly to the following causes:—

1. The cost of the maintenance of the ecclesiastical establishment, and the construction and repairs of churches, which since 1851 has been borne by the general revenue. The average of these items has been at least 3,700*l.* per annum.
2. More money has been spent of late years than formerly on public works, most of which have been of great utility.
   The expenditure for roads has also been somewhat increased.
3. Some new items of expenditure have been introduced. The chief of these are for the education of the labouring classes, about 500*l.* per annum; and for the maintenance of the protective force, about 800*l.* per annum. The establishment of the new form of government has increased the expenditure by about 400*l.* per annum.

41. It will be seen that during the period comprised in the above return the average revenue has exceeded the average expenditure by about 900*l.* per annum.
There is, therefore a considerable balance in the treasury.

42. I do not, however, consider that the revenue is at all too great for the present requirements of the island.

VI.—*Imports and Exports.*

43. *Imports.*—The following table shows the value of the imports from 1850 to 1860:—

Years.	Goods liable to specific Duties.	Goods liable to ad valorem Duties.	Goods admitted free of Duty.	Total Value of Imports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	41,439 7 9	50,775 1 11	104 3 0	92,318 12 8
1851	48,614 16 1	63,805 3 4	328 3 9	112,748 3 2
1852	42,275 18 0	34,214 14 1	189 10 2	76,680 2 3
1853	37,928 1 2	53,851 2 3	156 8 3	91,935 11 8
1854	47,512 10 11	60,340 14 8	111 15 0	107,965 0 7
1855	45,826 0 1	42,185 19 4	8,085 11 11	96,097 11 4
1856	55,777 11 4	42,873 1 0	10,354 11 10	109,005 4 2
1857	71,676 19 6	52,230 7 4	20,674 8 0	144,581 14 10
1858	82,819 10 1	59,943 6 9	18,540 7 0	161,303 3 10
1859	41,995 5 0	40,392 11 6	28,447 11 8	110,835 8 2
1860	87,238 1 6	59,432 15 5	11,363 2 9	158,033 19 8

44. *Exports.*—The following table shows the value of the exports during the above period; distinguishing the several articles of which they are composed:—

Years.	Sugar.			Rum.		Molasses.			Touslesmois and Arrowroot.	Salt.	Potatoes.
	Hhds.	Trs.	Bls.	Puns.	Hhds.	Puns.	Hhds.	Bls.	Lbs.	Bls.	Bls.
1850	4,286	162	3,155	353	29	2,595	40	9	295,460	29,018	4,885
1851	7,167	161	4,304	695	17	3,855	6	13	80,320	9,934	8,094
1852	4,410	80	4,725	706	4	1,880	—	4	57,344	—	3,376
1853	6,403	119	4,634	835	69	2,783	15	4	47,093	—	11,827
1854	7,268	119	5,265	1,861	123	3,176	—	7	73,389	24,653	1,139
1855	6,589	202	4,176	1,850	89	1,747	—	1	55,738	19,370	2,250
1856	5,323	224	3,287	1,410	19	1,727	5	39	43,085	23,587	1,570
1857	5,901	128	4,203	1,111	9	1,947	1	21	41,203	24,309	1,136
1858	8,808	84	5,405	1,705	33	3,315	—	60	65,325	11,278	1,673
1859	7,038	50	5,303	1,439	49	2,135	12	75	36,811	1,191	1,328
1860	8,661	79	5,525	1,249	24	3,569	26	188	35,128	2,972	392

Years.	Other Produce.	Total Value of Exports, the produce of the Island.	Total Value of Exports, not the produce of the Island.	Total Value of all Exports.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	1,021 2 6	73,794 3 10	7,139 0 9	81,954 7 1
1851	582 5 0	117,991 12 9	8,036 2 10	126,610 0 7
1852	422 8 0	84,054 12 7	7,264 18 8	91,741 19 3
1853	609 15 9	127,003 4 7	4,199 8 10	131,812 9 2
1854	844 6 0	130,296 18 7	1,948 4 7	133,089 9 2
1855	356 7 3	142,121 12 3	2,163 12 9	144,641 12 3
1856	883 12 2	126,769 19 0	9,879 12 10	137,531 4 0
1857	609 14 8	190,946 19 2	16,631 14 2	208,188 8 0
1858	152 16 4	177,817 14 2	9,930 7 1	187,900 17 7
1859	233 15 6	111,903 7 3	24,374 5 11	136,511 8 6
1860	271 10 0	172,068 7 11	15,099 1 8	187,167 9 7

45. The return is very satisfactory, showing a steady increase in the total amount of the exports, and especially in that of sugar, the staple of the island. It will be seen that the exports of arrowroot and touslesmois have fallen off considerably. I attribute this simply to the extension of sugar cultivation, which has occupied the land and labour formerly devoted to those articles.

46. I shall consider the causes which have produced this great progress in the production of sugar under another head.

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47. *Shipping.*—The following are returns of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards during 1859 and 1860:—

INWARDS.

Nationality of Vessels.	1859.		1860.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	28	7,310	31	8,181
British, Colonial	380	10,008	385	12,072
American	66	8,977	67	9,722
French	26	251	27	149
*Dutch	104	784	150	694
Danish	1	23	1	268
*Swedish	13	29	33	81
Hanoverian	1	163	1	206
Portuguese	—	—	1	131

OUTWARDS.

Nationality of Vessels.	1859.		1860.	
	No.	Tons.	No,	Tons.
British	28	7,152	32	8,512
British, Colonial	383	9,148	387	12,113
American	66	9,506	64	9,357
French	25	234	28	147
*Dutch	88	772	148	686
Danish	1	23	1	268
*Swedish	21	45	33	67
Hanoverian	1	163	1	206
Portuguese	—	—	1	131

* These are small craft from the Dutch and Swedish Islands.

VII.—*Form of Government.*

48. The Government, like that of the rest of the old West Indian colonies, is formed, as far as circumstances admit, on the model of the British Constitution. Its Legislature consists of the Governor, a Council appointed by the Crown for life; and a House of Assembly, supposed to be elected by the people.

49. The Counsil consists of ten members. The Assembly is composed of twenty-four members for this island, and one for Anguilla.

Each of the nine parishes of this island returns a certain number of members. That of Basseterre returns four; each of the others, two or three.

50. The qualifications for voters are any one of the following:—

1.—The possession of a freehold of the yearly value of at least 10*l.* currency.

2.—The possession of at least ten acres of freehold land.

3.—The occupation of premises at a yearly rental of at least 50*l.* currency.*

51. The qualification for a member of the Assembly is the possession of freehold property worth at least 40*l.* per annum currency, or the being heir apparent of a person possessing a freehold worth at least double that amount.

52. There is no registration of persons entitled to vote, but I believe that the constituency of the whole island does not probably exceed 300, of which a large proportion belongs to the town of Basseterre. The franchise in some of the rural districts is particularly limited. In one parish one voter returns two members.

53. Prior to the recent change in the constitution, the Executive power was supposed to reside in the Lieutenant Governor, assisted by a Privy Council, composed of the same members who formed the Legislative Council. By far the greater part, however, of the Executive and Administrative authority was usurped by the Legislature, which exercised these functions by means of numerous joint committees of the two Houses.

* 100*l.* = 225*l.* currency.

54. The Legislature further assumed the right to vote and control the expenditure without any more than a nominal reference to the Governor.

55. By an Act, similar to that of Jamaica, however, passed in 1857, and which took effect at the end of 1858, the following changes were effected:—

56. Instead of the Privy Council an Executive Council was established, consisting of an indefinite number of members to be selected by the Crown from either or both Houses of Legislature. In practice half is selected from each House.

The powers of this Council are precisely similar to those of the former Privy Council. But the Members seem to hold office by a political tenure; and it has been laid down by rule that in debated questions the minority must yield to and support in the Legislature the views of the majority, or retire from office.

57. By the same Act an Administrative Committee was constituted, to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, and three members to be appointed by him; two from the Assembly, and one from the Legislative Council.

The Act does not expressly require these members to be also members of the Executive Council, but in practice this is so, and it is hard to see how it can be otherwise.

This Committee is vested with all the authorities formerly exercised by the several Committees of the Legislature.

The members are, moreover, charged with the preparation of the annual estimates, to be by them submitted on behalf of the Crown to the Legislature. They are also entrusted with the control over the expenditure of the public money.

58. The three nominated members are further, when required, to advise and assist the Lieutenant Governor in the general administration of the Government. They are the organs of the Executive Government in the Legislature, and are understood to hold office only so long as they possess the confidence of the latter.

59. The Act at the same time expressly declares that the Lieutenant Governor shall still be responsible for the Executive Government; and it excludes the Administrative Committee from any exercise of the patronage of the Crown.

60. The foregoing is, I believe, a correct outline of the Constitution as modified by the recent Act. To say that it is an improvement upon the system which preceded it, is small praise; for it is hard to conceive what change could have been made in that utterly vicious Constitution without bettering it. Still the new measure has some intrinsic merits; and it further, perhaps, deserves the credit of containing as much good as the local Legislature would have sanctioned.

61. Its chief and great merit is that it has deprived the Legislature of its exclusive and irresponsible control over the finances.

It seems, moreover, to afford a more ready means than previously existed of communication between the Executive and the Legislature; thus tending to promote their more harmonious action.

62. So far, then, as concerns finance and legislation the recent change has been attended with signal advantage. I have no doubt that under the new system the public funds have been better managed; and that legislative measures emanating from the Executive have been more easily passed than they would have been under the old system.

63. So far, the measure is entitled to unqualified praise. But it contains in itself some defects, and leaves intact in the Constitution other defects which not only mar the efficiency of the Government, but which may hereafter impair the value of the advantages it has conferred.

64. This evil was probably unavoidable, and my able predecessor, under whom the measure was introduced, seemed to regard it rather as a means of effecting a further and more complete reform in the Constitution, than as establishing a really good system of Government.

I entirely concur in this opinion. I think, therefore, that it may be useful to take a general view of the existing Constitution, and to point out the defects still requiring to be remedied.

65. It appears to me that the community is far too small to supply proper materials for two Houses of Legislature consisting together of 35 members.

So strongly is this felt to be the case, that when a vacancy occurs in the Assembly the difficulty is, not to get the best candidate returned, but to get any qualified person returned at all.

66. It seems to me, moreover, that this community labours under one of the greatest difficulties in the way of full responsible government; namely, that as a whole it takes no interest whatever in its working.

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My predecessors have frequently reported on the apathy of the people in this respect, and these reports hold good as to the present time. At the last election for members of the Assembly not more than 85 persons recorded their votes.

The inevitable consequence of this has been that all political power has fallen into the hands of a small body of men who are practically irresponsible for its right exercise. That they have not greatly misapplied this power is owing to the accident of their being under the guidance of respectable men, and certainly is not due to the system itself.

67. The Legislature, however, does some good work, and passes some good laws, so that its defects would not be of much practical importance if they did not present obstacles to the improvement of the Executive branch of the Government, of which I proceed to give a sketch.

68. Before the recent reform there was really no Executive, although, by a singular and ludicrous abuse of language, that abstract term is applied in these islands to the Governor personally.

The only direct powers of this officer were to nominate and suspend public officers, and even those powers he could scarcely exercise free from local control.

The rest of the executive authority was scattered over so wide a surface, among joint committees, boards, and petty officers, as to lose all vigour and energy.

69. Under the present system the evil has been partly remedied. The scattered powers of all the joint committees have been centered in one, with the Lieutenant-Governor at its head. But the real evil of the Government remains, which is that of committing the details of the entire administration to men who are unable to devote their time to the work, or to underpaid petty officers, instead of entrusting such details to adequately paid officers whose business it is to attend to them.

I shall illustrate this by facts.

70. There is, strictly speaking, no Colonial Secretary in this island. The officer bearing that name is not recognized as such in the local legislature, nor is he charged with the performance of any duties belonging to such a functionary in the Crown and newer Colonies. Under the local Legislation he is called Island Secretary, and performs the several duties of registrar of deeds, clerk of the Crown, clerk of all the courts of law, &c. These duties are sufficient to occupy his whole time, and would preclude him from the efficient discharge of other duties under any circumstances.

71. The duties of Colonial Secretary, properly so called, are here performed by a clerk called Private Secretary, whom the island allows the Governor to pay out of his own salary.

Apart from the injustice of this arrangement it is a serious obstacle to the proper transaction of public business.

The clerk or secretary being, of course, liable to be changed with every Governor, there is no officer having permanent charge of the despatches and other public papers, and capable of informing a new Governor of the precedents and traditions of the office.

The consequence of this is that the public records are not in such order as they ought to be. And the local correspondence is not conducted with the order and regularity which prevails where the Government has an official organ.

Moreover, for want of so important an officer as Colonial Secretary, the Governor cannot possibly exercise an efficient control over the public service in general, without personally meddling with details from which the head of every Government, large or small, should stand aloof.

72. It is true that the establishment of the Administrative Committee was apparently designed to remedy this inconvenience, among others, by giving the Governor power to charge each member of it with a particular branch of the service. I have acted on this provision, and have thereby in some respects facilitated the despatch of business. But I do not find that I can thus supply the want of a Colonial Secretary without making a great change, and developing this system of Government to an extent for which, I think the island is not suited. For no member of the committee could usefully fill the office of Secretary without devoting to it the business hours of the day. Now the available members of the committee have other business to attend to, which they could not give up without adequate pay, and the prospect, I should think, of permanent employment.

But supposing the former condition fulfilled, the latter could not be so under a system which requires the committee to leave office when they lose the confidence of the Legislature.

73. Difficulties of a similar kind, but minor in degree, may stand in the way of the efficient discharge by the Administrative Committee of the other functions of the Executive Government.

For example. I have committed the charge of the public works to Mr. Wigley, a member of the Administrative Committee. This gentleman is also Attorney-General, and has a large private practice; but he is a man of great industry and energy, and so he manages to superintend the public works, as far as I can see, with good effect. But what reliable prospect can we have of procuring in future the services of a man fit for the business, and at the same time able to devote his time to it almost gratuitously?

Similar remarks are applicable to the control of the public accounts, and other parts of the service.

74. The only way to render the Administrative Committee really available for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Executive Government would be to invest each member with the charge of a department, and so increase his salary as to induce him to devote his time to the duties of it. But this is, in effect, precisely that kind of party government which the Lieutenant Governor, who introduced the new system, expressly declared it was not designed to establish.

He seems to have shrunk with the repugnance which every sensible man must feel, from the notion of introducing such a form of government into a small colony. He declares "that for such a system the island does not possess the materials, and is altogether unfitted."

75. It seems to me, however, that the new system, in effect, is a government by parties, and is liable to entail many of the evils of that form of government without its advantages. The community is too limited to admit of its being divided into constitutional parties; but no place is too small to be split into factions scrambling for office and emolument.

76. This evil was foreseen with dread during my own administration by that able man, Mr. Burt; for when a proposition was made in the Legislature to increase the salaries of the committee, he opposed it on the ground that it might hold out to men the temptation to seek office for the sake of its emolument.

77. On the other hand, the amount of the present salaries of the members of the committee (only 100*l.* per annum each) fail to afford respectable and educated men reasonable compensation for the loss to their private business of the time they ought to devote to the public service.

78. By a fortunate accident, the present members of the committee are gentlemen living at or very near the seat of government, and are in receipt of official salaries, besides those attached to their political offices. Mr. Wigley is Attorney-General; and the other two hold offices giving them respectively 250*l.* and 200*l.* per annum, only requiring a very small portion of their time. But the position of these gentlemen is exceptional, and quite at variance with that of the rest of the educated class in the island.

79. The ablest writers on the subject admit that responsible government is impracticable in countries where the persons qualified by their intelligence and education to fill high offices are not at the same time in a position to devote their time to the public service without adopting it as a profession.

This is precisely the normal condition of this community. Indeed it might be stated that, with the exception of the present committee, the best educated and most intelligent men in the island are exactly those who apply themselves so assiduously to their private affairs as to preclude them from giving serious and continued attention to public business.

80. Having endeavoured to point out the defects in the existing Constitution, I proceed to submit a few suggestions for their removal.

81. It would certainly be desirable to combine the two Houses of Legislature into one, composed of a certain number of nominees of the Crown, and a larger number of representatives of the people.

The entire number, however, should be far less than the aggregate number of the two existing houses.

82. A twofold advantage would be gained by this measure. The public business would be dispatched with more rapidity, precision, and order, and it would probably become an object of some ambition to obtain a seat in the Legislature.

This would therefore tend to rouse the public from their apathy as to their government.

83. I regard, however, a reform in the Executive Government as of more immediate necessity.

The first object to be sought for is a separation between what may be called the political and the administrative functions of Government. By the former I mean the work of devising and originating measures; by the latter, that of carrying them into execution in detail.

84. I think that the latter functions should, under the Governor, be committed to two or at the utmost three adequately paid and permanent chief officers. One of these should be a Colonial Secretary, in the proper sense of the term; another should be an engineer or

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superintendent of public works; and there might be an auditor or comptroller of finances. But, for the present at all events, the latter office is scarcely required, as its duties might be done by the Colonial Secretary.

85. The political functions of the Executive Government should be performed by the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of an Executive Council, constituted as at present of members having the confidence of the Legislature.

86. The permanent chief officers I have alluded to might sit in the Council to give information and advice as to matters of detail, but decision on political matters should only be taken on the advice of the other members.

The permanent officers could not be members of the Legislature without inconvenience, but they might attend its meetings to give information and assist in the details of business.

87. By a measure of this kind it seems to me all the advantages of the new system would be gained, and its defects avoided. The estimates would be introduced and voted as at present. The expenditure of the money voted would, it is true, be under the control of officers not liable to be displaced by the Legislature, but practically as responsible to it as the present committee, and far more so to the Crown.

Precisely the same facilities for the union of action between the Executive and the Legislature which exists at present would exist under the system proposed.

On the other hand, the management of the details of public affairs, which is a skilled business, will be in the hands of men whose whole time will be devoted to its mastery.

88. I should here mention a suggestion that the advantages sought for by the foregoing proposals might be better attained by subordinating the paid officials to the Members of the Administrative Committtee, so that the former should stand to the latter in similar relations to that in which Under Secretaries of State stand to Secretaries of State.

This, of course, is the only way in which responsible government can be made to conduct properly every branch of the administration; but this community is far too small for such a system; and a fatal objection to it is, that no men of education, really qualified to fill the important offices I have proposed to create, would hold them under gentlemen at most only their equals in social position, and probably their inferiors in official knowledge.

89. The money required to carry out the arrangement here proposed might be procured without additional taxation, if several small offices were suppressed as opportunities occur, and their duties transferred to the proposed or existing departments.

Some of these small offices are filled by men engaged in other business, and some of them are scarcely wanted at all.

90. The distribution, however, of public functions and public money over so wide a surface, among a number of small offices, is defended in this island on several grounds.

One of these grounds is, that it affords a means of subsistence to persons who would otherwise be unprovided for; which seems to be only another way of saying that people fit for nothing else are to be thrown on the public service.

Another ground of defence is, that the system tends to keep up a middle class, which could not, it is said, exist without its aid. It seems to me, however, that a middle class can and in fact does exist, independently of the system. But if this be not the case, I cannot see the value, for any good political purposes, of maintaining a middle class by such artificial means. I always thought that the political value of a middle class consisted in its self-reliance and comparative independence of the classes above as well as those below it.

A third ground on which the system is defended, is entitled to more consideration. It is, that the division of official functions among several officers affords a greater security that these functions will, as a whole, be well performed, than the union of them in one officer would afford; that there is a greater chance that the single officer should fail in his duties than that the whole of the several officers should do so.

This argument would be sound enough if the several officers in question were tolerably paid, and devoted any considerable part of their time to their duties; but as the contrary is the case, it seems to ignore the fact that it is the tendency of division among two or more ill paid, ill constituted offices of duties which can be done by one department, to cause all these duties to be badly done.

Such are the grounds on which the system in question is defended by local authorities; and I cannot close my eyes to the difficulty of effecting its abolition by direct means, and of introducing in their integrity the reforms I have suggested.

91. I think, however, that the Legislature might consent to the appointment of a proper Colonial Secretary if certain arrangements were made, which it will be better to discuss in a separate despatch.

Even this measure would be a great gain to the service; and if a judicious selection were made for the office, it would remedy to a great extent the existing defects in the Government.

92. I consider that a measure I have introduced with the sanction of the Secretary of State will, in time, do much to promote the reform I have indicated. I allude to competitive examination for the service.

I adopted this practice on several occasions, as reported in various despatches, with general, and in some cases marked success.

The Duke of Newcastle recommended a modification of the system, by nomination by the patron of a certain number of candidates presumably qualified, from which number the selection is to be made by strictly competitive examination. This modification seems to obviate all the objections to which the system might otherwise be liable.

93. Apart from the benefit which this system will confer on the public service, and the stimulus it will give to education, it will, I think, indirectly attack the evils to which I have alluded above.

The class of men who seem to have a vested interest in these petty offices will be the most unlikely men to obtain them by examination.

They will, therefore, probably cease to oppose their abolition.

94. In making the foregoing remarks and suggestions as to the government of the island, I am sure I shall be understood as speaking of the system, and not of persons. For the present members of the Committee, from whom I have received all support, I entertain great respect. I know that they participate in many of my views, and that they appreciate the candid expression of opinions in which they do not coincide.

95. *Municipal Government.*—In every parish of the island there formerly existed a vestry with power to levy rates for the maintenance of churches and other matters. This system was abolished in1850, and the powers of the vestries were afterwards transferred to a Committee of the Legislature, and from them to the Administrative Committee.

Within the last year a Municipal Corporation of a very simple form has been established for the town of Basseterre. Its council consists of a mayor and five other councillors. The first election has already taken place, and the council has passed an excellent code of bye-laws; and there seems a fair prospect that the measure will improve the town, and at the same time induce a larger number of persons to take an interest in public affairs.

VIII.—*Legislation.*

96. The legislation of the island seems to me to be in general too complicated for so small a community. This inconvenience seems to have arisen from an opinion entertained here that the island legislation cannot, under the Royal Instructions, deviate from the course of legislation adopted in the Imperial Parliament.

I consider this a narrow and erroneous view of the Royal Instructions, and one entirely at variance with the enlightened policy encouraged by the Colonial Office, especially during Lord Grey's administration,—that of adapting the legislation of a country to the habits and degree of civilization of the mass of the people.

97. There are two branches of English law peculiarly unsuited to small colonies; the system of pleading in courts of law, and the cumbrous and complicated laws relating to real property. Both are in force here; and the result is, that the higher courts are closed against suitors for justice; and that the transfer of the land, though it is of comparatively small value, is extremely combrous and expensive; and withal the titles in some cases are not free from doubt.

98. The chief acts passed during 1860 are as follows:—

1. An Act to prohibit burials within the limits of the town of Basseterre, except at Springfield Cemetery.
2. An Act to establish and regulate a post office.
3. An Act to grant Vincent Ribierre, on certain conditions, the sum of one hundred pounds in aid of an ice establishment.
4. An Act to establish a corporation for the government of the town of Basseterre.
5. An Act to establish a grammar school in the island of Saint Christopher, and to encourage education amongst the industrial classes.

IX.—*Administration of Justice.*

99. The courts of law in the island, are;—

1. The Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. This court has similar juris-

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diction to that possessed by the courts of the same name in England, in civil and criminal cases. It has also the power of an Assize Court, and Court of Exchequer.

2. The Court of Chancery. The Lieutenant Governor is Chancellor, but seems to possess no other title to the office than the fact of holding the Great Seal. I observe, however, by the old books, that during the last century several acts were passed to establish a Court of Chancery, of which some were disallowed, others were allowed to expire. I cannot find any copy of the acts, nor any account, of the grounds of their not being kept in force.

   By local enactment, the Chief Justice is appointed Vice Chancellor, and is invested with all the equity jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor. This jurisdiction is not taken from the Lieutenant Governor, so that there would seem to be two independent tribunals with concurrent authority.

3. The Court of Ordinary, presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, has jurisdiction as to wills, letters of administration, &c.
4. The Divorce Court, constituted under a recent Act, has the jurisdiction of the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" in England.
5. The Vice Admiralty Court.
6. The Small Debts Court, which is presided over by the Chief Justice, and possesses, with the usual exceptions, jurisdiction in civil cases, when the amount in dispute does not exceed twenty-four dollars.
7. The Courts of the Magistrates in Petty Sessions possess nearly the same jurisdiction as similar courts in England.

100. The civil process and pleading in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas are nearly the same as those of the English courts twenty or thirty years ago, and are so cumbrous, complicated, and expensive as to amount to a denial of justice to poorer suitors.

The proceedings in the Court of Chancery are even more complicated and expensive, so that for years past no suitor has been bold enough to seek "relief," at its hands.

The process of the Small Debt Court is simple and tolerably cheap.

The proceedings at Petty Sessions are nearly the same as in England.

101. The following return shows the number of cases which came before the Civil Courts during 1860.

Queen's Bench and Common Pleas :—		
	Judgments	19
	Discontinued	7
		26
Chancery — Vice Admiralty		None.
Small Debts Court :—		
	Judgments	649
	Discontinued	151
		800

102. Nothing can more clearly show than the above return to what an extent the expense and complication of the proceedings in the higher Civil Courts debar the people from resorting to them. While eight hundred cases came before the Small Debts Court, only twenty-six came before the Common Pleas, and none whatever before the Chancery. It is evident that this vast difference cannot be wholly explained by the assumption, that it represents the difference between the cases arising, in which the amount in dispute is under, and those in which it is above, twenty-four dollars.

I hope shortly to see a complete reform in the higher Courts, so as to render their proceedings simple and inexpensive.

103. All the petty sessions were until lately held before two unpaid justices of the peace. In June last, however, the act came into operation which made the superintendent of police police magistrate for the rural districts; and directing him to sit at every session along with an unpaid justice. For the town and its neighbourhood the Sessions are constituted as before. The recent change has certainly done good.

The sessions are held regularly once a week in each of the five rural districts, and greater uniformity has there been introduced in the decision of cases.

104. There is still, however, frequently much discrepancy between the decisions in the rural and town Sessions, especially as to the amount of punishment awarded. I consider

that the administration of justice in all these courts never will command the full confidence of the mass of the people while planters and others having local interests take part in their proceedings.

I believe the majority of the magistrates are quite impartial, and that some of them lean even too much to the side of mercy. The former the people look upon as their enemies, the latter as their friends. But they do not regard the magisterial bench as a whole with that respect and wholesome awe with which it ought to be viewed. No greater service could be done to the entire community than the vesting all the judicial authority in paid officers with no local interests. It is the true interests of the planters themselves to relinquish the habitual exercise of judicial authority. In a large part of the cases which come before them they are directly or indirectly concerned, and they are often prevented by that fact from dealing with such cases with the severity which the protection of their property requires; while their decisions, be they what they may, are looked upon with suspicion.

105. I regret to say that the administration of justice in all the courts of the island is brought into doubt and uncertainty by the general disregard entertained by a large class of the people for the sanctity of an oath.

It is to be regretted that the legislature has tended to foster this evil by multiplying the cases in which an oath is required, by introducing an enactment of the British legislature which requires a person wishing the attendance of a witness before a magistrates' court to swear that his evidence is essential, and that the witness will not appear unless he is summoned. Of course this oath is continually made, and upon very vague grounds.

It may seem strange at first sight that this levity with regard to perjury should coexist with a strong fanatical belief in religion which prevails among the negroes. But the same vice was common in the darkest and most superstitious part of the middle ages, when men continually forswore themselves on relics, in the virtue of which they firmly believed. This parallel seems to suggest a doubt whether the British legislation of this age, in regard to evidence, is applicable to people in the condition of the negroes of these islands; yet all of it has been introduced, including the laws admitting the oath of the parties to a suit.

106. Another serious impediment to the detection of crime, and the administration of justice, is the utter unwillingness of the people to inform against offenders whom they themselves are not personally interested in bringing to justice. I fear I must say that this sentiment prevails almost universally among the lower classes. I know myself of persons who would not themselves steal the value of a pin, who would nevertheless see, and I have no doubt with great regret, thefts committed which they are bound by their position to denounce, but would shrink from doing so.

I consider that this sentiment arises in part from a repugnance to denounce men of their own colour and race; partly from the fear still too prevalent of Obeah; and partly from the want of moral courage, which is one of the besetting faults of the negro race.

107. Moreover, offenders against justice are not regarded with that disrespect which they meet with in more enlightened countries. On the contrary, persons convicted of serious crime are, after completing the term of punishment, received back into society with open arms, and merely regarded as unfortunate individuals. The marshal has informed me, that the newly liberated convict is sometimes received at the prison by a deputation of friends, and that a feast or dance is given on the occasion.

108. *Statistics of Crime.*—The following are returns of crime for the year 1860:—

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Population at last Census.	Period.	Sex.		Felony.			Misdemeanor.			Vagrancy.			Liquor Acts.		Road Acts.	
		Males.	Females.	Committed for Trial at Superior Courts.	Summarily convicted.	Dismissed.	Committed for Trial at Superior Courts.	Summarily convicted.	Dismissed.	Committed for Trial at Superior Courts.	Summarily convicted.	Dismissed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
20,741	1860.	1,968	971	28	66	106	7	1,486	1,070	—	37	5	5	2	93	34

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SUPERIOR COURTS.

Offence.	Sex.		Convicted.	Acquitted.
	Male.	Female.		
Assault and inflicting bodily harm	3	—	2	1
Concealing the birth of infant	—	1	—	1
Cattle stealing	1	—	1	—
Embezzlement	1	—	—	1
Uttering a forged instrument	1	—	1	—
Killing and maiming cattle	2	—	1	1
Larceny to value 5*l.* in dwelling-house	4	1	4	1
„ simple	8	1	5	4
Manslaughter	2	—	2	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	—	—	1
Rape	3	—	—	3
„ assault with intent	1	—	1	—
Receiving stolen goods	1	—	1	—
Sheep stealing	4	—	4	—
Total	32	3	22	13

109. These returns, compared with those of 1859, give the following results:—

Convictions in the Superior Courts—

1859	30
1860	22

All these were felonies.

Summary convictions by magistrates:—

	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.
1859	52	1,559
1860	66	1,621

110. I regret that these returns do not afford an adequate index of the amount of offences against the law; for a practice of compounding felonies and misdemeanors has prevailed in this island to a very large extent, as is shown by the following returns for 1860, as furnished me by the superintendent of police:—

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felonies.			
Arson	2	—	2
Cutting and wounding	5	—	5
Killing and maiming cattle	3	4	7
Stealing under 3*l.*	16	10	26
Attempting to break into dwelling-house	—	1	1
Rape	3	—	3
Misdemeanors.			
Larceny of trees, &c. growing	3	3	6
„ fruit and vegetable productions	21	29	50
„ sugar canes, growing	49	18	67
Malicious injury to property of all kinds	11	2	13
Masters and Servants Act.			
Offences by masters	4	—	4
„ servants	55	18	73
Other misdemeanors, as assaults, abuse, trespass, &c.	248	107	355
Total	420	192	612

111. In all these cases, I am informed, the alleged offenders were summoned or otherwise brought before the courts. It will be seen that 44 felonies were compounded, some of them of a serious nature. The number of thefts of trees, canes, and other vegetable products compromised amounted to 123, and of cases between masters and servants so disposed of was 73.

Major Vivian considers that most of these cases must either have been so frivolous that the complainants were ashamed to prosecute, or that they were compromised on terms very advantageous to them. He inclines to the latter view, and has stated that he has received reliable information of a practice prevailing in some quarters of compromising thefts of crops, and breaches of contract, on the condition that the offender shall do an

amount of gratuitous labour. I need scarcely point out the mischievous tendency of this practice, from whatever cause it may arise.

Instructions have been given to take the most stringent measures for stopping this practice, and I have no doubt that they will be carried out as far as practicable by the police magistrate.

X.—*Population.*

112. The following is an abstract of the census, taken on the 8th of April last, furnished me by the Registrar General:—

	Males.			Females.			Total of both Sex.	
	Under 10 years.	10 years and upwards.	Total.	Under 10 years.	10 years and upwards.	Total.	Census. 8 April 1861.	Census. 1 Jany. 1855.
St. George, Basseterre:								
Town - - -	726	2,108	2,834	788	2,982	3,770	6,604	4,684
Rural - - -	75	295	370	73	261	334	704	635
Total - -	801	2,403	3,204	861	3,243	4,104	7,308	5,319
St. Peter, Basseterre -	294	740	1,034	250	768	1,018	2,052	1,915
Trinity, Palmetto Point -	150	384	534	156	395	551	1,085	964
St. Thomas, Middle Island -	370	750	1,120	358	892	1,250	2,370	1,994
St. Ann, Sandy Point -	470	1,036	1,506	459	1,427	1,886	3,392	3,169
St. Paul, Capisterre - -	231	547	778	235	648	883	1,661	1,558
St. John, Capisterre - -	351	839	1,190	403	796	1,199	2,389	2,403
Christ Church, No. 1 -	312	761	1,073	307	886	1,193	2,266	1,661
St. Mary, Cayon - -	227	637	864	242	674	916	1,780	1,758
Total - -	3,206	8,097	11,303	3,271	9,729	13,000	24,303	20,741

113. By this return it appears that the population has increased by 3,562 souls since the census of 1855.

A part of this increase is due to immigration. Since 1855 about 620 Portuguese from Madeira have arrived in this island; of which, probably 50 have since left it for other colonies. A small number of refugees from the Dutch islands, where slavery still exists, and also some few persons from the neighbouring French and Swedish islands, have settled here since 1855.

After making allowance for these accidental accessions, it seems that the natural increase of the population has amounted to about 3,000 souls. It is, however, impossible to come at an accurate estimate of the increase without a knowledge of the number of persons who have emigrated from this island during the period in question. The returns furnish no information on this subject; but the increase in the excess of females seems to indicate that such an emigration has taken place to some extent.

114. It appears that the population of the town of Basseterre has increased to the extent of 1,920. As to the rest of the population, the census does not distinguish between the part of it settled in the towns and villages and the part of it settled on estates. I am of opinion, however, that a general migration has taken place of late years from the latter to the former. The evils resulting from this migration are so well stated in a sermon lately preached by the bishop of the diocese at Antigua, that I take the liberty of transcribing the passage. "Whatever, also, may be said of the wisdom and the "policy which in the first instance encouraged if not compelled them to remove from "the soil which they cultivated, and to form villages, which now present so marked a "feature in our social arrangements, the effect of it, as a matter of fact, has been to "isolate the labourer. It has thus diminished the opportunities of those kindly influences, "on the part of the employers or their representatives, which tend so powerfully to "bind society together, and to exercise a beneficial and humanizing influence on the "labouring poor. How great soever were the acknowledged evils of slavery, it must be "confessed that the dangerous power it gave to the few was often exercised in a "benign and paternal spirit. On the other hand, unspeakable as are the blessings of "freedom, it has lost to the subjects of it much of that attention to their comforts and "their wants which was the only redeeming feature in the system that has passed "away."

115. It will be seen by the return that in the town of Basseterre there is a great excess of females over males, and that the excess is chiefly in the number of persons above 10 years of age.

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116. Subjoined are abstracts of the births and deaths during 1859 and 1860.

1859.

No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 Year.		One Year and under.		Complexion.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.
1,072	284	292	274	222	83	179	810	783	166	147	63	69	198	140	79	142	562

1860.

No. of Births.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Complexion.			No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 Year.		One Year and under.		Complexion.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.
1,110	302	317	253	238	90	182	838	1,065	177	197	129	129	234	199	100	188	777

117. The tables show an increase of 38 in the number of births in 1860 compared to 1859. But they exhibit the large increase of 282 in the number of deaths. The Registrar attributes this partly to the prevalence of diphtheria, which carried off 165 persons in 1860, and partly to other causes, showing, as he considers, "that there is still room for the application of medical care."

118. The loss to the population from premature births is stated by the Registrar to have been 71 in 1859 and 68 in 1860, or between 6 and 7 to 100 of living births.

119. It will be seen that the illegitimate births bear a large proportion to the legitimate, being in 1859 496 to 576, and in 1860 being 491 to 617.

120. The following is a classified Return of causes of death in 1860 furnished by the Registrar:—

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Adults.		Under 14 and over 1 Year.		One Year and under.		Complexion.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.
I. SPECIFIC CAUSES.										
A. GENERAL DISEASES.										
Zymotic, (epidemic, endemic, or contagious) -	325	16	32	78	75	61	63	28	60	237
B. SPORADIC DISEASES.										
Dropsy, Cancer, and other diseases of uncertain or variable seat.	38	21	9	4	1	—	3	6	10	22
Tubercular diseases - - - -	39	11	20	4	3	1	—	5	9	25
Diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves and senses.	50	9	13	3	3	14	8	2	11	37
Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels - -	10	6	3	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration.	67	10	17	6	6	18	10	8	8	51
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion.	237	38	24	26	29	61	59	21	42	174
Diseases of the kidneys - - -	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3
Childbirth, diseases of the womb, &c. - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c. -	5	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, &c. -	37	11	18	—	3	3	2	3	7	27
Premature birth and debility - - -	134	9	20	1	1	61	42	11	27	96
Age - - - - - - -	47	18	29	—	—	—	—	3	3	41
Sudden - - - - - -	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Violence, privation, poison, and intemperance -	65	23	6	6	8	12	10	5	9	51
	1,063	176	197	129	129	233	199	100	188	775
II. Causes not specified - -	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
TOTALS - -	1,065	177	197	129	129	234	199	100	188	777

121. The local legislation has endeavoured to supply the people with medical aid by dividing the island for the purpose into five districts, in each of which is a paid medical man, whose duties are to attend women in childbirth, and children under nine years of age, belonging to the labouring classes.

Further, there is an excellent hospital in Basseterre, founded under the auspices of Lieutenant-Governor Cunningham, and aided by the liberality of his relatives.

Notwithstanding these excellent arrangements, there is still, as the Registrar General remarks, room for improvement in the medical treatment of the lower classes. Ignorant midwifes are still resorted to instead of medical men, and do much mischief.

Medical aid in such cases is only provided gratuituously for destitute women, but many who do not come under that category avoid calling in regular practitioners, on account of the expense. Perhaps, therefore, the best remedy for this evil would be to induce females to obtain elementary instruction in midwifery, to give them certificates, and to forbid, under penalty, any others from practising.

123. The last census return has failed to give the number of houses in the island.

The census of 1855 returned the number at 5,175, so that the number at present is probably about 5,500. This gives about 4½ to a house; a large number, considering the size of the generality of the houses.

124. The houses of the lower classes are generally speaking wooden erections, about 14 feet square, consisting of one or at the utmost two rooms. A European lady lately compared them to bathing machines with the wheels off; a comparison scarcely complimentary to the latter. These houses rest on posts or blocks of wood, a foot or two from the ground, sometimes on the ground itself.

They are not considered as attached to the freehold, but as chattels removable at pleasure. Such removals are constantly taking place, either by order of the owner of the soil, or from the caprice or necessities of the occupiers. The ground on which the houses stand is rented, and sometimes the houses themselves are hired from people who do not own the soil. The precariousness of this tenure has a bad effect on the habits of the people, contributing to render them indifferent to the cleanliness and comfort of their dwellings.

The furniture of their houses consists generally of a sack stuffed with grass for a bed, sometimes a bedstead, two or three boxes which serve at once for wardrobes and chairs, and a looking-glass.

Yet the occupants of many a one of these untidy hovels are dressed out in an expensive style on Sundays and other holidays, and the head of the family rides his pony.

125. The habits of the people are not conducive to health. They do not attend so scrupulously to cleanliness as the African negroes.

They sleep sometimes seven or eight in one of these wretched houses, with every door and window closed.

The chief food of the labouring people consists of pickled fish, meal, common vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, and breadfruit, and a sort of olla podrida, consisting of pigeon-peas, greens, and other ingredients boiled in a pot.

Their meals are taken only twice a day; about noon and late in the evening. The labourers generally leave their homes in the morning fasting, and on reaching the scene of their labours they drink cane juice, sometimes rum.

This fare seems scarcely sufficient to enable the people to endure the fatigue of field labour. Their wages, however, would afford them better food, but they prefer spending them in buying horses to ride, or fine clothes to make a show on holidays. Some few, however, thus deprive themselves and their families of wholesome food with the more laudable object of purchasing horses and carts and cattle in order to gain an independence.

126. Serious crime is comparatively rare; but I fear it must be admitted that the mass of the lower order have no respect for the rights of property, so far as concerns field and garden produce, and articles of small value.

It is, however, a curious fact that by the side of this dishonesty as to the foregoing articles, there exists in the rural part of the population such abstinence from theft as to articles of greater value that people may, in the country, sleep with their doors open, and silver lying on their side-boards.

127. The unhappy disregard of a large class of them for truth has been stated in another place.

In other respects the negroes in this island have most of the good qualities of their race in Africa. They are kind-hearted, religious according to their light, and if properly treated are docile and obedient.

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129. No late census distinguishes the race and colour of the population; but I have arrived at the conclusion that the number of persons of white blood is about 2,200 including the Portuguese, and that there are about 3,500 persons of colour.

130. In this as well as others of the older West Indian Colonies there is a considerable number of poor whites; some of them belonging to families once opulent; others are the descendants of European artizans and labourers. The latter are mostly engaged in fishing. They have not the stamina for hard work, and are at any rate too proud to submit to it.

131. The only institution maintained by the public for the relief of the poor is the poor-house in Basseterre, into which are admitted destitute persons unable to support themselves by reason of age or infirmity.

But as there is no provision for giving out-door relief, a very large class of persons, who cannot be expected to enter a poor-house, consisting of the poor whites I have just mentioned, and indigent coloured persons, are beyond the reach of the poor law, and are thrown on the feeble and uncertain support of private charity. There are one or two private societies for the relief of the poor, but their funds are too small to make much impression on the mass of indigence existing in the community.

XI.—*Agriculture.*

132. The agricultural progress of the island of late years is shown by the return of exports already given.

In order to give as clear a view as I can of the effect which negro emancipation has exercised on this interest, I subjoin a table, showing by quinquennial averages the sugar crops of the island for twenty-five years previous to and for the same period subsequent to the passing of that measure.

Years.		Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Equal in Hogsheads.
1810	1814	7,326	1,160	1,431	8,085
1815	1819	5,917	797	893	6,412
1820	1824	6,998	417	598	7,282
1825	1829	7,275	448	892	7,609
1830	1834	6,974	422	3,783	7,658
1835	1839	5,540	263	3,745	6,142
1840	1844	4,835	189	2,827	5,201
1845	1849	5,615	295	3,927	6,252
1850	1854	5,907	128	4,417	6,544
1855	1859	6,732	138	4,475	7,383

133. It will be seen by the table that during the latter of these periods there has been an apparent decrease in the total production compared to the former of about 5,524 hogsheads. About 2,000 hogsheads must, however, be deducted from the amount to make allowance for the larger size of the hogshead of late compared to former years. The true decrease is therefore about 3,524 hogsheads.

This slightly unfavourable result is, however, amply compensated by the cheering facts shown by the table, that while during the twenty-five years of slavery the production of sugar declined, during the twenty-five years of freedom it steadily rose; and by an inspection of the table of exports it will be seen that this upward progress has continued to the end of 1860.

134. It has been frequently asked, why it is that this island has emerged out of the difficulties attendant on emancipation, and has enjoyed so much agricultural prosperity, while so many other islands similarly situated, and having the same form of government, have sunk into decay. The question has attracted the attention of the French governments in these parts and their consul has been instructed to try to answer it.

135. I do not pretend to be able wholly to solve this question; but I will suggest a few considerations which may perhaps help others to do so.

136. 1.—I consider that the island owes a great part of its prosperity to its physical formation, of which I have, for this reason, given as minute an account as I could.

It will have been seen that the circular belt of land lying round the skirts of the central mountain range, though small in extent, possesses nearly every element necessary fro fertility, for facility of cultivation, and for means of transit. Its soil is at once rich

and so light and friable as to be easily worked. The land consists almost entirely of gradual and even slopes, naturally drained, and every where accessible to the plough. It is, at the same time, sufficiently depressed, as it approaches the sea, to permit a nearly level road to traverse its entire circle, and practicable bye-roads to cross it in every direction. Immediately above this belt is a circle of cool hill sides, affording excellent pasturage for the cattle required to work the land; while higher still are woody mountain tops attracting the rain and mist, and supplying at once water and wood.

If we compare this formation with that of most of the other islands, we shall find that the advantages are greatly in its favour.

The more level islands, such as Barbadoes and Antigua, are subject to droughts, and the soil of the latter is much stiffer and harder to work. In the elevated islands, such as Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Vincent, and Grenada, the mountains, instead of being confined to the centre, as here, traverse the land in every direction, presenting immense difficulties to the construction of roads for the transit of their produce.

137. 2.—The population of the island bears no unfair proportion to its entire area, being about 360 to the square mile. But the area for tillage is only about 28 square miles, and to this the population is in the proportion of about 875 to the square mile.

138. 3.—In addition to her native population, the island received about the years 1846–1849 two cargoes of Africans, and since the year 1856 she has received about 600 Portuguese from Madeira. This immigration (small as it was) sensibly aided agriculture, both directly, by supplying more hands, and indirectly, by the impulse it gave to native industry. I am informed that several estates now prosperous would have been abandoned but for this assistance.

139. 4.—I consider that the prosperity of the island is further in part due to the fact, that a large number of estates have changed hands since emancipation, and have been bought at such low prices as to give a large return for capital, and so to encourage enterprize. The new purchasers, moreover, have, generally speaking, been men possessed or having command of capital.

140. 5.—Further, negro emancipation, by diminishing, at least at first, the amount of reliable labour, compelled the planters to resort largely to implemental husbandry, for which, as I have said, the island is peculiarly suited. So great has been the extent to which this reform has superseded the necessity of manual labour, that I am told of estates which are worked with a fourth of the hands employed in slavery times.

141. 6.—Perhaps I ought to assign as an additional cause of this prosperity that the evils of that form of government which has tended, in my opinion, to ruin other islands, have been here to a great extent counteracted by the fact, that political power has been here confined to the more intelligent and wealthy class. At all events, the government cannot be charged with the offence of neglecting "the planting interest."

142. It might be expected that among the causes of this agricultural prosperity, I should mention the supposed effect of emancipation in increasing the industry of the negro as an estate-labourer. I regret that with a regard for truth I cannot do so. I have lived a large part of my life among negroes, and gladly recognize their numerous good qualities; among which, however, an inclination for active and sustained exertion cannot be reckoned. It may fairly, however, be said that since emancipation the negroes have not retarded the progress of agriculture*, and that they have bettered their own condition.

The Governor of Jamaica remarks at the close of his report that that island presents "at once the strongest proof of the complete success of emancipation as relates to the "capacity of the emancipated race for freedom, and the most unfortunate instance of a "descent on the score of agricultural and commercial importance as a colonial com-"munity."

The former statement may not unfairly be applied to this island. That the latter statement is not also applicable is, I am convinced, owing to the smallness of its area, the lack of waste land, and other causes utterly beyond the control of the emancipated race.

143. The number of estates in the island is 150; of these 133 are under cultivation.

The total number of acres under cultivation is probably about 13,000.

Fifty estates have steam engines; most of the rest have windmills; and a few have cattle-mills and water-power.

144. Multitubular boilers for engines, which cause a great saving of fuel, have been largely imported within the last two years.

* This statement must, however, be modified by what is said in par. 150, 151.

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145. The average cost of making a hogshead of sugar in this island is at least 11*l.*, in some cases much more, in others less.

146. To gentlemen who live on their estates, they afford a very good return for their capital; but I should hardly think that as a general rule the estates of absentees were very remunerative; and this is not to be wondered at. It seems to me that in England the word "estate" as applied to West Indian properties conveys an illusion. These properties are not at all like estates in Europe, from which men receive rents and tolerably fixed incomes. They are much more analogous to manufacturing businesses in England, only that upon them several distinct businesses are carried on, namely, that of the farmer, the miller, the distiller, and the merchant. In Europe a man who should leave such a complicated business to be managed by an agent in one country while he lived in another would scarcely be considered on the road to fortune.

That West Indian properties so managed paid well in former times was due, I am convinced, mainly to the monopoly enjoyed by them in the British market.

147. Now, however, that sugar growing has to fight its own battle it seems rather surprizing that no attempt has been made in our colonies to carry it on according to the rules of commerce by severing some at least of its several branches from one another.

In the island of Martinique the planters have long since got rid of the mercantile part of the business, by selling their produce to exporting merchants on the spot.

Earnest exertions are now being made in that island to disconnect the miller's business, by establishing mills for the manufacture of sugar by persons confining themselves to that branch of industry. The mills are to be established in central spots, so as to be accessible to several estates.

Labour.

148. The relations between the planter and his labourer are scarcely satisfactory; and the blame of it must, I think, be pretty equally shared between them.

I should have great difficulty in stating what are the real wages of the labourers. They are nominally 10*d.* to 1*s.* for men, and 8*d.* for women. But a wretched system of underhand competition goes on for labour between the planters, which consists in offering the labourer "privileges" as they are called; that is, liberty to pasture his cattle on the estates, to take sugar, wood, and other productions, and sometimes to squat. There is seldom any specific agreement on this point, so that the line between the fair use of the "privileges" and theft and encroachment is continually passed by the labourer, and his moral perceptions with regard to the rights of property are obscured and blunted. No system could be better devised than this to make thieves of the labouring population, and so far as concerns field produce of all kinds it has had great success.

It may be asked why the planters should persevere in a system so really opposed to their true interests. The answer seems to be, that owing to the circumstances of the people it is not easy always to procure labour, and therefore the planters try to outbid one another for it. They do not, however, like to raise the money value of labour, for they would have difficulty in lowering it when the exigency for it diminished; whereas "privileges," being undefined, are elastic, and may be expanded or contracted as circumstances require.

The effect of this system has been to diminish the supply of reliable labour, while it has demoralized the labourer.

By availing themselves of these privileges, largely expanding them, and in numerous cases by assuming them without any right, the labourers have acquired so large an amount of stock as to be comparatively independent of labour.

150. In order to ascertain the amount of stock owned by the labourers, as compared with that owned by their employers, I tried to obtain returns as to the point from the estates. I received them only from seventy-six estates, and these are said to be far from perfect. They give the following results;

	Estates.	Labourers.
Horses	300	581
Asses	69	131
Horned cattle	3,845	1,063
Sheep	164	1,193
Goats	30	2,366
Swine	127	2,902

These returns do not include the stock on the remaining 57 estates, some of which are out of cultivation, and overrun with labourers' stock.

Further, they do not include the stock kept by the labourers in the towns and villages, which is very great. I consider, therefore, that to arrive at an approximation to the number of stock owned by the labourers we must at least double the numbers given above.

These numbers will seem very large when it is considered that the whole of the labourers scarcely own an acre of pasture land. A great part of the stock owned by people in the towns and villages are kept by pure trespass. During the day time the beasts are carefully kept up in their owners' premises, and turned loose at night to seek food at other people's expense.

151. Had the privilege system been discarded,—had wages been paid altogether in money,—had thefts and trespasses been stringently repressed by law,—and had the negroes in other respects been submitted to a legislation suited to a people just emerging out of slavery into freedom, instead of being placed at once under a legislation, the growth of a thousand years of freedom and progressive civilization,—had these things or even a part of them been done, I feel assured that the island, with a teeming population, would not have been under the necessity of seeking for labour in distant lands.

152. It is a mournful fact, that with all the physical advantages I have pointed out, and with so large a population, the island has just been compelled to resort, at great expense, to coolie immigration.

XII.—*Public Works.*

153. The zeal and liberality with which public works are carried on form one of the best features in the government of this island.

154. A very beautiful and spacious church has within a few years been erected in Basseterre, at a total cost of about 15,000*l.* It is said to be the finest edifice of the kind in the West Indies, and it would be difficult to meet, even in England, with so handsome a parish church. I am informed that in Mr. Beresford Hope's recent work on Gothic architecture there is a sketch and a favourable notice of this building.

155. Among other works of importance, I should mention that for supplying the town of Basseterre with pure water. This work was designed and I believe set on foot during Sir Drummond Hay's administration, and was prosecuted with great vigour under that of Sir Hercules Robinson. It has been finally completed within the past year, and the pure water of the hills has been distributed all over the town.

156. The chief public works which have been proceeded with during the past year are: —

1. A new pier at Basseterre. This was completed just before Prince Alfred's arrival; opened for use on that occasion; and named after His Royal Highness. There are now two piers in Basseterre.

2. A pier at Dieppe Bay has been commenced and finished during the year; it is in the small harbour mentioned in paragraph 13, and will afford great facilities for the shipment of sugar from the north-west side of the island.

3. A new church has been built in Saint Thomas', Middle Island. It is a very elegant and spacious building. The cost was about 2,000*l.*

4. A work for bringing water into the town of Sandy Point has been commenced, and is at an advanced stage.

5. The works for the supply of Basseterre with water have, as I have mentioned, been completed.

157. *Roads.*—The roads of the island, though improved lately, are still not in a state altogether satisfactory. I attribute this to the defective system of law under which they are maintained.

By the old laws of the island, the roads were kept up under the superintendence of way-wardens, appointed by the people of the several parishes, by the owners of property, who were compelled to furnish slave labour in certain proportions for the purpose.

In 1835, however, after the abolition of slavery, the maintenance of roads was transferred to the general revenue.

By more recent acts the offices of way-wardens have been abolished, and the superintendence of the roads placed under a surveyor of roads, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum, to be assisted by overseers for the several parishes, at stipends varying from 20*l.* to 30*l.*

158. The most defective part of the system is, that as the public roads have never been specified by law, the charge of maintaining a great number of cross roads of only local importance, and roads only useful to individuals, was imposed on the public.

This defect was of no practical importance, while the roads were repaired at the expense of the owners of property. Each estate in its turn could have its road mended at the expense of the other estates, without much unfairness.

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But when the expense of the roads was thrown on the general tax-payers, it seems to me that equity required that a distinction should have been made between the several classes of roads.

It seems fair enough that the general tax-payer should pay for the maintenance of main roads used by all or a considerable section of the community; but it scarcely seems right that he should be called upon to maintain a mere local road; and it seems still more unfair that he should have to keep up a practically private road leading to one estate.

Such, however, is the state of the law, and no less than 138 miles of road are considered entitled to be maintained by the public.

To meet this expense 1,000*l.* is allowed by permanent Act, and additional sums are voted for it as occasions require. These amounts, however, are very far from sufficient to keep all the roads in repair; and hence arises the inconvenience that the surveyor of roads has the invidious task of selecting which roads are to be repaired, and which left alone. He is pestered with applications to mend particular roads, some of them merely useful to one or two persons. I know the surveyor to be above partiality, but in such cases the natural course of things is that the importunate applicant gets his road repaired, while his more quiet neighbour mends his own.

The result as concerns the public is, that the money granted for roads is frittered away on small works, instead of being applied to the complete construction and repair of a few main roads.

I know that the present intelligent surveyor disapproves of the existing system, and for the purpose of amending it he has furnished me with an elaborate list of the roads, classified according to their importance to the public.

XIII.—*Post Office.*

159. The post office was transferred to the control of the local government by a recent Act passed at the instance of the Imperial Government. It is managed by a postmaster, with a salary of 100*l.*

The following is a return of the number of letters which passed through the office in 1860:—

Place.	Received from	Sent to
London	10,111	11,331
Antigua	2,146	1,699
Barbadoes	2,034	1,913
Demerara	951	923
Dominica	293	338
Grenada	536	475
Guadaloupe	502	236
Saint Lucia	22	33
Martinique	138	115
Trinidad	1,364	1,253
Tobago	94	124
Saint Vincent's	403	451
Saint Thomas'	1,782	1,902
Montserrat	318	345
Nevis	61	100
	20,755	21,238

There is no inland post, but letters are frequently sent by the police patrol which passes round the island during the night.

Stamps have not been introduced, but are about to be so.

XIV.—*Ecclesiastical Returns.*

160. The religious denominations in the island are the Established Church of England, the Moravians, the Wesleyans, and the Roman Catholics.

161. The following table shows the number of churches or chapels and clergy belonging to each church, together with the average number of attendants:—

Church.	No. of Churches.	No. of Clergymen.	No. of Attendants.	
Church of England -	10	7	1,795	This return is taken from the Blue Book, but I cannot rely upon it.
Moravians - -	4	5	2,850	
Wesleyans - -	9	4	4,650	
Roman Catholics -	2	1	350	

162. The Church of England is, subject to the bishop, under the government of an archdeacon, whose jurisdiction includes Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands.

It will be seen that the nine parishes of the island are only supplied with seven clergymen. This is in consequence of the Act mentioned in paragraph 56, which, subject to vested interests, consolidated six parishes into three, giving one clergyman charge of two of them. The Act has taken effect as to four of the parishes, and it will do so as to the other two on the vacancy of one of them, so that the clergy will then be reduced to six.

163. I cannot help regarding the measure as an unfortunate one.

No provision was made for building churches and parsonage houses in the centre of the two of the united parishes. The result, therefore, is, that each parish is deprived of one service on Sunday. Moreover, the minister cannot properly superintend his parishioners without an amount of toil which it is not fair to expect a man to undergo in a tropical climate.

164. The Church of England has naturally an uphill task in this island. Having been formerly identified with the slave-owning class, which supplied many of her ministers, she has had among the lower classes to contend with the prestige acquired by the dissenting bodies which so zealously preached freedom. She is slowly and laboriously gaining influence, under the guidance of very able chief pastors; and it is to be regretted that the Government should have discouraged her efforts by depriving her of a third of her clergy.

An insufficient state support seems positively injurious to the Church, because it paralyzes private exertion and liberality, without supplying their place. Such is, I am sure, the case in this island. If you ask a man to subscribe for any purpose connected with the Church, the answer frequently is, "that is the business of the country."

XV.—*Education.*

165. The government aids the education of the labouring class by an annual grant of 500*l.*, to be divided among the schools of all denominations, according to the number of pupils.

The following are returns of the schools receiving such aid, with the average attendance during 1859 and 1860:—

1859.

In connexion with	No. of Schools receiving Government Aid.	Average Attendance.	School Fees.	
			$	c.
Established Church -	16	813	238	26
United Brethren - -	9	575	550	—
Wesleyans - -	8	381	236	31
Total - -	33	1,769	1,024	57

1860.

In connexion with	No. of Schools receiving Government Aid.	Average Attendance.	School Fees.	
			$	c.
Established Church -	13	715	378	78
United Brethren -	8	515	472	56
Wesleyans - -	8	409	266	67
Total - -	29	1,639	1,118	01

166. These returns show a decrease in 1860 of four in the number of schools as compared with 1859, and a decrease of 130 in the attendants, but an increase of $93 in school fees. I cannot regard the decrease in the number of schools as a matter of regret.

The schoolmasters are wretchedly paid, and of course the majority of them are inefficient. The only way to remedy the evil seems to be to lessen their number within certain limits, so as to increase the proportion which each will receive of the small funds available for the purpose.

167. I cannot say much for the education given in most of these schools; but I hope that the Act lately passed for the establishment of a grammar school, and for the efficient inspection of the schools receiving aid, will do much to improve it.

For further information relating to the state of education, I beg to refer to my despatch transmitting the Act in question.

XVI.—*Conclusion.*

168. I now bring this I fear too lengthy report to a close. In the course of it I have found much to praise and something to blame. I have pointed out, not without reluctance, what I consider defects in the institutions and laws of the island. Some of my views are probably mistaken, and if so it will be easy to show their errors; but such is my confidence in the candour and self-reliance of the ruling classes of the island, that I am sure they will allow no prejudices to prevent them from acknowledging defects, and applying the necessary remedies.

169. In speaking of the errors of the lower classes, I have not forgotten that scarcely a generation has passed away since they were freed from slavery, and that these errors, to a great extent, owe their origin to that accursed institution.

I am, however, convinced that the physical and moral condition of this class, unsatisfactory as it is in some respects, is much better than it was formerly. It is difficult to attribute this improvement to any other causes than the influences of freedom and Christianity, and I am satisfied that its progress would have been more rapid had legislative and other measures been adopted calculated to lead the people safely out of slavery into the full enjoyment of freedom.

BENJAMIN C. C. PINE,
Lieut. Governor.

Government House,
1st October 1861.

ANGUILLA.

Saint Christopher's,
Government House,
June 14, 1861.

(No. 39.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have recently visited Anguilla in Her Majesty's gun boat "Skipjack," and I beg to lay before you and the Secretary of State a brief account of the state and prospects of that island, which may perhaps supply the place of a Blue Book report for that part of this government.

I.—*General Description.*

2. The island of Anguilla lies about sixty miles north north-east of this island. It is about sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three miles to one and a half, containing an area of about thirty-five square miles. Some small low islets lie off the coast of Anguilla, which are under the same government. The largest of these is Dog Island.

3. Anguilla is described by Mr. Sawkins in his report as "an upraised coral reef, resting upon igneous rocks." The surface consists, for the most part, of limestone pierced in many places by red ferruginous rock. It is slightly undulated, consisting of plains and basins bordered by low ridges of hills. The soil, composed of a mixture of the debris of these rocks and vegetable mould, is remarkably fertile, capable of producing in good years three or four crops of Indian corn. The island is, however, subject to severe occasional droughts.

4. *Vegetation.*—The surface, where not cultivated, is covered with grass and shrubs. Several of its plants have medicinal qualities, among which I observed the aloe growing in great profusion and vigour. There are but few large trees; not that the island is naturally bare of wood, but that the trees have for years past been cut down to make charcoal. Among those remaining I observed the tamarind, manchineel, and some species of mimosa. I also saw several silk-cotton or pullan trees, the presence of which is said to indicate richness of soil.

5. *Water.*—There are no rivers; but Mr. Sawkins is mistaken in saying that there are no fresh-water springs. There are several, from which good water is obtained.

6. *Harbours.*—There are two or three bays where small vessels may lie in safety. That at Road Town is well protected by headlands, and vessels drawing ten feet of water may be within a quarter of a mile of the shore.

II.—*Former and present state.*

7. In former times the island was productive and prosperous, but of late years it has sunk into nearly total ruin, and a large part of its population has at times been reduced almost to starvation. This has been attributed to the severe droughts which visit the island; but the reasonable presumption that the climate has not undergone any material change during the last thirty or forty years is strengthened by the fact, that salt was, at least so far back, produced in as great quantities as at present, making due allowance for the increased care and expense lately bestowed upon its manufacture. Now in Anguilla, the production of this article requires uncommon drought.

8. Other than natural causes, therefore, must have produced this change, among which the action of negro emancipation upon an island not thickly peopled holds, probably, the chief place. I am, moreover, told that at the time of emancipation many of the people of Anguilla were induced to remove to other colonies where labour was more urgently required and more highly paid.

III.—*Productions.*

9. *Sugar.*—In former times the island produced some sugar, but its soil and climate are evidently not suited for this production. There is still one small plantation in the island, the mill of which is worked by cattle, but does not yield sugar enough for home consumption.

10. *Cotton.*—For cotton, however, the soil and climate certainly are adapted, as that plant, owing to the nature of its root, is capable of enduring a much greater amount of drought than most other vegetables. Accordingly we find that in former times this article was grown in large quantities in the island and was the chief source of its prosperity. I may mention that in the *Penny Cyclopædia* (article "Cotton") it is stated that it was from this island that the famous sea-island cotton was taken to America, and the statement is confirmed by the tradition of the island. The cotton was, of course, not indigenous to the island, and it is not known how it came there, but the fact above mentioned is enough to show the fitness of its soil for the production of the finest kind of cotton known to exist.

11. In addition to cotton, the island possesses two other sources of wealth; namely, phosphate of lime and the salt ponds.

12. *Phosphate of Lime.*—Mr. Sawkins in his report, whilst admitting the existence of phosphate of lime, stated that it was not to be found in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of procuring it. I have reason to believe that Mr. Sawkins was mistaken on the latter point, and it has been stated to me that he was purposely misled by persons

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interested in getting possession on easy terms of the localities where the substance is found. I had not time and opportunity to investigate this subject during my late visit, but I intend to have this done as soon as I can.

13. *Salt.*—The salt ponds are, as your Excellency is aware, worked by a public company, and although the management has not been very good, the yield of salt has been so great as to give employment to a large number of the people, and to assist in improving the condition of the island.

During the year 1860 no less than one hundred thousand barrels of salt of very fine quality were shipped from the island.

This mineral is not, indeed, of itself a very important article of commerce, but it is still very valuable to Anguilla, from the fact that it is precisely in those dry seasons when vegetable productions fail that the yield of salt is most abundant.

IV.—*Prospects as to Cotton.*

14. With these natural sources of prosperity, I cannot help thinking that the condition of the island admits of great improvement. There are already some signs of reviving industry and enterprise among the people. Cotton is again exciting attention. Upwards of sixty acres of it are under cultivation; and last year a quantity of the value of about 400*l.* was shipped. It would be cultivated much more extensively were it not for the extreme poverty of the people, who have not the means of buying gins and other things required for its preparation.

15. To meet this inconvenience, I proposed to the vestry that they should vote a small sum of public money for the purpose of purchasing two or three gins, which should be set up in central places, and of which every grower might have the use upon payment of a small sum to Government towards defraying the expenses.

The vestry gladly adopted my proposal, and I have written to the chairman of the Cotton-Supply-Association in Manchester, setting forth the advantages of Anguilla as a field for the growth of cotton, and requesting him to have the kindness to cause the required machines to be sent out.

V.—*Population.*

16. The population of the island is about 2,500, of which about 100 are white, a considerable number coloured, and the rest black.

17. The black and coloured people are among the most intelligent of their class in the West Indies. This fact has been attributed to the circumstance that these people, owing to their straightened condition at home, are constantly roaming about the other islands seeking employment or carrying on petty trade. The people are, however, generally indolent. This may arise partly from their having at present no incentive to continuous labour. But indolence has, I fear, been fostered by a practice which has been adopted of giving money from the public treasury to poor people during times of scarcity, without reference to whether they were able to work or not. The vestry promise to alter this practice, and to give charity only to the infirm, supplying, when necessary, employment to the strong on the public roads.

VI.—*Government.*

18. The island is a part of the Lieutenant Government of Saint Kitts, and sends one member to the Assembly. For local purposes, however, it is governed by a stipendiary magistrate, paid from home, and assisted by a vestry, of which he is chairman. This body, constituted by Act, is composed of the stipendiary magistrate, the rector, and eleven members elected by the male inhabitants who pay rates or taxes.

19. The taxes levied under the authority of the vestry are:—

1. A house-tax varying from one to eight dollars, according to the size and value of the house. This tax has been increased as to larger houses during the past year.
2. Licences:—
   To sell spirits, 2*s.* 6*d.* per month.
   To sell dry goods, 1*s.* per month.
3. A tonnage duty of 6*d.* per ton.
4. A tax of 2½*d.* per barrel on all salt exported.

This, however, can scarcely be called a tax, for it is strictly speaking the rent exacted by Government for the liberty of using the salt ponds.

20. The powers of this body are, to impose rates and taxes, to superintend public works, to arrange salaries of public servants, and to regulate other matters of minor importance.

It has not the power of enacting byelaws, or of discharging many other duties necessary for the management of local affairs.

21. It is prescribed by the Act that the vestry shall meet on a certain day in every month; but at any other time the chairman cannot convene a meeting, except on the requisition of three members.

22. I consider the system in these and several other respects as defective.

23. The vestry was called together to meet me. I addressed a few words to them, bearing on their duties and the interests of the island. I found them intelligent and reasonable, and they gladly fell in with my suggestions for the improvement of their colony.

VII.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

24. The revenue of the island last year was 414*l.*

25. The expenditure for last year was 240*l.*, consisting chiefly of small salaries to public servants, and rents of public buildings.

26. Till lately the vestry was accustomed to vote money from time to time during the year, and of course without much regard to the state of the revenue.

I have, however, directed an estimate of revenue and expenditure for each year to be submitted to the vestry. A simple form, based on the Crown colony model, was sent to the magistrate, and under his direction the estimates for the year have been prepared, and voted in a very satisfactory manner.

VIII.—*Administration of Justice.*

27. The local courts for the administration of justice are:—

1. The Magistrates' Court, having jurisdiction as to criminal matters of minor importance.
2. The Small Debt Court, having jurisdiction as to cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed 10*l.* sterling.
3. There are also supposed to be Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and Chancery in the island, and the Chief Justice of Saint Kitts visits it once a year to hear cases, criminal or civil, which may be brought before the courts.

28. The administration of justice, especially so far as the latter courts are concerned, is in a very unsatisfactory state. The proceedings are so expensive as to prevent suitors from applying to them, and so complicated as to render it quite a matter of chance whether the true issues are presented to the judge on his flying visits.

29. This state of things seriously impedes the advance of the island.

The titles to land are in many cases very insecure, owing to claims hanging over them which can never be settled without the intervention of Chancery. For example, the land which is partly planted with cotton is subject to a legacy of 500*l.* and interest under a will made twenty years ago. The claimants cannot prosecute their rights, owing to the expense, and the person in possession is afraid to expend money on it for fear of losing it. Several similar cases have been brought to my notice. In other respects titles to land in the island are in a very uncertain state.

IX.—*Agriculture.*

30. I have already noticed the efforts which are being made to cultivate cotton.

31. Agriculture generally is in a very backward state. There is neither a plough nor a cart of any kind on the island, and the only implement of husbandry is the hoe. Still there is a fair quantity of land under cultivation, and Indian corn and other esculents are grown pretty extensively. The island is well adapted for rearing horned cattle and sheep, which are exported to the other islands.

The island also supplies its neighbours with fresh butter, an article of luxury in the West Indies.

The breed of ponies in this island has always been prized in these regions.

X.—*Climate.*

32. The island is devoid of marshes or other sources of pestilence, and is so nearly level as to be swept throughout by the fresh trade winds. It is therefore extremely healthy. Malignant fever is unknown there.

St. Kitts.

XI.—*Religion.*

33. The only religious denomination in the island besides the Established Church is that of Wesleyan, whose members compose a very large part of the population.

There is but one church belonging to the Church of England, and there are three Wesleyan Chapels.

XII.—*Education.*

34. There are two schools in the island belonging to the Church, and several attached to the Wesleyans. I had only time to visit one of the former schools, with which I was very much pleased. Instead of being merely able to give answers learnt by heart as to the subjects taught, as is the case in most schools in Saint Kitts, the children replied to extempore questions with such quickness and intelligence as showed they understood what they were taught.

Great credit is due to the clergyman, Mr. Warnford, and the master and mistress of the school, for their zeal and attention in this respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

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Nevis.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Hamilton to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.

(No. 37.)

My Lord Duke, Leeward Islands, Antigua, May 23, 1861.

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1860, and the despatch of Mr. Musgrave by which it was accompanied, and some observations addressed by me thereon to the Administrator of the Government.

2. This despatch brings to notice, among other things, the disadvantages arising from absence of proper medical attendance which prevails in most of the islands of the West Indies.

3. The bulk of the population consisting of labourers who are averse to parting with money to alleviate even extreme sickness in themselves or families circumscribes the number of medical men within an island, and renders the income of the medical practitioners small and precarious. It is therefore desirable that the Legislature should assist by the establishment of dispensaries, and some addition to the casual revenue of medical men.

4. In other respects the report of the state of the island is satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 24.)

Queen's House, Nevis,
April 23, 1861.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of this island for 1860. It has been delayed by the frequent and protracted illness of the Treasurer, from whom some of the most important tables are obtained. I regret that in completeness, neatness, or arrangement a considerable portion of these returns are not what I should like to transmit; but I arrived here too late in the year to effect much amendment in the mode of preparation or collection of materials. In the smaller colonies, your Excellency is aware, the official machinery is unfortunately not of the same quality nor does it work with the same vigour and precision as that which can be obtained in larger communities.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The comparative statement of revenue shows an increase of receipts, amounting in the whole to 875*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, over those for the previous year. These arise from import

duties, imposed by an Act of the 9th December 1859 on certain articles which had heretofore been free from charges; from liquor licences, under an Act passed early in the year; and from tonnage and package dues, raised under an Act passed on the 11th November 1859, and to be specially applied to the erection of a pier. The other sources of revenue seem to have yielded an average production.

3. There has been more variety in the causes for expenditure, and a net addition to the disbursements of 445*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* On various accounts the payments, indeed, were 1,075*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* beyond what they were in 1859, more than half the amount being made up by the addition to the fixed expense of the Civil Establishment of a paid Administrative Committee, and the larger sum expended on works and buildings in 1860. The remaining difference is to be attributed chiefly to the more punctual liquidation of public liabilities, and to the purchase of furniture for the residence of the Officer Administering the Government. These drafts find a set-off, however, in the reduction of incidental expenses, on the cost of repairs to roads, and in the amount paid during the year on account of the loan from Her Majesty's Government.

Public Debt.

4. The only important public debt at the close of 1860 was the portion remaining unpaid of the Earthquake Relief Fund, from the mother country. The payment appearing in these returns really was on account of the instalment overdue for 1859; but the remittances for 1860 have since been made, and the Colony will, I trust, be able with exactitude to meet the liability for the current year.

5. I found soon after my arrival here, that although the yield of the revenue now established will probably be sufficient in the course of the year to cover all public claims, yet the amount in the public chest was not enough to pay public officers and accounts to the close of 1860. Notwithstanding that the sum of 372*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* collected for the pier fund had been applied to general purposes, I considered it desirable, if possible, to avoid the issue of orders on the Treasury for money which it was known could not be paid, and suggested to the Executive Council that it would be preferable formally to raise a loan of 1,000*l.* for present exigencies on debentures repayable in future years, and to extinguish the outstanding petty liabilities. My proposal was assented to, and a Bill introduced in the Legislature, which has recently received your Excellency's approval. Although the credit of the Colony has been at a low ebb, I have been fortunate enough to negotiate the loan in a neighbouring island. I shall now be able to pay all ordinary public creditors to the 31st March, leaving no debt but that to Her Majesty's Government, beyond the amount of 1,000*l.* repayable to the holder of the debentures by moieties in 1862 and 1863; while at the same time the local Government will be in a position to proceed with the construction of the pier and other public works which are desirable, and I hope provide without inconvenience for the redemption of these obligations in due course.

Works.

6. The building called "Queen's House," intended as a residence for the officer administering the government, who hitherto has been dependent upon chance for being able to obtain a house, is the only public work undertaken or prosecuted during the past year. What is completed is praiseworthy, as your Excellency has seen, but the accommodation as yet afforded is very limited for a family, and out-offices, stabling, &c., necessary for convenience are as yet only in embryo, and cannot be developed until further funds are provided by the Legislature. I hope, however, that this will soon be done, and that a building which might be made a credit to the Colony will not be suffered to remain in its present unfinished condition.

Legislation.

7. Sixteen enactments have been passed by the Legislature during the year. Three had for their object the removal of provisions regarded as objectionable or obsolete, for the prevention or punishment of petty thefts, and of offences arising out of the superstition of an uneducated population, and the establishment of more effectual modes of proceeding in lieu of these. Two appropriated certain funds for the building of the Government House. Two were tax Acts, imposing licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, and continuing rates on horses and carriages. Two established registries of births and deaths, and of persons entitled to elections of members of Assembly; the others were, respectively, a Supplementary Supply Bill for the current service of the year; an enactment regulating the post office on its transfer to the local Government; a provision for the appointment of a paid police magistrate; a measure to give more summary redress

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in cases of minor trespass; an Act to amend the Police Act; a grant of further remuneration to the clerk of the magistrates; and an Act continuing annual aid to the only charitable institution in the Island.

Population.

8. This return, I am glad to say, is furnished, for the last time, from the unsatisfactory sources which alone have hitherto been accessible for the purpose. No census had been taken for 17 years until the 7th of this month, when, with some difficulty, the Legislature were persuaded to join in what may be considered as a national undertaking. And as a registry of births and deaths has only recently been established, the returns of baptisms and burials gave the only means of estimating the subsequent numerical states of the population. My experience in another colony leads me to regard these as very fallacious; yet, as there seems to have been a tolerably regular excess in the baptisms, I find the opinion very generally prevailing that there has been considerable increase in the population since 1844, notwithstanding that the losses from epidemic cholera in 1855 are known to have reached 1,000. I fear that the tables now in progress of compilation from the enumeration of the 7th instant will not support this belief.

9. The Act for registering births and deaths only came into operation in August, and for the first few months was but imperfectly understood and enforced. The returns under it, therefore, for the broken period of 1860, are untrustworthy. For the future we will hope they will be more valuable.

10. I am inclined to doubt whether the returns of burials by the clergy include all the deaths among young children, even after baptism. The mortality among infants is large in all countries; in these colonies unusually so, from the character of the population, their listless disregard of the most ordinary sanitary rules, their small value for domestic ties, and their careless neglect of their offspring, too often regarded as fetters on their independence. And I see no reason to consider the population of Nevis freer than their neighbours from faults which seem common to the race constituting the bulk of the inhabitants. As regards the mass of the people, medical aid may be said to be out of the question, for there is but one professional man in the island; and even where the matter of expense does not prevent his services being sought, distance and bad roads in these few instances often render his aid tardy and unavailing. It appears to be admitted that many deaths take place which might have been averted by timely medical assistance. If this be so with adults, how much more likely in the case of fragile infant life.

11. I have said that I distrust the returns of interments as indications of the true mortality, and I do so because I am aware that the three clergymen of the Established Church in the colony cannot efficiently perform the duties of the five parishes into which it is divided; even if they were all in the prime of life and vigour, were never absent from their cures, and were not subject like other men to long and painful indisposition. But, in fact, one of the incumbents charged with the care of two of the most populous parishes in the island, is in age beyond the three-score years and ten generally regarded as the limit of a man's useful existence; another has but recently returned after an absence of many months on the score of health, during which time no adequate provision was possible for the performance of his duties; and the third is only now recovering from a protracted and very dangerous attack of brain fever. Knowing this, and that even besides the natural and pardonable difficulties in the way of obtaining the offices of the church, in some instances much laxity prevails which should be avoided, and that the clerk in some at least of the country parishes is called upon to do what should be performed by the rector, Your Excellency will not wonder at my finding it difficult to believe that the people do not do for themselves in some cases what the Church cannot be got to do for them, and bury their dead children without reference to ecclesiastical authority, thereby saving much trouble and avoiding some expense. I had strong cause to suspect this in Antigua before the registration of births and deaths; indeed there seemed no other explanation of some discrepancies; and the probability appears to my mind in the case of Nevis even yet stronger.

12. It is difficult,—well nigh impossible, to ascertain this as a matter of fact, without effective machinery for enforcing registration of deaths. But I cannot help regarding the enormous increase in the number of burials returned last year (nearly 63 per cent.) as being the effect of the even as yet imperfect operation of the Registration Act. In future no doubt we shall have more reliable data. Until now it has not been any one's special duty to inquire into these matters, and the listless apathy, constituting the most unconquerable enemy to progress in these small communities, allows even men of intelligence to feel but faint interest in anything which does not immediately touch the little orbit in which their daily life revolves.

13. Yet, when in most of these colonies labour is sorely needed, and in all any accession to productive strength would find ample field for its exercise, to neglect the native population while crying for immigration seems the shortest sighted policy. A small portion of the outlay necessary to introduce foreign labour would do much towards assisting the natives to diminish sickness, and arrest mortality among themselves. In many of the larger colonies the demand for labour has become so urgent that immigration cannot be postponed, while remedies for the evils of which I speak might be concurrent with means for relieving the temporary pressure. But in Nevis I do not believe that the labour is insufficient for the purposes of the land under cultivation or capital invested. The primary object should be to make the most of what is already possessed as population, to preserve it in health, and foster its increase.

14. As tending towards these objects, in the financial scheme for the year submitted to the House was embraced a proposition for the appointment of three medical officers, who, under certain regulations, should be responsible for rendering professional assistance to such of the population as are unable to obtain it for themselves, and at stated rates of remuneration should afford it to all. But the existing pecuniary resources of the Colony do not admit of this measure of amelioration; and it is necessary that special provision should be made for the desirable object. It was therefore proposed that the funds should be raised by taxation on houses and cattle, of which the classes of the population chiefly to be benefited are possessors to a large extent.

15. Some dislike is shown to adopt this mode of providing the means, but I must regard it as a legitimate manner of effecting the purpose. The views expressed by Lord Grey on this subject in his exposition of the policy pursued by Lord John Russell's administration I think are unanswerable. Under the existing financial system of the Colony, these classes contribute nothing to the requirements of the Colony by direct taxation; and it would add eventually much to their moral status if they could be made to feel a healthy pride in furnishing their quota for establishing a remedial system, from which they will directly be the chief gainers. With Lord Grey, I believe that "in "seeking to promote the improvement of a population low in the scale of civilization, "and whose wants are few and easily supplied," it is desirable "to stimulate the industry "of the people by having recourse, at least to some extent, to direct taxation bearing "upon them, as the means of raising the revenue for the public service, and more "particularly for those important objects, — the police, roads, schools, places of worship, "and hospitals," and, I may add, one such as I have just mentioned. What the final determination of the Legislature may be I cannot now predict, but whatever is decided upon as the means of carrying it out, I hope that the very important project of placing medical aid within reach of the general population will not be abandoned.

Miscellaneous Numerical Returns.

16. In this table I note no feature worthy of comment. My attention is rather attracted by the absence of a savings bank, and any friendly or benefit Society in this Island. From inquiries I have made and information I have received, I am convinced that in no place would institutions such as these exercise a more beneficial influence; and I shall endeavour, in the case of the savings' bank, to procure the adoption of the necessary measures by the Legislature; in reference to the friendly societies, to incite the clergy and others who may use influence in this field, to encourage their establishment.

17. There is no Bank of any kind in the Island, and the labourers or holders of small plots of ground cultivated to a profit have no place of safe deposit for the little surplus funds which they may in course of time accumulate. I am informed the belief is prevalent that the aggregate of these is considerable, and that losses to their owners are not unfrequent from theft or accident—in cases of fire, for example. There is little doubt that the last murder for which the criminal was executed in the Colony arose from the circumstance of his stealing a large sum of money from the man whom he afterwards murdered, and who had suspected and accused him. It would of itself, therefore, be a great boon to afford the mass of the people a place of safe custody for their earnings, for which they may obtain a small interest. And I need not here insist upon the advantages accruing from the growth of habits of thrift, frugality, and forecast among a people naturally wasteful and improvident, nor attempt to explain the power and effect with which societies based on co-operation and mutual assistance, act among the poorer classes for a salutary purpose.

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Education.

18. No great difference is observable in the School Returns from those of 1859. As yet the great cause of education is without substantive support from the Legislature. But I belive the subject is attracting more attention than hitherto. A very limited grant in aid has been introduced in the estimates for this year, in the hope of bringing the question in a pointed manner to the notice of the Legislature, and preparing the public mind for more liberal dealing with it. The proceedings of the Legislature are, however, so dilatory that the financial arrangements for the year are not yet finally adjusted, and I cannot say that even to the small extent alluded to the claims of the schools have been recognized.

Imports and Exports.

19. The imports for the year seem to have reached an average in quantity and value. As there is no supply trade from this to other islands, as in the case of the larger colonies, the goods imported are only for internal consumption. This, in so small a place, can be expected to vary only slightly in character or amount.

20. The exports are composed only of sugar, rum, and molasses; a few barrels of arrowroot or preserved tamarinds are not to be regarded as among the regular trade productions of the Colony. The staple articles have fallen short in the year 1860, as compared with 1859, in a quantity equal to about 285 tons; but this is not to be looked upon as exhibiting decadence in agricultural activity or condition,—rather to be attributed to the ordinary effect of indifferent seasons. The cultivation of the Island is at present superior in quality and extent to what it has been for many years, and I entertain no doubt that, with favourable weather, its production, at no great distance of time, will be largely increased. The crop now being reaped is expected to be a very fair one.

Gaols and Prisoners.

21. The criminal statistics show little variance from former returns. The number of commitments is not great, nor the character of offences heinous. At the end of the year there was only one prisoner under capital conviction, and but four whose offences had required, in the estimation of the court, terms of imprisonment greater than sixty days. This fact speaks loudly in favour of the general character of the population; and the community may be congratulated upon its comparative freedom from crime. The gaol is an excellent establishment,—even more than sufficient for the small requirements of the Colony in accommodation for criminals.

Concluding Remarks.

22. In the preceding observations I have presented the prominent features in the tables before me. But as my official connexion with the Colony began only five weeks before the termination of the period they embrace, I prefer to abstain from offering any general comments of my own upon the policy of past legislation, or the conduct of public affairs during the year.

23. My residence here having been so short, I must necessarily be ignorant, to a great extent, of the motives and circumstances which constitute the springs of action as to political affairs in these smaller colonies. It is requisite to know them, at least in some important degree, to form an impartial judgment.

24. The principal occurrence of the year has been the establishment of the new administrative system. It seems to me that this is viewed with suspicion, and its usefulness lessened by the distrust with which it is regarded. But it would be premature to form an opinion upon this subject. At a future time I may give your Excellency more at length the result of my observations.

25. I have already, in my Despatch, No. 132, of the 15th December 1860, on assuming the temporary administration of government, acquainted Your Excellency with my impressions on arrival in the Island, and noticed the improvement which is manifest from the introduction of energetic intelligence and capital during the last three years. I still cherish hopeful anticipations for the future of the community.

I have, &c.,
A. MUSGRAVE,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 69.) Leeward Islands, Antigua, August 9, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch addressed to me by President Dyett, forwarding the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1860. I also enclose copy of my reply to the President.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) KER. B. HAMILTON.

(No. 35.) Virgin Islands, Tortola, July 18, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, in duplicate, the Blue Book for the year 1860, which I regret to say has been unavoidably delayed much beyond the usual period of transmission.

Financial.

2. The Table of Revenue and Expenditure will show the unusual circumstance of an excess of the former over the latter, amounting to the sum of 685*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.* available for the service of the current year; but this surplus having been largely derived from contingent and accidental circumstances, the Legislative Council have very wisely determined to appropriate it to special services, namely, to the repairs of churches and other public buildings, which, from the want of means for their repair, have been long neglected, and were falling rapidly into dilapidation; and to endeavour to meet the expenditure of the year 1861 from the ordinary and fixed revenue. The total revenue of 1860, inclusive of a nominal surplus of 331*l.* 9*s.* 7¾*d.* from the previous year, amounted to the sum of 2,980*l.* 3*s.* 8¾*d.*, and the expenditure, including outstanding liabilities of 1859, was 2,294*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving the before-mentioned surplus of 685*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. An estimate of the probable Revenue and Expenditure for 1861 was forwarded to your Excellency with my Despatch No. 11 of the 11th February last, and I continue to hope that, notwithstanding the great outlay required for repairs of buildings, and which there is reason to fear will exceed the amount originally contemplated to be applied to that purpose, the financial condition of the Colony at the end of this year will continue to be satisfactory.

Legislation.

4. The several measures of legislation passed during the year to which this Report refers are enumerated in pages 64 and 65 of the Blue Book. The ordinances of most importance are,

1st, An Ordinance to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to promote the Public Health, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

2nd, An Ordinance to amend the law of evidence.

3rd, An Ordinance to establish a militia force in the Virgin Islands.

4th, An Ordinance supplemental to an Ordinance to establish a militia force in the Virgin Islands.

5th, An Ordinance to regulate the local Post Office.

6th, An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to aliens.

Education.

5. The sum of 50*l.* was paid over at the end of the year to the Commissioners of Education in aid of the schools; but the schools must still be considered as most inefficient. The Bishop of Antigua, who visited this Colony in November last, appeared to take a great interest in the question of education, and it is to be hoped that his Lordship will be able to stimulate the resident clergyman to increased interest in the question.

The number of schools, and the number of children attending them, will be found at pages 148 and 150 of the Blue Book.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Gaols and Prisoners.

6. The returns under this head show nothing calling for particular notice. The year passed off unmarked by the commission of any heinous offence, the commitments, nineteen in number, being altogether for minor offences of common occurrence.

Mines.

7. I am unable to give any very minute or particular information with regard to the working and produce of the Virgen Gorda Mine during the year, as the Director of the Works is extremely reticent on the subject of his operations, and jealous of inquiry into the productions of the mine. The works are carried on with much energy, and, so far as I can learn, the prospects of remuneration become more and more favourable as the explorations are extended. The quantity of copper ore exported from the mine in 1860 was 150¼ tons of the estimated aggregate value of 3,000*l.*, but there is reason to believe that this estimate is far below the proper mark, as I am informed that small samples of the ore sent to England for assay were reported to contain a large per-centage of pure copper, and to be worth from 58*l.* to 67*l.* per ton. The European miners have enjoyed excellent health; there has been no sickness of moment among them, no death has occurred, nor any serious casualty taken place.

8. It would be out of place at this time to comment largely on the state of a Colony hitherto oppressed and paralyzed as to every effort at improvement by long continued financial depression. The chief difficulty has been overcome, and it will remain for future exertions to consolidate and continue improvement which must be regarded at present as inchoate only. I trust, however, that the returns contained in the Blue Book now transmitted will be considered by your Excellency to present on the whole a favourable view of the state of the Colony, and to afford hope and encouragement for the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ISIDORE P. L. DYETT.

His Excellency Governor Hamilton,
&c. &c. &c.

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA.

No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 15.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
May 6, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1860, with Mr. Berkeley's report.

2. Although Mr. Berkeley has, in this report, stated that the history of the island during that portion of the past year in which he administered the Government would appear to present no feature calling for special comment, the report contains significant evidence of the benefits enjoyed by the inhabitants in liberal institutions and just laws.

3. The agreement of the Imperial Government, effected by an Act of Parliament, under which a large public debt impeding useful measures has been converted into an annual payment to be made during twenty years, has greatly relieved the finances of the island.

4. Education receives assistance from the local Government; and by the exertions of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Reverend R. M. Poirier, an institution has been established for the education of young women in the higher branches of learning, and a large and well-conducted school for girls and orphans is liberally supported.

5. The growth of cocoa is reported to be on the increase; and it is to be hoped that the inhabitants, profiting by past experience, will direct more attention to the cultivation of that plant, and of coffee, for which many parts of the island are well adapted,—both plants yielding for many years, when once established, a profitable return of valuable exports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 19.) Government House, Roseau, DOMINICA.
April 26, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, in triplicate, the Annual Blue Book for the year 1860.

2. Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year 1860 amounted to 14,324*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, showing an increase of 250*l.* as compared with that of 1859. The principal items of increase are imports, 251*l.*; rum duties, 432*l.*; the increase under the former head is to be attributed solely to a larger amount of importations, the scale of duties not having been altered; but the difference in the amount collected for rum duties is owing to an increase in the duty of 6*d.* per gallon, imposed in the latter part of 1859, the result of which did not show itself until the ensuing year, and may be considered satisfactory.

In tonnage there is a decrease of 53*l.*, owing, in a measure, to a smaller class of vessel being employed in 1860 than in the prevous year, during which some vessels left with part cargo. Exports show a falling off of 28*l.* Under the head of Ordnance Property there is an apparent decrease of 147*l.*; but this is in consequence of the ordnance property being transferred to the Board of Lands and Works in the latter part of 1859, and the funds accruing from that source being no longer paid into the general revenue. The Militia Act came into operation in 1859, and the return under that head for the purchase of exemptions amounted to 80*l.* The decrease in the miscellaneous receipts is owing to a diminution in the amount received for seizures under the Revenue Act, and for fines from the magisterial courts.

The expenditure for the year 1860 amounted to 13,752*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase, as compared with the former year, of 230*l.* This increase, however, cannot fairly be ascribed to any larger outlay on account of the fixed establishments of the colony, as, in the expenditure, are included charges for vaccination, militia clothing, and the cost of taking a census of the inhabitants, amounting to upwards of 700*l.*

3. Public Debt.

A Bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament on the 6th August 1860, to enable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to accept an annuity in lieu of monies due in respect of the balance of the Dominica Hurricane Loan. The amount will be liquidated in the space of twenty years, by the payment of the sum of 555*l.* 15*s.* per annum, being at the rate of 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on 8,083*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, the amount of the debt with interest.

4. Legislation.

Sixteen Acts were passed during the year 1860, the most important of which related to the improvement of the administration of justice in the Equity and Criminal Law Courts. The Act to amend the law respecting wills is, with certain exceptions, a copy of the Wills Act of 7 Will. 4. and 1 Vict. c. 26. The Acts for the removal of defects in the administration of criminal justice, and further to improve the administration of criminal justice, comprise the provisions of the Imperial statutes of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 46., and 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100., for the amendment of the criminal law. The Act to amend the law respecting the action of ejectment, extends the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act (15 & 16 Vict. c. 76.) respecting the action of ejectment (so far as applicable) to this island; and the Act to amend the practice, &c. of the Court of Chancery is, with certain exceptions, an adoption of the Imperial Chancery Act of 1852, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 86.

5. Population.

A census of the inhabitants, taken in the month of April with much care, and, I believe, precision, shows the entire population to amount to 25,023, being an increase of 2,596 as compared with the returns made in 1844. There is reason, however, to doubt whether the accuracy of the former returns can be relied upon with any great certainty.

6. Education.

There is every reason to believe that the best measures are adopted for laying out the liberal grant for educational purposes in a way most likely to attain the object desired; and on the whole it may be said that the progress of education in the colony is satisfactory. During the past year 2,373 children attended the schools under the immediate control and direction of the Educational Board, and those receiving assistance from the Board. A difficulty is experienced, among the labouring classes in the country districts, of enforcing a continuous attendance on the part of the children, and hence their progress

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is retarded. A class, however, is growing rapidly into existence, composed of the purchasers and cultivators of small portions of land, who, from their advance in intelligence, are becoming more alive to the benefits of education.

In addition to the schools connected with the board, an institution has been established by the Roman Catholic bishop for the education of females in the more advanced branches of learning. This institution is under the direction of ladies of respectable birth and high attainments, sent from the establishment of Norwood, in the vicinity of London; 40 young ladies, belonging to the more respectable families of the island, avail themselves of the benefits of the institution, many of them gratuitously; 260 girls of the lower class attend the schools; and 42 orphans, comprising children from all parts of the island, are supported and educated from funds supplied by the bishop, to whom I consider much praise is due for the very liberal and creditable way in which the establishment is maintained.

7. *Gaols.*

The statistical statement furnished annually by the Provost Marshal shows a most satisfactory result, as far as the diminution of crime goes, in the year 1860, as compared with the previous eight years, the committals to prison being 75 per cent. less than in the previous years, and 100 per cent. below the average of the last four years.

8. *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports for the year 1860 amounted to 69,941*l.*, showing a decrease, as compared with the former year, of 3,565*l.* The value of the exports was 80,458*l.*, showing, likewise, a falling off of 6,403*l.* The deficiency under the latter head is to be attributed to a diminution in the quantity of sugar exported, amounting to 144,242 lbs., owing, as I am informed, to the unfavourable state of the season in the latter part of 1859 and the commencement of 1860. On the other hand, there is an increase of 43,738 lbs. in the export of cocoa, which is rapidly becoming a more general article of cultivation, and for which the soil of the island is peculiarly adapted.

9. *General Remarks.*

The history of the island, during the year 1860, for a portion of which period the administration of the Government has devolved upon me, would appear to present no feature calling for special comment. Though I am not in a position to report such a decided advance in its prosperity as has been generally evincing itself in other colonies, still there are many circumstances which tend to prevent an unfavourable view being taken of its future prospects. The revenue, fixed upon a permament basis, is fully equal to meet the requirements of the colony, both as far as the regular expenditure is concerned, and the liquidation of its only debt. The establishments are on a liberal and extensive scale. Crime would appear upon the decrease. The progress of moral improvement, among the lower orders, is evinced by an increased desire on their part to marry, and thus abandon connections of a more questionable nature, that have existed for years. In an agricultural point of view, though little alteration has taken place in the number of large estates under cultivation, there is a considerable increase among the class of small proprietors and cultivators, many of whom turn their attention to the growth of ground provisions, which find a ready market in the neighbouring French islands. The cultivation of cocoa is largely on the increase; though owing to a blight which attacked the plants some years ago, and still manifests itself, but little attention is paid to coffee, for the production of which the island is peculiarly adapted, both from the nature of the soil and its mountainous character. There is an abundance of labour to be had on reasonable terms, though, perhaps, it is not equally distributed over the whole island, and some districts do not experience the same facility in this respect as others. The season of 1860 was marked by a singular absence of any of those alternations of weather which are so frequently experienced in these latitudes, especially during the hurricane months. I am also able to report most favourably of the health of the island, no epidemic disease of any kind having shown itself during the year among any class of the inhabitants; and, as far as I can judge, from my short residence here, I am of opinion that Dominica has been misrepresented in a sanatory point of view, as compared with other parts of the West Indies.

I have, &c.

To His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY,
Administering the Government.

MAURITIUS and SEYCHELLES.

No. 18.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Stevenson, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 115.)

My Lord Duke, Mauritius, June 5, 1861.

In obedience to standing instructions, I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for the year 1860, together with the annual report on the general condition and prospects of the colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In presenting the Blue Book Returns for 1860, I am able to report quite as favourably as I did last year upon the financial condition of the colony, as well as upon all other subjects connected with its general prosperity, and improved social position.

2. The revenue of 1860 amounted to 553,419*l.*, while that of the previous year had reached 609,516*l.*; but the difference in amount, which appears by these figures to be in favour of 1859, arose from an excess of temporary advances for the large immigration of that year over and above the corresponding item of 1860, which advances, being of a temporary nature only, and having been shortly afterwards repaid by the planters, merely served to give a fictitious grandeur to the revenue of the year, but which, when deducted, left the real revenue of 1860 several thousands in excess of that of 1859.

3. Several items of revenue, resulting from the augmentation of internal trade, transfers of property, and improvement of investments, were larger in 1860 than in 1859. Licences increased by 10,943*l.*; permits, to 10,671*l.*; registration dues, by 5,152*l.*; interest, by 3,354*l.*; and postage, by 1,932*l.*; while, on the other hand, the customs were reduced by 1,677*l.*; the harbour dues by 1,210*l.*; and taxes by the very large sum of 13,955*l.*; the latter decrease chiefly arising from the changes in the immigration system, the stamps on engagements under the old system of Government contingents having always been classed as "taxes," although they should more properly have ranked under some other head.

4. The expenditure of 1860 was 500,853*l.*, which, according to the fictitious amount caused by the immigration advances, and from the same cause which appeared to turn the scale of revenue in favour of 1859, appears to be 71,626*l.* less than that of the previous year; the principal items of increase having reference to the smaller number of 13,286 immigrants introduced last year, as against 40,000 of the year before. But, in reality, the expenditure was rather larger, having been necessarily increased by the augmentations of salaries, and by several improvements which had taken place, and been brought into operation during the year; such as the augmentation of the establishments of departments (for 1860 and for arrears of 1859) upwards of 16,000*l.*; revenue services, 2,583*l.*; roads and bridges, 2,771*l.*; hospitals, 1,253*l.*; and, finally, by military pay and allowances, arising from the full number of officers of the garrison of all arms which were here in 1860, as against the more limited number of the previous year.

5. Thus it will appear by these statements, and by the accompanying returns, not only that the revenue of 1860 exceeded that of 1859 by some thousands of pounds, but that the expenditure of 1860 fell short of the revenue of the year by about 52,565*l.*, which sum was transferred to accumulated balances; and this, notwithstanding the fact, that

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sums amounting to 32,066*l.*, which had been voted and ordered to be paid out of past accumulated balances, were actually defrayed out of the current revenue of the year. So that, had that latter sum been actually drawn from the balances, the excess of revenue, beyond the proper and legitimate expenditure of the year chargeable thereon, would have been very nearly 84,631*l.*, instead of only 52,565*l.*

6. But this result, however satisfactory as a financial one, by no means shows that too much revenue was raised for the proper and expected expenditures of the year, for the fact is, that in consequence of the inadequacy of skilled service available to the Surveyor General's Department, for the execution of many of the projected operations of the year, and the difficulty (in many cases, the impossibility) of finding contractors willing to undertake the larger works, many public buildings, both in town and in the country, which were designed for execution last year, were necessarily postponed. This, indeed, has been the case year after year for some time past, and may probably be so year after year for some time to come. In addition to this, some necessary changes of design, as well as of site, in certain public works for which provision had been made, rendered it expedient, even if it would not otherwise have been necessary, to defer their construction for a time.

7. The general financial position of the colony is in other respects satisfactory. Remittances to the extent of nearly 100,000*l.* were made to the agents in the course of the year, partly to meet payments in behalf of the colony, and partly for investment in the name of the Government, independently of a further sum for investment in the name of the "Commissioners of the Currency." The total amount which stood in the funds in the name of the Government on the 31st of December last, was 293,765*l.* (exclusive of that which stood in the name of the "Commissioners of the Currency,") applicable to special calls for the Treasury notes in circulation. The cash in the Treasury vaults and banks then amounted to 91,097*l.* (exclusive of the specie deposits on currency notes), and the special loans to the Oriental and to the commercial banks amounted to 120,000*l.*, on the security of India bonds and stock, while the currency notes in circulation amounting, at the end of December, to 242,190*l.*, were fully represented, partly by the above-mentioned investments in the names of the "Commissioners of the Currency," and partly by the specie deposits in the vaults, and in the hands of the Commissioners.

8. In the savings bank transactions, the results continue favourable, although the improvement during the year was not so appreciable as it was expected to be.

9. The aggregate number of depositors was 5,041, being 7·6 per cent. over that of 1859. The aggregate amount of deposits due to depositors at the end of the year, shows an increase of 4 per cent. over that of the previous year. The number of new accounts increased by 6 per cent., but the additional deposits of old depositors decreased by 4 per cent. The *résumé* of the nature and objects of the savings bank, in language intelligible to the Indian population, appears to be gradually becoming appreciated by them, the numbers of depositors of that class having increased nearly 20 per cent. beyond the numbers of the previous year.

Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure.

10. The improvements which were introduced last year have produced some more certain data than appeared to be attainable under the old system, of which I fully explained the practical difficulty and inconvenience in my last year's report; and I hope, by persevering in those improvements, and by introducing others, that some of the difficulties which necessarily belong to that system will be partially, though they cannot be wholly, removed. The general remarks, however, which I made last year, as to the impossibility of anticipating the wants of the year so many months before its commencement, continue to be applicable at the present time, and must of course remain so until some radical improvement can be suggested and sanctioned.

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.

11. The following Tables, which give an epitome of the customs returns in the Blue Book, show an increase in the *imports* of 1860, as compared with those of 1859, to the value of 278,671*l.* (exclusively of the specie imported in those two years), and a decrease in the *exports* (deducting also the value of specie) to the value of 299,220*l.*

12. This decrease, as regards quantity, was wholly occasioned by the smaller shipments of rum, and the larger consumption of that article in the colony. But, as regards the article of sugar alone, the quantity exported during 1860 was larger, by more than fourteen and a quarter millions of pounds, than that of the previous year, while the declared value was less by nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

13. In shipping "inwards" there was an increase, in vessels with cargo, to the extent of 15,429 tons, and a decrease, in those in ballast, to the extent of 12,057 tons; giving, however, a general increase of 3,372 tons.

14. In shipping "outwards" there was a decrease in vessels, both with cargo and in ballast, to the extent of 13,578 tons.

15. The chief items of deficit "inwards" are to be found in the tonnage of vessels from Australasia and British India, both of which have fallen off; as have also those two places (particularly Australasia) as places of export.

16. The chief item of deficit "outwards" is to be found in the exports to France, which have fallen off nearly in the same proportion as the exports to the United Kingdom have increased; and this notwithstanding the antagonism of the differential duties, of which so much complaint is made.

Imports.

	1859. £	s.	d.	1860. £	s	d.
Total value of imports	2,440,821	5	10	2,769,209	4	9
Deduct value of specie	414,931	2	6	464,647	15	0
Total of goods imported	2,025,890	3	4	2,304,561	9	9
Increase				278,671	6	5

as shown per following statement:—

	Value in Year 1859.	Value in Year 1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Animals, viz.:—				
Cows and Oxen	49,372	54,988	5,616	—
Mules	29,569	42,312	12,743	—
Beef, salted	10,487	21,486	10,999	—
Bran	8,915	4,674	—	4,241
Bricks and Tiles	2,596	7,321	4,725	—
Butter	3,413	11,956	8,543	—
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	14,845	11,004	—	3,841
Carriages	17,716	14,012	—	3,704
Coals	30,738	21,457	—	9,281
Coffee	26,429	16,388	—	10,041
Copper Sheets and Nails	59,135	44,731	—	14,404
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, viz.:—				
Grain	87,592	101,315	13,723	—
Oats	26,602	44,457	17,855	—
Rice	364,264	531,156	166,892	—
Wheat	64,752	55,977	—	8,775
Wheat Flour	7,180	15,194	8,014	—
Cotton Manufactures, plain	60,402	54,934	—	5,468
Cotton Wool	760	5,498	4,738	—
Earthen and China Ware	12,574	3,715	—	8,859
Haberdashery, Mercery, and Millinery	71,326	46,263	—	25,063
Lard	24,580	20,229	—	4,351
Leather, Wrought, Boots and Shoes	29,699	36,931	7,232	—
Machinery and Millwork	81,203	93,236	12,033	—
Manure	99,578	182,660	83,082	—
Oil, Sperm or Fish	12,763	1,624	—	11,139
Pork, salted	12,094	17,467	5,373	—
Provisions, preserved	9,439	3,952	—	5,487
Soap	7,703	13,696	5,993	—
Spirits, Brandy	11,639	16,477	4,838	—
Tin Plates	3,956	8,832	4,876	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	26,768	14,943	—	11,825
Wine	92,398	134,107	41,709	—
Wood, Timber	6,710	2,191	—	4,519
Woollens, mixed with Cotton, Silk, &c.	13,969	6,446	—	7,523
			418,984	138,521
Deduct			138,521	
			280,463	
Deduct difference arising on other Articles			1,792	
Net Increase as above shown			278,671	

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Exports.

	1859. £	s.	d.	1860. £	s.	d.
Total value of exports - -	2,559,699	11	7	2,259,639	15	11
Deduct value of specie - - -	14,906	6	8	14,066	13	4
Total value of goods exported -	2,544,793	4	11	2,245,573	2	7
Showing a decrease of - - -				299,220	2	4

which is chiefly owing to some of the exporters of sugar having valued that article at low rates.

The quantity of sugar exported in the year 1860 exceeded that exported in 1859, whilst the shipments of rum during last year were less than those of 1859 :—

	Lbs. French.	Declared Value.
Sugar, produce of the colony exported in 1860 -	261,739,983	£ 2,100,321
,, ,, ,, 1859 -	247,463,245	2,346,127
Increase in quantity - -	14,276,738	Decrease in value £245,806

	Gallons.	Declared Value.
Rum, produce of the colony exported in 1860 -	383,900	£ 22,602
,, ,, ,, 1859 -	492,988	31,342
Decrease in quantity - -	109,088	Decrease in value £ 8,740

VESSELS INWARDS.

Year.	With Cargoes. Vessels.	Tons.	In Ballast. Vessels.	Tons.	Total. Vessels.	Tons.
1860 -	737	296,262	39	11,756	776	308,018
1859 -	666	280,833	65	23,813	731	304,646
Increase -	71	15,429	—	—	45	3,372
Decrease -	—	—	26	12,057	—	—

Vessels from	With Cargoes. 1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.	In Ballast. 1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total. 1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.
The United Kingdom -	30,174	32,968	2,794	—	211	370	159	—	30,385	33,338	2,953	—
Australasia - - -	24,082	17,375	—	6,707	5,599	1,380	—	4,219	29,681	18,755	—	10,926
Cape of Good Hope -	10,829	14,513	3,684	—	1,283	3,047	1,764	—	12,112	17,560	5,448	—
British Continental India -	113,595	109,732	—	3,863	10,476	897	—	9,579	124,071	110,629	—	13,442
Other British Possessions -	13,567	15,136	1,569	—	—	—	—	—	13,567	15,136	1,569	—
France - - -	23,431	30,359	6,928	—	—	—	—	—	23,431	30,359	6,928	—
Madagascar - -	17,158	18,632	1,474	—	—	163	163	—	17,158	18,795	1,637	—
Reunion Island - -	5,193	10,243	5,050	—	5,550	3,932	—	1,618	10,743	14,175	3,432	—
Other Foreign Countries -	42,804	47,304	4,500	—	694	1,967	1,273	—	43,498	49,271	5,773	—
Total - -	280,833	296,262	25,999	10,570	23,813	11,756	3,359	15,416	304,646	308,018	27,740	24,368
	Deduct - -		10,570			Deduct - -		3,359	Deduct - -		24,368	
	Net Increase -		15,429			Net Decrease -		12,057	Net Increase -		3,372	

VESSELS OUTWARDS.

YEAR.	WITH CARGOES.		IN BALLAST.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1860 -	572	219,614	180	75,450	752	295,064
1859 -	583	232,981	155	75,661	738	308,642
Increase -	—	—	25	—	14	—
Decrease -	11	13,367	—	211	—	13,578

COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED.	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.				TOTAL.			
	1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859. Tons.	1860. Tons.	Increase.	Decrease.
The United Kingdom -	53,661	73,115	19,454	—	1,725	2,430	705	—	55,386	75,545	20,159	—
Australasia - -	25,087	15,548	—	9,539	3,801	905	—	2,896	28,888	16,453	—	12,435
Cape of Good Hope -	11,259	7,765	—	3,494	—	244	244	—	11,259	8,009	—	3,250
British Continental India -	43,919	41,221	—	2,698	37,781	41,044	3,263	—	81,700	82,265	565	—
Other British Possessions -	9,140	8,583	—	557	12,112	7,199	—	4,913	21,252	15,782	—	5,470
France - - -	34,713	19,816	—	14,897	204	—	—	204	34,917	19,816	—	15,101
Madagascar - -	13,513	11,431	—	2,082	7,089	7,715	626	—	20,602	19,146	—	1,456
Reunion Island - -	16,499	18,571	2,072	—	3,551	5,161	1,610	—	20,050	23,732	3,682	—
Other Foreign Countries -	25,190	23,564	—	1,626	9,398	10,752	1,354	—	34,588	34,316	—	272
TOTAL - -	232,981	219,614	21,526	34,893	75,661	75,450	7,802	8,013	308,642	295,064	24,406	37,984
		Deduct -		21,526		Deduct -		7,802		Deduct -		24,406
		Net Decrease -		13,367		Net Decrease -		211		Net Decrease -		13,578

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	1859.		1860.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British - - - - -	486	207,843	528	206,227
American - - - - -	19	9,091	25	15,289
Arab - - - - - -	—	—	4	1,507
Danish - - - - -	2	1,212	6	2,898
Dutch - - - - - -	6	2,954	5	2,216
French - - - - - -	192	74,045	187	72,078
Hanoverian - - - - -	—	—	4	742
Hanseatic Towns - - - -	6	1,572	6	2,555
Montevidian - - - -	—	—	1	563
Neapolitan - - - - -	1	515	—	—
Norwegian - - - -	1	488	1	429
Peruvian - - - - -	—	—	1	414
Portuguese - - - - -	2	337	—	—
Prussian - - - - -	1	621	1	622
Roman - - - - - -	1	1,076	—	—
Russian - - - - -	3	1,190	—	—
Sardinian - - - - -	2	701	3	1,091
Swedish - - - - -	9	3,001	4	1,387
TOTAL - - -	731	304,646	776	308,018

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	1859.		1860.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	480	207,103	520	202,180
American	19	9,334	19	11,434
Arab	—	—	4	1,551
Danish	2	1,177	6	2,692
Dutch	5	2,769	5	1,679
French	204	78,098	180	68,376
German	1	423	—	—
Hanoverian	—	—	3	602
Hanseatic Towns	6	1,486	5	1,816
Montevidean	—	—	1	563
Neapolitan	1	515	—	—
Norwegian	1	487	1	429
Peruvian	—	—	1	414
Portuguese	2	337	—	—
Prussian	1	620	1	622
Roman	1	1,076	1	1,076
Russian	3	1,190	—	—
Sardinian	3	1,041	2	719
Swedish	9	2,986	3	911
TOTAL	738	308,642	752	295,064

Population.

17. According to the most reliable information that can at present be furnished, the general population of the island (exclusively of Indian immigrants and aliens) is stated in the accompanying Blue Book returns at - - - 96,458
The immigrant population at - - - - 212,913
And the alien population (chiefly Chinese) at - - 1,684

Making an aggregate of - - - - - 311,055

18. The population of the Seychelles, and the other dependencies of Mauritius, is represented to be about 8,000.

19. In pursuance of your Grace's Circular Instructions, arrangements were made, during the early part of the year, for taking a census of the entire population of this colony and its dependencies; and, in accordance with such arrangements, the census returns were fixed for the 8th of April, in order to coincide with the date fixed for this year's census of Great Britain. Every endeavour was used, and no trouble or expense spared, to make this census as complete as possible; but it is (of course) to be apprehended that, with the mixed and peculiar population with which we have to deal, the great majority of whom can neither read nor write, and the comparatively few who could give assistance to the Commissioners, together with the mixed languages and complicated interpretations which it was necessary to use, there may be many inaccuracies of details as well as of numbers.

20. The returns of the enumerators have since been placed in skilful hands for the purpose of analysis, consolidation, and completion; and as it must still be some time before the results can be known, I am unable to make any reference in this report to the statistics of population furnished by this census. They will form the subject of a separate communication at a future time; and, from all I can learn, it seems probable that it will show a far larger population, particularly in Port Louis, than our present returns exhibit.

Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

21. Upon these subjects I have nothing new to communicate; and in glancing over the annual reports of the chambers of agriculture and commerce for the past year, I find that nothing of novel occurrence has been communicated to those bodies by their respective presidents.

22. The general impression throughout the colony is decidedly favourable to the con-

tinuing prosperity of all these principal branches of colonial wealth; and I can fully corroborate that impression, by the intelligence that has been conveyed to me from time to time from authentic sources.

23. At one period of last year there was reported to be some agricultural difficulty connected with financial arrangements during the "entre-coupe;" but that passed over without more inconvenience than was occasioned to a few individuals, who have since, I believe, recovered their position. There were also some commercial failures, which occasioned a similar inconvenience to particular individuals also; but the prompt assistance which is always given by the commercial community of Mauritius towards their brethren in temporary difficulty, was rendered, in these cases, as far as practicable; and, except in some few instances, there is little now left to be remembered of the passing trouble. The general commercial position of the agriculturist, manufacturer, and merchant of Mauritius, still retains its high rank, both here and elsewhere.

24. The crop of sugar manufactured in 1860 is said to have exceeded 137,000 tons, being more than 13,000 tons in excess of that of the previous year, although, in consequence of the reduced price of sugar or some other cause, the declared value was nearly a quarter of a million less.

25. The continuing ravages of the "borer," were very fatal to the canes in many districts of the island, and caused much disappointment with regard to the crops, which, for that reason principally, fell short of their estimated amount.

26. I fear that the hopes of the planters, as to the removal of the differential duties on their sugars, which were disappointed last year, will be in like manner blighted this year also; on many estates, of which the produce is usually sent to England, the proprietors have ceased to manufacture the finer descriptions of sugar, the extra cost of that superior manufacture not being compensated by any improved price that is not expended in the payment of deferential duties, and the coarser sugars giving, in the end, a more profitable return. But notwithstanding these objections to the differential duties, it will be seen, by the tables of the customs, that while the export of sugars has decreased to France and other places, it has increased to Great Britain, where alone those duties prevail.

27. The regularity with which the mails have arrived and departed since the new system came practically into operation, have greatly facilitated commercial intercourse and transactions; and the recent change in the days of departure from England, afford the means of receiving early replies to overland letters viâ Marseilles. Other local improvements in the postal service have likewise proved very beneficial to the commercial and agricultural, as well as to the general community.

Immigration.

28. The subject of Indian immigration continues to be one of great interest to the planters, as, indeed, it is to the whole population of the island; for in the ample supply of human machinery for the purposes of agriculture, and on the continuing liberality and enterprise of the agriculturist, and the manufacturer of our only staple product of sugar, entirely depends the prosperity of commerce and of all other sources of wealth in this colony. The abundant introduction of labour during 1859 operated, as I had fully anticipated, in abating the more anxious and immediate wants of the planters, and left to the present and to future years the duty of keeping up a more moderate but sufficient supply.

29. The introduction of the past year reached only 13,286 individuals; very little more than half the number for which requisitions had been received, and scarcely one-third of the number introduced in 1859.

30. With the liberal provision that the colony has made at all the depôts in India, for facilitating emigation to Mauritius, and the well known popularity of this island as a place of advantageous migration and residence for the Indian, it was long a matter of surprise that so few were sent by the agents; but the mystery was afterwards solved by the discovery that it was greatly attributable, not merely to the rivalry of other colonial and foreign agencies at the presidencies, but to the malpractices of the recruiters and subordinate agents employed at those places, and who, in many instances, were found to have entrapped Indian families who had been recruited for this place, to other agencies, for service in other colonies, under the mis-representation that they were destined for service in Mauritius. This practice, which has been recently discovered, and proved to have been exercised in some instances, had no doubt been exercised in others before the discovery was made; and, to guard against such malpractices for the future, representations have been made to the Government of India, and to the agents of that Government at the depôts.

31. Another source of disappointment arose from a cause which has since been partially removed, namely, the large proportion of females which was required by the

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Government to be introduced with all shipments of immigrants, and which it was found most difficult to comply with, while at the same time, the very small proportion required from the Government of France, when permitted to draw migration from India, placed this and other colonies in a position of great disadvantage until the arrangements of both countries became afterwards more nearly assimilated. The recent relaxation of the rule in this respect will, no doubt, operate favourably to this colony.

32. The reason for continuing the large proportion of females appears to be in some measure weakened, year by year, from various causes, among which is the fact that last year the proportion of women to men among the departures was exactly one half of their proportion among the arrivals.

33. The increased rate of passage money, and other charges of introduction, and the improved steadiness in the application of the old immigrants to the pursuits of agriculture, have operated as inducements to the planters to rely more on the labour of the latter class of immigrant, and to think less of the importance of recruiting their hands from the depôts; but the fact is undoubted that, with the continuing increase of the cane cultivation in the colony, and the inclination of the old immigrant to embark in other employments than those of agriculture, a full supply from the depôts, as well as from these internal sources, must for some years to come still be required.

34. I could not enter at any length into the details of the immigration of 1860 without introducing into this report a large part of the contents of the acting Protector's (M. Beyts) report for last year, of which I had the honour of transmitting printed copies with my despatch No. 38, of the 1st March last, and therefore I think it but right to forward that report as an appendix,* and to refer to some portion of its contents. It contains full information on all points of that interesting subject, and I beg to refer to it for all particulars that may be required.

35. It will be gathered from that report that, with the exception of some few points on which improvements are suggested, the state of our Indian immigration during the past year has been as satisfactory as could be expected, and the arrangements at the Mauritius depôt, and at the quarantine stations of the island, as complete as can at present be desired, improvements and additions still continuing to be made in both. And I need only add that nearly all the points to which attention has been drawn in that report have been already the subject of consideration and improvement, or are about to be so, as far as may be necessary and practicable.

36. The appointment of a surgeon at the depôt, whose duty it is to superintend the medical arrangements of that institution, and to visit all arriving and departing immigrant and emigrant ships, while at the same time he assists the "pratique" doctor in his other duties of the harbour, is found to work very advantageously to the sanitary cause of immigration, and the report of that officer, which appears as an appendix to the protector's report, will be read with satisfaction.

37. Although a census of the entire population of the colony has lately been in progress, and has just been completed in all but the analytical determinations of its results, I have hesitated to carry out the Protector's suggestions in the 50th paragraph of his report, notwithstanding that recommendation has been repeated by his present locum tenens, Captain Ogilvy, because, in the first place, I found the cost would have been far larger than I could incur without your Grace's full and previous acquiescence, and because, in the next place, I felt reluctant unnecessarily to perpetuate the distinction between the Indian inhabitant of the island and all other classes of the population, by imposing upon them obligations which are not attempted to be imposed on any of those other classes, and which, if imposed at all, must be generally extended to all Indian inhabitants, however long they may have enjoyed their emancipation from the obligations of industrial residence, and enjoyed the freedom of independent denizens of the colony. The Indians who have passed that term have already imposed upon them the odious, but at the same time indispensable liability of being called upon wherever they are and whithersoever they may be going, for the production of their "tickets;" and this at times is carried to extreme lengths, either from some accidental cause, or from the ignorance or indiscretion of the policeman who challenges the Indian wayfarer; and I have no wish to add to our Indian population any further liabilities of a peculiar nature, but rather to relieve them as far as possible, and by careful degrees, from those at present imposed. I have therefore come to the conclusion that the line of demarcation is properly marked by that which terminates the industrial residence of the Indian. During that term of residence, he is properly liable to all the peculiar laws which are intended for the mutual protection and advantage of himself and his master; when once he has passed that term and obtained his ticket of independence, he ought properly to be

* The Appendices being very voluminous are not printed.

liable to no obligations that do not equally affect all others of the labouring class, the liability of producing that ticket of discharge when called for, only excepted.

38. And it must likewise be kept in mind, that besides the Indians who come here as "immigrants" in the strict sense of the term, there are many others who are privately introduced as upper servants, and others again who come here at their own expense, all of whom would suffer from peculiar laws of registration directed against the "Indian population," as a distinct class.

39. If other objects of importance were to be gained, the registration of every Indian's removal from one district to another might possibly be justifiable; but I think it could scarcely be so for the sole purpose of facilitating the detection of deserters, thus inflicting a penalty upon the whole Indian population, for the derelictions of a comparatively small number among them.

40. Desertions from service are, however, admitted to be very numerous and frequent, and they are, indeed, the only serious fault that can be found with that useful but erratic branch of our population; but the means of arresting them must, in my opinion, be directed, as at present, solely against the delinquents themselves, and not against the whole class to which the delinquents belong.

41. The 56th and subsequent paragraphs of the Protector's report, which prompt an extension of the period of engagement as to the whole term of industrial residence, subject to its earlier termination at the will of the immigrant, duly notified to the magistrate, has again been the subject of a Despatch from myself to your Grace when transmitting that report, and the Procureur-General's opinion as to the law to which the Protector refers; and I hope that the point of view in which I was then able to place the difficulties that have been experienced in respect of the present system of engagements, as proposed to be modified by the changes which have been found to be impracticable, will result in the improved arrangements which have been suggested as equally beneficial to the interests of both employer and emyloyed, and which would greatly facilitate all the local operations of the Government in dealing with new immigrants under industrial engagement.

42. The improvements I have long had in view in the office of Protector of Immigrants, and which have been sanctioned by your Grace, with reference to a convenient season for their commencement, may be said to have already begun by the returns of magisterial adjudications to which the Protector's report refers in its 71st and subsequent clauses. From one of the magistrates (Captain Ogilvy, of Flacq,) now acting in Mr. Beyts's absence, I have received details which carry out the general impressions disclosed in these paragraphs, and, upon the whole, I think there can be no doubt that the minor offences of Indians upon complaints lodged against them by their employers, excepting always the inconvenient offence of desertion, which is so serious an obstruction to the work of a sugar plantation, are exceedingly few, and, considering the erratic character of the Indians, and the influence of their Sirdars for good and for evil, of a pardonable nature.

43. Indians sometimes refuse to work in united bands, when, by the influence of their Sirdars, or otherwise, they believe themselves to have been imposed upon by the peculiar discipline of a new employer, or by the sale to a new proprietor of the plantation upon which they have been engaged to work; and, if the persuasion of the magistrate fail to bring them to a proper sense of subordination, a slight imprisonment will generally produce that effect. In few instances only has the imprisonment been protracted by obstinate resistance to discipline. As to unlicensed absences, these must always be looked for. The Indian's character prompts him to a love of change and a freedom of action when he can enjoy it; and if he ask leave, and it be too often or long refused him, he will assuredly take it; but this sort of absence is rarely of long duration; and the impositions of the law are enough, in most cases, to prevent any serious inconvenience. But it is to the offence of desertion that public attention has long been turned; and I hope that the measures which have been adopted, and those which will still be used, will have the effect of rendering them less frequent, if they do not prevent them altogether.

44. The mere operation of the census, without the objectionable super-addition of a local registration of the movements of all Indians indiscriminately, will, I think, work a great reform in this respect, and lead to the detection of many an employed or harboured deserter.

45. Many of them have already returned to their employers; and the further beneficial effect has been shown by the fact, that since the operations of the census began, the large number of immigrants who had lost or neglected to take out their "tickets," and who then applied for them or for their renewal, produced a sum of about 2,000*l.* to the revenue, for the cost of tickets supplied. The greater number of these immigrants were chargeable as vagrants, and a large proportion of them really were vagrants.

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46. The effect of the magisterial returns to the Protector will have the further good effect of showing how far the wages of the Indians have been regularly paid, and how far and in what cases the latter have been forced to resort to the magistrate to recover their dues. The number of cases in which judgment has been given, as stated in the 77th paragraph, appears to be very great; but I have no doubt that the exposure of publication, and the consequences that will probably result from unusual cases of hardship, will greatly diminish the evil. Cases of suspected or reported hardship to the Indian, are always very promptly inquired into, and dealt with.

47. The question of education of the juvenile Indian population, referred to in the 83d and subsequent paragraphs of the report, still continues to be a perplexing one; and I fear that, for years to come, it must be one of almost insurmountable difficulty. The attempt at extending the education of the Indians by inviting, though not compelling, them to attend the schools, will still be anxiously persevered in; and when the steady residence of the children at one home (like that, for instance, of the Orphan Asylum,) can be ensured, it is surprising how tractable they become to the discipline of their teachers, and how much quickness they display in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

48. The 84th and subsequent paragraphs furnish some few particulars of the Orphan Asylum at "Powder Mills," an institution which is now becoming as important as it has hitherto been successful. There has been, and there still is, much difficulty in providing and retaining proper and steady teachers; but, with the assistance of the Surveyor-General's establishment, there is none in providing both elementary and practical instruction in handicrafts and other industrial pursuits; and I hope in good time that there will be turned out of that establishment hundreds of children who will do justice to themselves and credit to the institution.

49. The addition of the African orphans who were brought to Mauritius in the "Manuella," greatly interrupted the progress of instruction of the Indians; for it unfortunately proved that, in consequence of the state of starvation and emaciation in which these Africans arrived, some fell and unknown disease pervaded their ranks, and preyed upon the old as well as upon the young. The mortality at the asylum was enormous.

50. The "Manuella," which brought this unexpected addition to the population of Mauritius, was a captured slaver, and had on board 730 Africans, survivors of a number of upwards of 830, who had composed the cargo of that vessel. They were distributed, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the laws and orders in Council which regulate such matters, with some variations which were found necessary, and the best was done for the Africans that the circumstances of their case permitted. They were very eagerly taken into employment, and in all cases eligible engagements were provided for them; and I believe that had they been ten times more numerous, their services would have been readily engaged. The particulars of their engagements appear in the 89th and subsequent paragraphs of the report, and the result was reported to your Grace by me in Despatch No. 51, of the 3d March last.

51. The accompanying report of Dr. Ayres, the surgeon superintendent of the Civil Hospital at Port Louis, gives (in the 13th, 14th, and 15th paragraphs, which I have marked as applicable to this article,) a clear account of the reasons for the illness and mortality which prevailed among the liberated Africans of the "Manuella." There are likewise other passages of this report which are applicable to the Indian immigrants who resort or are sent to the hospital of Port Louis for treatment. I have for some time past observed a greater attraction to that hospital, both among Indians and others, than used formerly to prevail,—a circumstance which I attribute to the superior arrangements which now obtain there, and the improved care and treatment which the patients now receive.

52. Beyond the references I have thus made to the Protector's report, I have nothing further to add on the subject of the immigration of 1860; but I can readily answer for the co-operation that is readily given to the Protector by the stipendiary magistrates throughout the island, in carrying out the views and objects of the Government for the improvement of the Indian population, as well as for ensuring the fullest amount of protection to which they are entitled. Independently of the moral duties which we owe to them as a section of our population, they are far too important to the interests and prosperity of the island to be treated otherwise than according to the rights and deserts of an independent and valuable class of the community; and my own observation, and the reports which I receive from authentic sources, satisfy me that this is the general feeling and inclination throughout the colony.

53. The allusion which the Protector makes to his own departure for India, has reference to a special mission with which, by your Grace's permission, I have lately

entrusted him, and under which I have, by special commission and instructions, authorized him to make a careful inquiry and investigation, at all the presidencies, into the system and operations which we have established there for the migration of Indians to Mauritius.

54. I hope it will not be long before I am able to forward the report which I expect to receive, with ample details of all that the Protector has witnessed and collected at our several Indian depôts, together with the suggestions he will offer for their improvement. The mission of the Protector upon this special service has been hailed with general satisfaction, and will, no doubt, lead to many beneficial results. The objects of this mission, and the special instructions and authority with which I entrusted the Protector, were transmitted to your Grace in Despatch No. 15, of the 30th January.

Quarantine, in connection with Immigration.

55. The statistics of the quarantine imposed on immigrants arriving from India during the past year, present a very favourable contrast to those of the year 1859. The impulse given to immigration during that year, by the new facilities offered under Ordinance No. 30. of 1858, swelled the importation of free labour to the abnormal figure of 44,397 statute adults, of whom it was considered necessary to place 13,236 in temporary quarantine, on account of the existence or the suspicion of some infectious disease among the passengers; while permanent quarantine for the regular periods fixed by law was imposed on no fewer than 8,369 coolies, or 18·8 per cent. of the whole number introduced.

56. In 1860, however, out of the 13,286 immigrants imported during the year, 3,678 only were placed in provisional quarantine, and but 1,663 of these were isolated at the various stations in the course of the year; whereas there were, in 1859, no fewer than 2,314 Indians in quarantine at the same period. In 1860 there were never more than 664 immigrants in quarantine at any one time, while accommodation, permanent and temporary, has been provided at the three stations,—Flat Island, Cannonier's Point, and Ile aux Benitiers,—for 2,280 immigrants in all, a total which, under the present regular supply of labour, will, I trust, never be approached.

57. Of the five ships whose passengers were placed in quarantine in 1860, four coming from Calcutta were isolated on account of cholera having existed on board, while the fifth, from Bombay, was sent to Cannonier's Point, on account of the prevalence of measles and scarlatina among the immigrants. It was with considerable hesitation that I sanctioned the quarantine in the last instance; but, as it appeared that measles was an infectious disease coming within the scope of the quarantine laws of this island, and as the sequestration was advised by the competent medical authorities, on the ground of the measles not being prevalent in the colony at the time, I had no alternative but to order an isolation of 15 days from the termination of the last case, which is the regular period for such minor disorders.

58. In consequence, however, of the measles continuing to spread at the quarantine station, the time of sequestration was prolonged to a term of 33 days,—by far the longest period of restraint placed on immigrants during the year. The average duration of quarantine at the three stations in 1860 was but 21 days, while, in 1859, the average duration of the isolation was as large as 40 days. As the immigrants in quarantine receive rations at Government expense, the saving from this reduction has been a large one to the general revenues.

59. It may, I think, be fairly presumed that the diminution in the amount of quarantine imposed during the year 1860, was, in a great measure, attributable to the precautions which had recently been directed to be observed at the various agencies, both as to the general health of the coolies embarked, and (more particularly) as to vaccination, orders having been given that especial care should be taken for the vaccination of all immigrants not bearing clear traces of that operation, or of having had the small pox itself.

60. The effects of this latter precaution may be judged of from the fact that, whereas, in 1859, no fewer than 5,699 immigrants were placed in permanent quarantine for small pox, there was no case of permanent quarantine for that disease during the whole course of the year 1860.

61. I may also remark that there was no permanent quarantine imposed during the past year on any of the immigrants from Madras. The sanitary state of Indians arriving from that Presidency has always been better than that of those from the other two.

62. The quarantine station at Flat Island was turned to account on the arrival of the captured slaver "Manuella." There having been a very large mortality among the

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Africans on board of that vessel (as I have already reported under the head of "Immigration") it was thought prudent to isolate them temporarily at this station, it being impossible, while the slaves were huddled together on board, to ascertain from what disease they were suffering; but as it was proved by examination that no contagious disease existed among them, they were liberated and transferred to the depôt at Port Louis as soon as they had sufficiently rested and were prepared for removal.

63. I fear that it will take long to mitigate the dread of the importation of infectious disease which has prevailed, and still prevails, to such an excessive extent among the inhabitants of this island, engendered and aggravated by the successive visitations of cholera, which almost decimated the population of the colony. Long habit and prejudice have taught the people to believe that there is no infectious disease, endemic or self-engendered, in Mauritius; and on the appearance of any such disease, public attention is at once directed to the fancied safeguards of the quarantine and to the discovery of some possible source from which the disease could have been imported.

64. The consequence is, that the exclusive attention which has hitherto been directed to these external safeguards, has lessened that which should have been paid to the sanitary condition of the colony itself, and especially of its principal town, Port Louis. I trust, however, that the extended powers given to the general board and to the local boards of health by Ordinance No. 18 of 1860, which came into operation at the commencement of the present year, will tend to ameliorate this state of things; and that the minds of the population may be gradually brought to look more to legitimate means of warding off disease, or of alleviating it when it comes, by domestic and public cleanliness, rather than rely too much on the protective influence of the quarantine.

Legislation.

65. The legislation of 1860 was entensive and important. It embraced consolidating and amending ordinances on the Police Force, on public health, on the Royal College and Government Schools, and on the acquisition and transfer of land for public purposes, besides several minor enactments.

66. *Ordinance No.* 11 was intended to give efficiency to the police force by placing it under one head and on an uniform system. The previous law, by making each district magistrate the head of the police force in his district, had produced great diversity in the administration and discipline of the different branches of the force.

67. In Port Louis, again, the same result had arisen from the police of the theatre and of the wharves having been entrusted to the municipal corporation, and from the municipal guards (originally intended merely to execute special orders of the mayor and councillors) having adopted the insignia, and usurped many of the powers of constables.

68. The police ordinance restored the authority of the head of the police department by entrusting to him the whole discipline and organization of the force; at the same time the legitimate power and control of the magistrates has been secured by their being authorized (§ 11) to give to the police force all lawful orders for preserving the peace and securing order and tranquillity in their several districts. The mayor and deputy mayor of Port Louis have similar powers within that town, in which they have magisterial authority.

69. The ordinance also confines the municipal guards to their original powers and functions, and it restores the authority of the central police over the quays and wharves, and over all places of public amusement.

70. It may be confidently expected that the ordinance, of which these are the most important amendments, will secure unity and discipline, and therefore efficiency, to the police force in the colony.

71. *Ordinance No.* 18.—Before the passing of this ordinance on public health, each local sanitary board acted on its own responsibility, with little supervision, and almost no control, by the central board.

72. The natural consequence was, the neglect or imperfect execution of sanitary measures, which the frequent visitations of cholera in late years had shewn to be vitally necessary.

73. The apathy and ignorance of the population had baffled all attempts to carry out sanitary measures under the former law, and had left no alternative but to increase greatly the powers of the central board. Accordingly, while, on the one hand, the system of local boards of health able to act on local experience and knowledge, and with personal influence, has been preserved; on the other hand, these boards have been submitted to control and direction by a central board, in immediate communication with

the head of the Government, and having power to act in place of any local board which fails rightly to discharge its duties.

74. All the sanitary boards have also been re-constituted, so as to consist partly of official and partly of non-official members; thereby securing the assistance of responsible officers, with as little sacrifice to the popular element as possible, consistently with real efficiency. The progress of sanitary reform in England dictated other amendments, among which are regulations as to drainage and scavengering, public and private privies, and provisions for supervising and erecting slaughter-houses, dispensaries, burial-grounds, dead-houses, public fountains, wash-houses, and baths; also for the supervision of public lodging-houses, and for preventing the overcrowding of dwelling-houses.

75. The colony is thus provided with a well-organized system of sanitary boards and subordinate officers, sufficient for prompt action on the breaking out of any epidemic; and means are also provided for improving generally the sanitary condition of the colony.

76. *Ordinance, No* 38.—The almost total desertion of pupils from the Royal College, occasioned by causes which have been explained in former despatches, rendered it expedient to bring the administration of that important institution before the council of Government, which, after much deliberation, passed this ordinance, which introduces considerable changes both in the Royal College and in the Government schools.

77. One of its chief amendments consists in popularizing the Board of Education, and augmenting its numbers; at the same time securing promptitude of action, in ordinary circumstances, by the appointment of working committees for the Royal College and Government schools respectively.

78. The importance of the board has also been increased by its being empowered to frame all rules and regulations for the college and the schools; to fix the curriculum; determine as to the dismissal or rustication of pupils; and make "propria motu" representations to the Government, on all matters relating to the education of youth in the Colony.

79. The discipline of the College and Government schools respectively remain entrusted to the rector and superintendent of schools; but subject to any resolutions of the Council of Education, of which the Governor may approve.

80. The ordinance has thus secured to the Governor the assistance of a board familiar with the educational wants of the colony, and sympathizing with its peculiarities, without impairing the efficiency of these institutions as regards discipline.

81. *Ordinance No.* 57, "To facilitate the transfer of land for public purposes," is intended to effect the same purposes in this colony as the Land Clauses Consolidation Statutes of 1845 have secured to Great Britain, the previous local law on the subject having been most crude and meagre.

82. The ordinance enables the promoters of useful public undertakings to acquire, by purchase, real property belonging to minors, and other persons who cannot give a valid title, by authorizing the tutors, trustees, or other legal administrators of the property to transfer the same to the promoters, on terms mutually agreed to, and "homologated" by the Supreme Court, after hearing the "Ministère Public;" the title in such cases granted by the administrators being declared by the ordinance to be valid.

83. The ordinance next provides for cases where the proprietors or administrators refuse to make the necessary transfers, or are only willing to do so upon exorbitant terms.

84. In these cases the promoters of the undertaking are authorized to enter into possession of the land, and to have the price fixed, either by arbitration or by a special Board of Commissioners to be appointed for the purpose, unless the amount claimed be under 100*l.*, in which case it may be fixed by the district magistrate.

85. The ordinance contains full provisions with regard to the appointment and proceedings of the commissioners and arbitrators, on which it is only necessary to observe that the Imperial legislation on this subject has been the guide, wherever the peculiar laws and circumstances of the colony admitted of its being followed.

86. The remaining provisions of the ordinance relate to the measures necessary for clearing the purchased land from mortgages and other latent real burdens. These are framed upon the model, and are frequently in the words of the French legislation of 1841, which has been followed both on account of its appropriateness to the real property law of this colony, and because the decisions by the French courts upon its application will be useful guides upon one of the most intricate and difficult branches of the law of the colony.

87. *Ordinance No.* 20.—This ordinance made an important change as to the trial of petty offences within Port Louis, by transferring the jurisdiction of the Mayor's court to a police magistrate appointed by the Crown.

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88. The Mayor's Court was very objectionable in principle, constituted, as it was, of the mayor or his deputy, and two municipal councillors; and, adjudicating in cases where all the fines imposed were payable to the Municipal Treasury, and were all imposable for contravention of regulations framed by the Municipal Council, its judgments could hardly be expected to be unbiassed. Besides, it was usually composed of persons who had no previous training as magistrates, and were unacquainted with the most rudimentary principles of legal procedure.

89. These evils were aggravated by the judgments of the court being almost all final, and by the Governor not having power to mitigate the sentences, by exercising the Crown prerogative, as he can do in cases tried before the regular district courts.

90. Applications had repeatedly been made to the Government to interfere in individual cases adjudicated upon by this faulty and irregular tribunal; and it was at last resolved to bring the matter before the Legislative Council, by proposing the ordinance now under report, which has transferred all the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court to a magistrate to be selected by the Crown on account of his special qualifications for the duty.

91. Regularity and uniformity of procedure are secured by requiring the police magistrate to follow the forms and practice of other district courts, in all cases brought before him.

92. *Ordinance No.* 65 may also be briefly noticed. It was passed to meet the views of the Secretary of State, who, while refusing to sanction the engagement of Indian immigrants for five years, authorized the adoption of a system by which three years' engagements should be held as renewed for two years, by the tacit consent of the master and servant.

93. This law, however, has not yet been brought into operation, on account of the peculiarities and practical difficulties of the immigration system of the colony, all of which have been fully explained in former despatches.

94. The only other ordinances of 1860 which it is necessary to mention, are, *Ordinance No.* 15, which, in order to relieve the registrar of the supreme court from work properly falling to the district courts, authorized the district magistrates to issue summary execution on bills of exchange below 50*l.*, the limit of their ordinary civil jurisdiction; *Ordinance No.* 36, which gave legislative authority to an important scheme of the municipal corporation for supplying water to Port Louis, and secured a full supply of water for the poorer classes and for the public buildings; and *Ordinance No.* 51, which was passed in order to enable that corporation to raise a loan to carry out this enterprise.

Civil Establishment.

95. In my report of last year on this head, I entered fully into the circumstances which had necessitated the appointment of civil service commissioners in this colony, with duties somewhat analogous, as far as circumstances permitted, to those of the parent institution in England, and I reported the progress which those commissioners had made down to the close of the year 1859, and the improvements which had been made, in pursuance of their recommendations, as well as the augmentations which had already been sanctioned.

96. I am now able to add that the progress of that special service has been regularly and steadily continued, so far as the commissioners' own official duties permitted, down to the close of 1860, by which time they had been able to visit, and, in many instances, to revisit, all the public offices and departments in the service; to investigate the work and the working of them all; to examine the performances of the clerks and subordinates; to test the sufficiency of the staffs of all the offices, and the efficiency of each individual employed; to determine where more aid was required, and in what respects labour and service might be beneficially economised; and, finally, to report on each and all of those offices and departments, both in town and in the country, and to recommend such augmentations, changes, and improvements as appeared to be required, and such economy of labour,—by the introduction of printing, stamps, and otherwise,—and such combinations or separations of functions as seemed most expedient in the interests of the public service, and, at the same time, to recommend the fixed or provisional staff of each department or office, and the salary to be attached to the services of each clerk.

97. All these reports were from time to time printed and circulated throughout the service, having been first passed under examination by each head of department, for the purpose of inviting suggestions as to the details recommended; and many of these reports were afterwards, in some particulars, the subject of reconsideration and further

inquiry, and were only finally approved by myself after careful examination of all points brought under my notice.

98. From time to time, as the reports were promulgated, with approval or instructions from myself, the work of improvement was at once commenced, wherever it could possibly be so, in all the different offices; and the greater number of the commissioners' recommendations, which did not necessarily involve the delay of preliminary preparation, are still in progress.

99. As soon as possible after the close of the year, the commissioners made their "First Annual Report," which was duly printed and laid before the Council of Government, with my Minute No. 8 of 1861, for the purposes of general promulgation and of obtaining the votes of Council to the augmentations of salary which were proposed, as well as their opinion of the services of the commissioners, and of the beneficial results of their labours. The volume containing this "First Annual Report," comprised also an entire series of all the commissioners' reports on each particular department, and, likewise, the reports from all heads of departments, which I had required them to make before the visit, and for the guidance of the commissioners, showing the state of their offices at that time; so that the volume in question furnishes a complete picture of the several departments of the service before the visit of the commissioners, and of the recommendations of the latter for their improvement, and gives a general view of the whole service, as shown and recapitulated in their "First Annual Report."

100. In my Despatch No. 58, of the 30th of March last, I had the honour to transmit several copies of these printed reports, together with my Minute No. 8 of 1861, and my own full report upon the general result of the labours of the commissioners, and, indeed, upon the entire proceedings connected with the improvements of the public service, from the time the commission was first projected down to the close of the year 1860. But it will suffice now to forward, as an Appendix, the "First Annual Report" only of the commissioners, which gives a summary of their entire operations, and a recapitulation of their particular reports on the departments, sufficient for all purposes that may be necessary in the Blue Book of the year; and I have only to remark that the errors in printing to which the commissioners have referred have been rectified.

101. My views of the several questions which have been asked by the commissioners in the 117th section of this report, have been referred to them for such further proposed regulations as they may think fit to recommend; but I have not concurred in their suggestion that there should be but one grade of examination for all classes of clerks, and that the higher examination should be dispensed with, for, in my opinion, the lower examination is far too elementary, as the preliminary test of educational qualification for the class of clerks who are destined for the more intellectual and less mechanical strata of the public service; while, at the same time, admitting the higher examination (moderate as even that would be considered in England) too high to be at present insisted on, I have consented so to modify the rule as to make it imperative in some respects only, and optional for honours in others. And I have also dispensed with any further examination by the commissioners at the end of the term of probation, thereby assimilating the practice with reference to the probationer's eligibility for confirmation at that time, to the regulation established by the last paragraph but one of the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855.

102. Of the staff, and of the administrative arrangements which have been made, recommended, and in progress throughout the service, this first report of the commissioners furnishes all necessary information.

103. As regards the financial results which have taken place, or are recommended, the following figures give the general aggregates and contrasts, viz., the 506 clerks and subordinate officers who performed the public service in 1858, at salaries amounting to 59,020*l.*, have now been augmented to 522, at salaries amounting to the minimum sum of 69,287*l.* 4*s.*, being an excess of 10,197*l.* 4*s.* over the aggregates of 1858, while the mean amount of augmentations arising from the graduated scale upon which all clerical and subordinate services have now been fixed, is 23,170*l.*, which sum may be practically regarded as the superior limit which these graduated salaries are likely to attain.

104. Besides these augmentations, there are others which have been recommended as necessary to the more efficient service of some of the departments; namely, a superior assistant and another inspector in the Surveyor-General's office, a superior assistant in the Registration Office, and cashiers or financial clerks in all the district magisterial courts, at which (beyond the mere duties of the magistracies) large and responsible duties of revenue collection have been entrusted to some of the clerks, and must still continue to be so in default of better district arrangements.

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105. And when all these augmentations have been approved and confirmed by your Grace, it will only remain to pass the requisite ordinance to settle the establishments (subject to future necessary mutations), and to sanction and legalize the salaries. That ordinance will likewise prescribe the conditions on which the continuing enjoyment of the graduated augmentations will be maintained or forfeited, according to the granting or withholding of the required certificates of conduct and efficiency.

106. I have already brought conspicuously to your Grace's notice, in my Despatch No. 58, and its accompanying "separate," the services which the commissioners have rendered to the public establishments of the colony, and the improvements which I fully expect to result to the public service generally, and to all who engage in it; and I have likewise recommended that the investigations of the commissioners should be periodically repeated and reported, and that the commission itself should be made a standing one. And I can only repeat the hope I have already expressed to the Council, that, under the influence of all the attractions now offered to the public service of Mauritius, and by a steady perseverance in the progress of its improvement, I hope soon to see it one of the most efficient as well as one of the most popular of colonial services.

Public Works.

107. The Surveyor-General's department has been fully employed during the last year, in the execution of public works, roads, and bridges, and in their repairs and alterations; and had the department been twice as numerous in its staff and workmen, there would still have been ample occupation for them all, for it has been necessary to defer the execution of many of the public works, in consequence of the want of contractors, on the one hand, and of staff and skilled workmen in the department, on the other.

108. Although no conspicuous public works can be pointed out as distinguishing the operations of the year, there are, nevertheless, many of considerable public importance, which have been completed or greatly advanced towards completion in the course of the year; for instance, the works and buildings at the several quarantine stations and at the immigration depôt, operations at the harbour, public offices for law officers of the Crown, and of the registration, police stations, and many others, besides repairs and alterations to a great many of the Government buildings throughout the island.

109. In the purchase and adaptation of houses and buildings for public purposes, and in the execution of new works, upwards of 20,000*l.* were expended throughout the year, and in the performance of repairs to Government buildings, upwards of 10,000*l.* were laid out. The principal operations of this department are now carried on by means of employed labour, wherever this is practicable. It is the most expeditious and satisfactory, as well as the cheapest method of proceeding.

Roads and Bridges.

110. Which are likewise under the Surveyor-General's department, were also satisfactory proceeded with during the year, particularly the former. The new system of road labour and inspection, which has, for some time past, been in operation, answers very well.

111. Labour was expended on the public roads, both in the formation of new and in the reparation of old, to the value of upwards of 25,000*l.*, including the rations of the labourers. Besides the new roads which have been commenced and completed, this expenditure embraces the remetalling and repairing of about twenty miles of main roads, and about four and a half of bye-roads, and the maintenance of about 300 miles of main road.

112. In the district towns, in which the prisons are situated, and within a short distance of the prisons, the streets and adjacent portions of road are kept in order by the prisoners, according to a system of prison discipline under the superintendence of the magistrates and other members of the committees, and under the eye and control of the prison guards. This system also works very satisfactorily.

113. In the execution of new bridges and the repairs of old ones, upwards of 3,300*l.* were expended in the course of the year.

114. In my "general remarks" I have made some observations with regard to certain public works in contemplation, but which, from various causes, remain for the present unexecuted or in suspense.

Education.

I.—The Royal College.

115. Many of the difficulties to which I referred in my last year's report, as the causes of the decline and fall of the Royal College, and as obstructions to the advancement of that institution, continued during a great part of the year 1860, and frustrated all endeavours to restore that school in the favourable opinion and estimate of the public; but I think that, before the close of the year, many persons who had taken the pains to look carefully into the operations within, and into the machinations beyond the wall of the Royal College, arrived at very different conclusions from those which they had previously been induced to form, from the rumours which prevailed during the very remarkable movements which caused the prostration of the establishment.

116. Towards the latter part of last year, and at the commencement of this, a marked change may be said to have taken place in the minds of many of the more thinking people, and the numbers of pupils slightly augmented, and have since continued to increase; and the strongest mark of the change that has taken place, is the fact that many of the "Pères de Famille" who had, in the first instance, been carried away by the outcry and movement against the rector of the college, have since replaced their sons whom they had removed, and expressed their opinions in favour of the institution and its head, where they had, at first, joined in the common outcry against both, judging, as they now do, by their own personal observation, and judging, as they did at first, by the rumours that had been raised, and the opposition that had been agitated.

117. In order to prevent the possibility of any supposition that the subsequent increase in the numbers of pupils in the college could have arisen from an accession of government boarders, or half boarders, I have altogether refused to fill up all vacancies in the boarderships until the college has recovered itself; and I doubt whether the system of boarderships should not be altogether abandoned. I shall not resume it without much consideration, and an entire change of system,—the former one having, in some cases, been abused, and the real intention of the charity misapplied.

118. The new law came into operation at the commencement of the year, by the nomination of members of the council and of the committees, but nothing has been done down to the present time as regards the college, beyond the holding of two or three meetings of the college committee, with a view to the preparation and re-adjustment of rules. I believe the committee are now about to bring their first set of rules into form, but none have yet been submitted to me for approval.

119. I am now anxiously awaiting the arrival of two new professors*; one a professor of classics and mathematics, the other a professor of chemistry and the natural sciences, as well as of practical and applied mathematics; and, when these new professors commence their operations, and are free to co-operate with the rector without the influence of collateral prejudices or combinations, I have great hope that the improvements at the college will be rapid. A professor of linear, architectural, and mechanical drawing, is greatly wanted at the college; and I propose, when the new professors have arrived and been settled to their duties, to write for a drawing master of this description, should no other equally good arrangement be practicable.

II.—Government and other Schools.

120. Many of the remarks in my last year's report, and in reference to the Appendix B. which accompanied it, are still, to a great extent, applicable to the present state of education; and I annex, in Appendix D., a memorandum which I have received from the Superintendent of Government schools, which will furnish a better and more accurate note than I can give of the changes and progress that may have taken place during last year in the schools supported or contributed to by the Government.

121. I had some misgivings, when I wrote my last report, as to the effect which the "Christian Brothers" school would have upon the education supplied by the Government schools, partly on account of the profession they make of educating the children "gratuitously," and partly on account of the influence of the religious body to which those "Brothers" are attached.

122. I have already asserted, and still maintain, that there is no necessity for "gratuitous" instruction to be offered in this country, except in cases of real poverty and inability of the parents to contribute the small payments that are required for the education of their children; and these instances are so rare, that the arrangements of the Government are quite sufficient to supply all educational wants in that respect.

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* Both have arrived since this was written.

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123. But the "Christian Brothers" are amply supplied, as appears by the Superintendent's report, and as I understand from other sources also, with the means of carrying on their "gratuitous" education, partly from private contributions, and partly from the chest of the municipal corporation, for which latter I am aware of no legal authority in the municipality.

124. The second paragraph of the Superintendent's memorandum gives a fair impression of the injurious influence that this school has had in the town of Port Louis upon the operations of the Government schools; and shows also the difficulties with which the schools have to contend, where Roman Catholic parents choose to rush headlong into the erroneous belief, prompted by designing persons, that the religion of of their children is likely to be invaded, whenever there happens to be a teacher of the Protestant or Ango-Catholic Church at the head of a Government school.

125. This is an unfortunate calamity to education in Mauritius, particularly when it is added to the fatal law and practice which prevail in the Government schools, that no religious instruction whatever is to be taught there.

126. That the representations of the Superintendent of Schools may be regarded as reliable upon these points, may be assumed from the fact that he is himself a Roman Catholic, and therefore that his bias, if he had any, would naturally be in favour of that body; but, fortunately, he is liberal in his views, and possesses none of the narrow prejudices which too often influence Christians of that section of the church, as well as (I may likewise add) Christians of some divisions of the Anglican section of the church likewise.

127. The remarks that I made in my last report, as regards Indian education and the education of the orphans at the asylum, are equally applicable to the present year's report; and I am glad to be able to confirm the opinion I then formed as to the progress of that important and valuable institution, of which some notice has already been taken in the preceding parts of this report. The numbers have increased, the education has improved, and I have lately, through the instrumentality of the Surveyor-General's department and otherwise, greatly increased the means of affording industrial instruction to the children. The only want now is that of assistant teachers, male and female; and as this institution really affords one of the very finest fields for missionary work among the Indians in this island, I think it would be of the greatest advantage to the establishment, as well as to the work of missionary labour generally, if an assistant missionary or teacher, and a female teacher, could be provided from any of the societies at home.

128. I have turned my attention lately to the chance of obtaining teachers for this asylum from other sources that have been recommended, with the view of making their services available as attendants on the children in hospital, as well as on those who are mere infants, and wholly dependent on the care of others.

129. The Superintendent of Education has reproduced, in an appendix to his memorandum, an extract from one of his former reports, in which certain changes are recommended in the application of the law respecting grants in aid of schools not altogether supported by the Government. Many of the difficulties and delays which he noticed in that report have since, as far as practicable, been removed; others can only be met by an amendment of the ordinance, and when a proper opportunity arrives, all necessary changes will be recommended, and no doubt be made.

130. I am myself greatly disposed to improve the system of contribution to schools of this character, and, in remote places in the country, to rely more upon them than upon Government establishments; for in such cases the worst of all difficulties, that of dealing with or guarding against religious prejudices, would in a great measure be removed from the responsibility of the Government; and by degrees large and important Government schools would find places only in the town of Port Louis, and in other towns or large villages in the country, and for these schools well trained and well disciplined teachers could always be provided.

131. The arrival of the new "organizing master," and the duties he is about to commence in town and throughout the island, in connection with Government schools, and Grants-in-aid schools, will no doubt produce many beneficial results.

Prisons and Crime.

I.—PORT LOUIS PRISON.

132. The number of prisoners on the roll of the Port Louis Prison in 1860 was 10,663; composed of 611 remaining at the end of 1859, and 10,052 admitted during the year 1860.

133. As compared with 1859, there is an increase of 3,349 in the number of committals. The number is also greater by 4,012 and 3,952 respectively than the committals in 1858 and 1857.

134. The daily average of prisoners in 1860 was 584, being 117 over the average (467) in 1859.

135. The great increase of committals during 1860 is attributable chiefly to the unusual number of committals for vagrancy and desertion from service in that vear Thus, the numbers were as follows:—

Committals in	1857	- -	4,546
Do.	1858	- -	2,687
Do.	1859	- -	2,444
Do.	1860	- -	5,132,

Showing an increase in 1860 of 586 cases over 1857; 2,445 over 1858; and 2,688 over 1859.

136. There was also an increase in the number of police cases, chiefly drunkenness and disorder; in 1860 the numbers being,—

84 in 1857,
992 in 1858,
2,144 in 1859, and
2,629 in 1860;

thus showing an increase of 1637 over 1858, and 485 over 1859, and of no less than 2,545 over the similar cases in 1857.

137. The real cause of this increase has been, I believe, the increased efficiency of the police force, and the practical abolition of the anomalous, and very far from efficient, guards of the municipal corporation.

138. A comparison of the other offences in 1860 shows an increase of 243 cases (or about 16 per cent.) of larceny, as compared with 1859. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 143 petty assaults, 35 cases of bribery, and 32 cases of contravention of licenses; and there were the unusual number of 196 prisoners untried on the 31st of December, being 94 above the number in the previous year.

139. It is very difficult to account for these variations; for, on the one hand, an increase in the number of committals does not necessarily indicate any increase in crime; while, on the other hand, a diminution in committals for certain classes of offences might arise either from the parties injured having, on previous occasions, failed to get justice from the magistrates, or from the inefficiency of the detective force.

140. At the same time, it is not improbable that the increase in the cases of theft, and the decrease in those of assault, are attributable in some measure to the same cause, namely, the increased efficiency of the police, which has, on the one hand, enabled parties against whom larcenies had been committed to bring the offenders to justice; and, on the other hand, has more successfully preserved the peace in places of public resort. This, however, is but an approximation towards explaining the difference.

141. With regard to the more serious crimes, the following table shows a comparison of the assize cases for the years 1858–59–60:—

Crimes.	Number of Cases.								
	1858.			1859.			1860.		
	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Total.
Murder - - -	1	10	11	4	4	8	3	9	12
Manslaughter - - -	—	2	2	—	7	7	1	4	5
Wounds and Blows - -	2	6	8	1	4	5	1	6	7
Poisoning - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rape - - - -	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	1
Abduction - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Outrage to Public Officers - -	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Larceny - - - -	2	5	7	4	2	6	—	8	8
Embezzlement - - -	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Forgery - - - -	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	5	6
Coining - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion and Bribery - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Arson - - - -	2	3	5	3	3	6	—	1	1
Total -	10	33	43	16	30	46	7	35	42
No. of Individuals - - -	29	38	67	36	39	75	16	63	79
Proportion of Acquittals and Convictions to Prosecutions - -	0·23	0·76	—	0·34	0·65	—	0·17	0·84	—

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142. The number of cases in the preceding table is too small to warrant any generalization as to the probable increase or diminution of the more serious crimes. There is, however, one remark which appears to apply to all, viz., that the number of convictions, as compared with the acquittals, has been on the increase. This is evidently attributable to the increased intelligence of the jurymen, and their growing familiarity with their important duties. It very rarely happens now, as I am informed it used too frequently to be the case, particularly in capital cases, that jurymen find verdicts of "not guilty" against the clearest evidence.

143. With regard to the administration of the prison establishment, there has been no change of any moment during the year 1860. The prison, with its inmates, varying from 500 to 600 prisoners daily, is managed, as heretofore, by a remarkably small staff of officers, (only seven in number,) exclusive of guards for out-door working parties, who are always in the proportion of one to every ten prisoners. Yet there has not been a single instance of riot or disorder within the prison, and the escapes of prisoners have not been more numerous than might have been expected, considering the facilities afforded by the bad construction of the buildings, nor have there been many breaches of prison discipline, considering the number of the prisoners. Throughout the year there were only 37 punishments imposed, and almost all of these were for escapes from out-door working parties.

144. The sanitary condition of the prisoners in 1860 was unusually satisfactory; out of the 10,663 prisoners who passed through the prison in that year, there occurred only 197 cases of disease so serious as to require hospital treatment; and of all the prisoners, only 29 died.

145. This high sanitary condition has probably arisen, to some extent, from the prisoners having been constantly employed in healthy out-door labour. An attempt had previously been made to keep them at work within the prison walls, in order to secure better prison discipline, but it had failed on account of its depressing effect on the minds of the prisoners, and on their sanitary condition.

146. In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that the returns for prison labour during 1860 were more than 1,000*l.* more than in 1859. The real increase is, however, greater, as the civil engineer department has been able to complete many important public works, with the assistance of the prisoners, instead of being exposed to the caprice of the colonial labour market.

147. The prison officers have discharged their duties during 1860 very satisfactorily, considering the heterogeneous materials with which they had to deal. As observed on former occasions, the chief prison in the colony cannot be used as a penitentiary, its building not being at all adapted to such a purpose; nor is it easy to maintain strict prison discipline where the prisoners are of every class of offenders, and of many various nationalities and castes.

148. I am still in hopes that a regular penitentiary will be erected upon the model of some one or other of the first class penitentiaries in England, where a regular system of prison discipline may be carried out.

149. Till that is done, the chief prison will be little better than a place of confinement and punishment, not of reformation for criminals.

II.—District Prisons.

150. The information furnished by the foregoing section on the "Prison of Port Louis," was obtained from the Procureur-General and Chairman of the Prison Committee. The observations which it contains are, for the most part, applicable to the prisons of the districts, to which no more specific allusion appears to be necessary. The numbers of prisoners in the Port Louis prison, are about one-third the number of those in all the prisons of the island, including Port Louis, and the number of offences of the various classes are relatively the same, or nearly so, with the exception of those of the higher character specified in the foregoing table, which are triable at the assizes, and not in the districts.

151. The appointment of "prison guards" throughout the districts in place of the ordinary police, who were answerable to their own chiefs only, and not to the prison authorities (except indirectly, through the magistrates,) has been a great improvement on the former arrangements. It not only gives a more efficient and responsible set of men to the prisons, for the security and protection, as well as continuing discipline of the prisoners who are employed in public works beyond the walls of the gaols, but it has the effect of augmenting, in the same proportion, the police force itself, by leaving to the exclusive duties of that service the whole number of men who used to be employed in the irregular and unsatisfactory collateral duties of guarding prisoners at their outer work.

The Dependencies.

152. I have not received from the civil commissioner of the Seychelles any report on the dependencies for last year; but, from all that I can gather from his general correspondence, the position of those dependencies is much the same as it was when I last reported on them, with the exception only of some few improvements which have resulted from the regular visits of the packets, and the laws and regulations which have passed for the improvement of the port of Mahé.

153. I have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the special visit of the protector of immigrants to the three presidencies of India, on the duty of investigating our system and practice of immigration at the depôts there, to authorize him to make some preliminary arrangements for the introduction of a few Indian emigrants from Madras, into two or three of the principal islands of the Seychelles, as the first experiment of Indian migration to those islands; and should he succeed in making these arrangements, I have instructed him either to accompany the first batch on his return from Madras, or to select a proper agent to do so, in order to arrange for their accommodation, apprenticeship, and allotment there, under the supervision of the local magistrate and the commissioner, and to establish at Mahé a branch depôt in immediate communication with that of Mauritius.

154. A party of from 200 to 300 Indians will be very readily disposed of at these principal islands; and if the arrangements be successful and satisfactory, the numbers may be from time to time extended to 1,000, in conformity with the suggestions communicated to me by Sir Bulwer Lytton's Despatch No. 155, of the 4th February 1859, under which I have only lately been in a position to act, for the reasons explained in my Despatch No. 43, of the 2d March last.

155. Under the authority of that suggestion, and in pursuance of representations which I had on more than one occasion made of the labour wants of the Seychelles, I directed inquiries to be made last year, by publications here and at the Seychelles, as to the number of labourers and artizans that would be immediately secured from the first introduction that could be effected. The numbers applied for were fewer than I expected; but I found that the first cost of introduction operated very unfavourably, and that there was an expectation that the advantages which had formerly been afforded to Mauritius by means of a "Government contingent," of which the heavier part of the expenditure was borne by the Government, and a stamp of 40*s*. only paid by the employer, would be extended to Seychelles. I could not, however, sanction this, having only lately discontinued the "Government contingent" at Mauritius, as an expenditure no longer justifiable; but I have authorized the payment of a portion only of the cost to be refunded in the first instance, and the rest at a later period of the industrial residence; and this I hope will induce proprietors to come more promptly forward.

156. There are several public works, such as roads and bridges, &c., in which the Government ought to assist the inhabitants in the first instance; and it would be but reasonable to authorize the employment of a few spare immigrants in the Government service for two or three years, in order to aid in public improvements. A great many more people were applied for, as labourers, in the smaller and more distant dependencies, but I was reluctant to place them so far from the reach and immediate supervision of the civil commissioner and the local magistrate, until a more complete trial could be made at the seat of local government.

157. The regularity with which the mails will in future visit the Seychelles, en route to and from Mauritius and Suez, will facilitate public as well as private intercourse, and greatly aid in improving the condition of the Seychelles, and, at the same time, securing the proper care and treatment of the immigrants.

158. And if there can be accomplished the suggestion which I have more than once offered, of making the island of Mahé, at which there is a beautiful and commodious little harbour, the auxiliary coal depôt and place of "rendez-vous" for Her Majesty's ships on slave service in the Mozambique, there would be every additional inducement to the improvement of the port as well as of the commerce of the place, and vessels frequenting that harbour could always find some if not full means of recruiting their supplies of both coal and provisions. At the same time, the letter-bags for Her Majesty's ships so engaged could always be left at Mahé, and that branch of the service would have a direct communication with England, as well as with the Admiral on the Cape station (viâ Mauritius), as soon as the proposed line of mail steamers between this and the Cape shall have been established.

159. With regard to the condition of the smaller and more remote dependencies at the Chagos Archipelago, and elsewhere, I have every reason to believe that it continues

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much as it was described to be in last year's Blue Book, and when I forwarded the report of Lieutenant Berkeley, R.N., of the "Lynx," and of Mr. Caldwell, whom I had sent there as special commissioners, and who reported so favourably of all they had seen.

160. I was able to enlist the services of Commander Hardinge, of the "Persian," in a similar mission last year; but after he had visited some few of the distant islands his services were required elsewhere, upon the arrival of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel at this command, and he was then recalled. The report with which he furnished me on his return, is annexed; but it offers nothing new that requires any comments from myself, and merely confirms my impression that, so far as he was able to make his visits to the islands, the condition of those places, and of their scanty inhabitants, was as satisfactory as could be expected. There are several islands which have never yet been formally inspected, and to which visits will, at some future time, be made, in accordance with the instructions which I have received, and for the objects suggested in those instructions.

161. As a measure of precaution, and in order to protect these small and distant islands from trespasses and incursions, I have lately granted leases of some of the groups at very moderate rentals; and the lessee, who uses them for fishing purposes, will be answerable for the duty of holding possession, as tenant of the Government.

General Remarks.

162. Many of the investigations which were commenced in 1859, and the results of which were to be productive of improvements in several departments of the service, and of new works in the town and in the districts, were continued during 1860. Some of them were brought to a close, the required improvements made, and the necessary ordinances passed; but many of the more important, from which public works and undertakings are to result, were not completed, in consequence of unavoidable impediments, and, in some cases, of collateral enquiries and arrangements, which became necessary in the course of the principal investigations. They are, however, nearly approaching their completion.

163. Among those which were brought to maturity and sanctioned by ordinance and regulations, were the police laws and augmentations, the sanitary laws, the currency question, the mail service, the civil service adjustment and augmentations, a portion of the district improvements, the substitution of a police magistrate for the former municipal court, and others of minor importance.

164. The police laws and regulations are now in full vigour; the force is better officered, and the sergeants and men have been better selected. Several of the former have arrived, or are daily expected from England; many sergeants, as well as men, have been recruited from regiments of the line in India, and several men of good conduct who had been allowed their discharge, were selected for the service; some few also were recruited in England. As far as possible, the ranks of Creole and Indian policeman have been weeded, and a better class of men selected; and the attractions which the service now affords, of quarters, rations, messing arrangements, and superior discipline, will soon bring a sufficient force under the command of the Inspector-General. But no improvements have been greater than that which united the whole force (district and urban) under the same command, and placed upon a sounder and more limited basis the magisterial control, which appeared under the former system to be unbounded and supreme.

165. The force, however, still requires further augmentations, and these will be given as soon as the means become available. And, from time to time, as the barrack accommodation is completed, and new stations are selected for crowded localities, those augmentations will be made.

166. The general sanitary laws and regulations are likewise in full force, and, now that the supreme control over the whole of the sanitary boards of the island, municipal as well as district, is vested in an improved general board, I have no fear that the neglects which are attributed to local boards under the old system will again occur; neither will there be any further collision, I hope, between the municipal and the general boards, the former being now placed, to all intents and purposes, on a par with other local boards, and amenable, like the latter, to the check and supervision of the general board. So far as can at present be judged, and so far as they have been put into operation, all these boards act most harmoniously.

167. The currency question has been very satisfactorily settled, and nearly all the old fractional notes, which were the source of so much difficulty and complaint, have been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by the new ones of even denomination.

By the end of the year it is probable that none will remain unpresented, except those which have been lost, or which, for other reasons, may never be forthcoming.

168. The mail service has likewise been for some time past in satisfactory working order; and although the contract had not been formally completed at the end of the year, yet the terms had been adjusted, and all necessary authority given for its final execution. In the meantime it has been continued in operation, as if all had been fully completed, and the Mauritius steamers now proceed direct to and from Suez, instead of Aden, as formerly.

169. The commercial body, and, indeed, the general population, look forward to a speedy adjustment of the arrangements which will give a monthly postal service between the Cape, Natal, and Mauritius. So far as concerns this colony, all preliminaries have already been agreed to, and the subvention voted; and it only remains for the Cape and the Natal (and the Imperial) Governments to adjust their respective contributions. The Cape and Natal will then possess, at a very moderate cost, a second postal service to Europe, viâ Mauritius; and these three south-eastern colonies, of the Cape, Natal, and Mauritius, will have the advantage of regular monthly inter-communication.

170. The civil service adjustment and augmentations are now in operation, so far as they have been hitherto sanctioned. The details are given under the head of "Civil Establishment," in the earlier part of this report. The further changes now under consideration, and the permanent supervision of the commission, will make this service very complete.

171. The district improvements have only been arranged to a certain extent.

172. I had lately the honour to transmit, in Despatches No. 139 of the 31st August 1860, and No. 1 of the 3d January 1861, copies of all the minutes, preliminary reports, and final reports, and the whole results of the several commissions which I had issued in 1859, and which, during the latter part of that year and the early part of last had been under careful investigation, together with the first votes of council that had been passed thereon.

173. The commissioners presented their reports in two parts. The first related to the proposed new boundaries of the districts, the final adjustment and delineation of which are reserved for completion upon the arrival of the special corps of engineers by whom the topographical survey of the island is to be executed, and whose visit has been deferred until the return of the Surveyor-General, Captain Mann, R.E. The second part related to the public buildings, prisons, hospitals, police stations, courts, and other public places, which are absolutely required in the several districts of the island, and to the re-adjustment of local municipal laws and arrangements, which have been recommended by the commissioners.

174. Besides these two reports, there was also a general report, in which all the local recommendations were reviewed and condensed, and the whole of these reports, having undergone careful examination in the Council, were approved and adopted, and the most pressing and important of the district works provided for by votes and appropriations. Some of these works are now in progress, others have been suspended for a time, while the rest await final arrangements with contractors, or the means of executing them by employed service, when they will be commenced without delay.

175. The arrangements for the substitution of a police magistrate's court in Port Louis, instead of the former jurisdiction of the corporation, have also been brought to a close, and by the instrumentality of an acting magistrate, whom I have lately appointed, the new court has recently commenced its functions.

176. Among the leading subjects of preliminary investigation which had not been quite matured by the end of last year, but which are fast drawing to a close, are those relating to the civil hospital in Port Louis; the district hospitals in the country, and the management of those hospitals in connection with other eleemosynary institutions by improved local boards; the improvements at the port of Mahébourg and at the harbour of Port Louis; the quay question, in connection with the improvements at the customs and the port; and, though last, not least, the railway qnestion, which latter has been fully settled, so far as it can be so in this country, and now only awaits the completion of the contract at home, and the commencement of operations on the spot.

177. The question of the new civil hospital would long since have been settled, and the building probably commenced, had its construction not been in some measure connected with the appropriation of the present hospital to commercial purposes, and had not the latter also depended on improvements at the quays and the customs, which were, in their turn, under enquiry and adjustment between the local government and the corporation of Port Louis, to which latter, by some unaccountable anomaly, the quay dues had some years since been transferred, without the corresponding obligation

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of making the improvements and extensions which the recent increase of commerce and shipping have, for some time past, loudly but vainly called so that the hands of Government having been tied, and the corporation having been unable or unwilling to lay out these dues in the extensions and improvements required, there has been necessitated an exchange of other revenues for these quay dues, and for that control over the quays which will enable the Government to embark in the improvements which have been already planned, and which only remain to be further matured and executed.

178. The improvements which I some time ago recommended for the construction of a floating dock in the harbour of Port Louis, so much needed in substitution of the present clumsy and tardy arrangements for loading and unloading ships by means of lighters, are retarded in consequence of some engineering questions which are under consideration, and of the doubt whether the work should be undertaken by the Government or by a company, if one can be formed for its execution. And the other arrangements for the increased accommodation of the harbour await the arrival of the dredging vessels and small steamer, which have long been expected from England. Some of the projected improvements at Mahébourg are about to be undertaken by the enterprise of a gentleman who proposes to commence them on his own responsibility, and to associate himself afterwards with a company, so that I hope it will not be long before the operations at both these important harbours will be actively and energetically commenced.

179. Great anxiety is shown throughout the island for the commencement of the railroads. The northern line will pass through a large extent of cane cultivation, and give facilities of carriage to a great number of sugar estates; and the midland line will give direct communication between the two principal harbours of Port Louis and Mahébourg, opening a large tract of country which is not now under cultivation, but which, possessing a good climate and plenty of water, will soon be under cultivation, either in canes, or still better, in all varieties of food and garden productions.

180. Besides connecting these two principal towns, and all the commercial interests that belong to them, this line will also give direct communication between the two garrisons, and pass near the spot which I long since recommended as a site for a central town and barrack,—a recommendation which I hope will, at no distant day, be carried into execution.

181. In all other respects, I can confidently report that the public works and the general public service of Mauritius have proceeded during the past year with as much energy and beneficial result as could reasonably have been expected, considering the difficulties which surround all colonial services, and none more completely than Mauritius, where so much is left to the official agency of the Government. And I must frankly acknowledge that throughout the past year, and indeed upon all occasions upon which I have required the assistance of private gentlemen, as well as that of official persons, I have invariably received prompt and willing aid in all the investigations I have made, and active co-operation in all that has been executed. Without all this ready support, I could of course have made but little progress in the various public improvements which have, from time to time, been designed.

182. In all the material interests of the colony, I may also confidently report that a general prosperity and feeling of security continue to pervade the community. The operations of the planters and the merchants are still carried on with unabated zeal and energy; and although during last year some financial catastrophes occurred, and during the early part of this year two hurricanes committed great ravages in the island, yet the impressions of the past seem to be fast disappearing, and the spirits of both planter and merchant are as buoyant as ever.

183. All other pursuits may be ranked in the same category of prosperity; minor trades and pursuits (especially those followed by Chinese and Indians), attract numerous followers, and are attended, I believe, with general success; and as to tradesmen, artizans, and handicraftsmen, they are always sure of profitable employment, whether they persevere steadily in their occupations, or do so only as and when it suits their perfect convenience to work, as is too commonly the case with that class of the population; for so many things are to be done, and so few persons of reliable skill and perseverance are here to undertake them, that even those who are indifferent to their own interests, and work only during intervals of necessity, are always sure of employment whenever they choose to ask for it.

184. In the Government service of works there is almost always a difficulty in the execution of projects. By some means or other private persons, who have works or buildings to be constructed, appear to find no great difficulty in securing operators. They can contract in any terms they please, consult themselves alone on their estimates, engage men upon any terms they choose, yield when necessary to the caprice of their

operators, and vary their arrangements and their contracts in accordance with their altered views, or with the circumstances of the moment. But the strict regulations of the Treasury prohibit all these courses to the Government, and enjoin the most rigid observance of prescribed rule,—an injunction which, although of unquestionable importance, and no doubt of easy execution at home, is in many respects impracticable in this colony, and occasions frequent but necessary deviations; but as in all cases of deviation delays arise, explanations are to be made, and the contractor remains unpaid until the audit is appeased, it frequently happens that contractors and workmen who have once or twice experienced these inconveniences, set their faces against the service, and resort to private employment alone, of which abundance is to be had upon their own terms. And hence it is that the Government is placed at a disadvantage, as regards its public works, by the side of private employers of labour, and even of the municipal corporation of Port Louis, which body, unfettered by all these restrictions, enjoys full discretion and plenary authority in the commencement, prosecution, and completion of all its civic operations.

185. The constitutional peculiarities of the Government render these restrictions (or some of them at least) necessary under the financial system which is applicable to all Crown colonies; but the constitutional peculiarities of the people render impossible the strict observance of those restrictions. I do not demur at their imposition, but merely allude to the state of things as producing one frequent cause of delay in the execution of public works in this colony, but without attempting to offer (for this would not be the time or place to offer) any radical remedy for the resulting practical inconvenience.

186. Apart from all these minor difficulties and checks, and others which occasionally impede the steady onward course of local arrangements, I am glad to be in a position to assert, in almost unqualified terms, the generally favourable position, in all material respects, of the colony and its inhabitants.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON

Government House, Mauritius,
5th June 1861.

CEYLON.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir CHARLES J. MAC CARTHY, to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 123.) Queen's House, Colombo,
MY LORD DUKE, July 1, 1861.

In forwarding to your Grace the Blue Book Returns of this Colony for the year 1860, I have to remark that, as I arrived here, and assumed the administration of the Government, late in October, but a small portion of the financial and administrative proceedings of the year came under my personal observation or control, having been carried on mainly under the superintendence of my lamented predecessor, the late Sir Henry Ward, whose death in August last, so soon after his transfer to the Government of Madras, was felt as a common loss by India and by Ceylon.

2. I shall, therefore, confine myself, on the present occasion, to a brief summary of the more important results of the returns now submitted.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The total amount of Revenue received in the year was 767,100*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, showing an excess of just 20,000*l.* over the Revenue of the preceding year (1859), which amounted to 747,036*l.* 14*s.* 9¼*d.*

4. The total Expenditure of the year, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to 783,865*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*, being in excess of the Revenue for the year by 16,764*l.* 14s. 4*d.*

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5. But of this gross Expenditure only the sum of 705,440*l.* 7*d.* 0½*d.* was charged on the Revenue of the year, the balance of 78,425*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* being charged to Surplus Revenue of former years.

6. Although therefore the fact remains that the Disbursements of the Colony during the year exceeded its Receipts during the same period by above 16,000*l.*, a comparison of the actual Revenue of the year with the actual Expenditure charged on that Revenue (767,100*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* of Revenue against 705,440*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* of Expenditure) shows a balance in favour of Revenue of 61,660*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Assets and Liabilities.

7. The Auditor General's Return of Assets and Liabilities, on the 31st December 1860, shows a nominal balance in favour of the Colony of 248,264*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* But from this sum the following deductions must be made to show the amount actually available for ordinary purposes:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Revenue Debts considered recoverable - - -	25,979	13	1
2. Ditto irrecoverable - - - - - - -	30,533	0	11
3. Ditto awaiting decision of Courts - - - - -	19,603	17	11
4. Amount of Surcharges outstanding - - - -	6,494	0	0
5. Widows' Pension Fund invested in 3 per cent. Consols -	25,712	0	0
6. Amount of Export Duties invested in Oriental Bank as a Separate Fund towards payment of Railway Expenditure	72,678	17	4
	£181,001	9	3

8. Deducting this sum from the above stated nominal Balance of 248,264*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* there will appear a net Surplus Balance available for general purposes on the 1st January 1861, of 67,263*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* It is, however, to be borne in mind that several of the items above enumerated, such as the Revenue Debts considered recoverable though not immediately available, may hereafter be brought to the credit of the Colony, and also that the sums separately invested in the 3 per cent. Consols and in the Oriental Bank will be available for extraordinary Expenditure hitherto, or to be hereafter, incurred on account of railway operations.

Customs.

9. There was a decrease in the Duties on Imports in 1860, as compared with those of 1859, of 1,515*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, the one having been 178,131*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and the other 179,647*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, and an excess in the Exports of 1,902*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, the Duties on these for 1860 having been 40,751*l.* 16s. 8*d.*, and for 1859, 38,849*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* The Exports of Coffee in 1860 exceeded those of the preceding year by 30,354cwts, 0qrs. 1lb., 620,132cwts. 2qrs. 7lbs., having been shipped in the one year, and 589,778cwts. 2qrs. 6lbs. in the other. The Exports of Cinnamon, however, show a loss, those for 1860 having been 675,155½lbs. against 879,361lbs. in 1859. The Imports of Rice and Paddy have decreased, 3,838,875 bushels only having been imported in 1860, against 4,059,758 bushels in 1859.

10. The general result of the Customs Revenue for 1860, as compared with that of 1859, is a trifling increase of 386*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Public Works.

11. In addition to the usual Return of Public Works included among the Blue Book Returns, I forward also the Report upon the Progress of Expenditure on Roads for the year 1860, called for by Her Majesty's Government, and referred to in my Despatch No. 106, of the 7th ultimo; an Analytical Statement* for 1860, of Progress of Public Works, the cost of which exceeded 500*l.*, and a Return showing the progress of expenditure under the Surplus Fund Ordinances from 1857 to 1860. These documents contain the most full and complete information in reference to the public works of this Colony. From the abstract appended to the Blue Book Return, it appears that the expenditure during the year on roads, bridges, buildings, &c., amounted to 190,056*l.* 14*s.* 6¼*d.*,

* Not Printed.

which includes 148,950*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* of Government Money, 18,796*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.* of Road Ordinance Money, and cost of establishment 22,309*l.* 9s. 1*d.* The Expenditure in 1859 was 208,188*l.* 11*s.* 9¼*d.* being larger than that of last year by 18,131*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The amount expended in opening new roads in 1860 was 4,205*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.*, and for the upkeep of roads and canals 84,634*l.*; the principal expenditure under this head being for the road between Colombo and Kandy, on which 33,490*l.* were expended, being at the rate of 465*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* per mile. A sum of 23,875*l.* 13*s.* 11¼*d.* was expended for new bridges. There were eight bridges completed during the year; the principal of these being the Kattoogastotte bridge over the Mahavillaganga, near Kandy, on the road between Kandy and Trincomalie. The repair of bridges cost 3,827*l.* 3*s.* The expenditure on new buildings was 19,913*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The most important of the buildings in progress last year were the Custom House Warehouse and Landing Jetty, near the mouth of St. John's River, Colombo, the new Court House at Hulfsdorp, and the Light Houses at Trincomalie, for which votes were granted in Surplus Fund Ordinances,—8,360*l.* for the first, 8,000*l.* for the second, and 6,000*l.* for the last. The amount expended on the repair of existing buildings was 9,740*l.* 6*s.* 9¾*d.*; on drains, ferry-boats, general service, and miscellaneous services, 21,551*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Under the last-mentioned head are included 2,190*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* for the purchase of tools; for machinery supplied to the factory, 2,052*l.* 15*s.*, and for fitting up the same 288*l.*; irrigation works at Dewitorre and Kirime in the Southern Province 9,700*l.*; deepening the Mandetivoe Channel 2,073*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, and various other works and services of less importance.

Legislation.

12. Owing to the changes in the Government few legislative measures of importance were brought forward in 1860, except the two bills on the railway question; one providing for the dissolution of the engagements between the Government and the Ceylon Railway Company, and the other empowering the Government to raise a sum of money upon debentures for paying off the Company. A select committee of the Legislative Council was engaged for some time in taking evidence and making inquiries with a view to enable the Government to come to a decision on the question of the desirableness, or otherwise, of constructing the proposed railway between Colombo and Kandy. The committee have not yet closed their labours, but I expect to receive their report in time to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council at its next session.

13. The Surplus Fund Ordinance of 1860 was passed rather with a view to provide for the completion of works which had been previously commenced than for the construction of new works.

14. I have much satisfaction in stating that the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance (No. 13, of 1859), doing away with the hateful and debasing native customs of polygamy and polyandry, has been brought into operation in the Central Province, and in those portions of the Western and North-western Provinces which were formerly part of the kingdom of Kandy. It took effect generally in the Central Province from the 1st of October 1860, and in the Western and North-western Provinces from the 1st January 1861. It will be satisfactory for Her Majesty's Government to know that the benefits of this Ordinance are fully appreciated by the natives, who had themselves pressed for its introduction. An application was made in December last by the Headmen and inhabitants of Nuwerakalawia, a Kandyan district in the Northern Province, that the Ordinance might be brought into operation in that district, a request which was readily acceded to by the Government, and the measure will be carried out as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed.

Education.

15. The Returns for Schools for the year 1860 show, as compared with the like returns for the previous year, an increase in the total number of scholars of both sexes, attending school, of 3,823. In the Government Schools there was an increase in the number of pupils of 891, and in the amount received by school fees of upwards of 300*l.*, the receipts by school fees amounting in 1860 to 1,997*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1859 to 1,691*l.* 10*s.* 8¾*d.* The expenditure on account of education amounted to 13,365*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* in 1860, being an increase of 641*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, as compared with 1859, when the expenditure amounted to 12,723*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*

16. I subjoin a comparative statement of the number of schools in the Island and of the number of pupils attending school for the last five years, from which it will be seen that the number of pupils has steadily increased during that period:—

—	No. of Schools.					No. of Pupils.				
	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Public Schools -	101	99	98	113	102	3,823	3,753	3,974	4,788	5,679
Schools aided by Government - -	14	15	14	39	44	743	681	722	2,357	2,794
Orphan Schools -	2	2	2	2	2	26	30	40	48	46
Regimental do. -	13	11	9	9	15	469	408	415	549	836
Free do. -	293	315	308	341	358	13,138	13,428	14,015	12,513	13,268
Private do. -	964	873	752	690	748	4,336	5,163	5,438	4,873	6,328
TOTAL - -	1,387	1,315	1,183	1,194	1,269	22,535	23,463	24,604	25,128	28,951

17. I enclose a printed document containing some interesting statements relating to education. The Tables show the number of pupils attending the schools connected with the Government in each year since the institution in 1841 of the present School Commission, which I am happy to say continues to give its services in the cause of education as formerly: the amount expended annually since 1841 on education, exclusive of charges for repairs of Government Buildings used as schoolhouses, for building schools and for the purchase of sites for schools: and the nationality and religious denomination of the pupils attending the Government Schools. The following analysis of this statement shows the centesimal proportion of pupils of the several religious denominations:—

Church of England - - -	15·12
Presbyterians - - - -	7·07
Wesleyans - - - - -	7·09
Roman Catholics - - - -	34·54
Other Christians - - -	1·21
Mahomedans - - - -	3·94
Hindoos - - - - -	3·45
Buddhists - - - -	27·18
Others - - - - -	·35

18. It is satisfactory to observe that Protestants, Roman Catholics, Mahommedans, Buddhists, and others, attend the government schools together, and I am able to add that children belonging to these different denominations are to be found in the same school and in the same class, without objections being raised on the score of religious scruples or class distinctions.

19. I also enclose a copy of the seventeenth report* of the School Commission for the period from 1st January 1859 to 30th June 1860, which gives a full account of the Government Schools. I might here specially invite your Grace's attention to the very satisfactory state of the Colombo Academy. I was present at an examination of the pupils in December last, and was gratified to find that the education imparted in that institution continues to be of a sound and practical character. Many of those who received their education solely in the Academy have risen to high positions in the Colony, and I look on it as an institution of incalculable benefit and advantage to the present and future generations.

Government Houses.

20. The report* of the civil engineer shows that both the Queen's House at Colombo and the Pavilion at Kandy are in fair order. The ceilings at the former house and some woodwork at the latter appear the only repairs required.

Public Health.

21. It is difficult to report on the public health of the Colony in the absence of detailed and authentic information. The Official Medical Returns can never exhibit a fair view of it, for they relate solely to cases treated in the Government hospitals, which, when compared with those far beyond the reach of such Medical Aid, must be a mere drop in the ocean. The relative proportion of cases reported in different years may possibly represent the greater or less degree of sickness in each, but the returns can never be a guide to the actual state of Public Health throughout the Island. With these remarks I proceed to report that the Cholera Returns for 1860 contrast most

* Not Printed.

unfavourably with those of the preceding year. In 1860, 2185 cases were treated, of which upwards of two thirds, viz. 1521, proved fatal. With regard to Smallpox, on the other hand, out of 215 cases admitted into hospital there were only 3 deaths. This, I trust, may be attributable to the extension of vaccination, no less than 39,733 persons having successfully undergone that operation during the last year, which, though a smaller number than the returns of 1859 exhibited, still is satisfactory. But the ravages of fever among the Native Population of many of the Provinces were almost unprecedented. The Government Agent of the Southern Province reported that in some districts sickness prevailed in every village. He found houses abandoned, the country almost desolate, a settled gloom on every countenance, for, in addition to the scourge of fever, famine also threatened. The long protracted drought had destroyed the crops, and forced the people to have recourse to roots and leaves for their sustenance, and such food only tended to aggravate disease.

The North-Western Province presented a picture no less melancholy; whole villages were deserted, and, in the District of Kornegalle alone, the Government Agent estimated the deaths at little short of 6000 in three months.

Railway.

22. As noticed above under the head of "Legislation," the existing contract with the Ceylon Railway Company for the construction of a railway between Colombo and Kandy was dissolved, as far as the Colony is concerned, by a local ordinance before the close of the year; and the shareholders having since consented on their part to the terms of this dissolution of contract, terms which were originally proposed some months before by the Directors of the Company themselves, the contract is now at an end.

23. The question of carrying out the Railway Scheme independently of the Company, and under the direct supervision of the Local Government, is under consideration by a Committee of the Legislative Council specially appointed for the purpose.

24. It would be premature to form any decided opinion on the expediency of such construction of the line by the Government till the Report of this Committee has been received and fully considered by the Council.

25. The question must, in the end, be one of cost. If the work could not be carried out for a much less sum than that estimated by the late Company's engineer, (about two millions and a quarter sterling), or even than the sum since tendered by Messrs. Brassey, (under two millions), it would probably prove a very unremunerative speculation, and would burden the Colony with a very heavy debt.

26. On the other hand the collateral advantages of a railway, social, military, and political, are so many and so great, that if it can be shown to be feasible at a reasonable cost it might be well worth while to undertake it, even if not likely, as a mere commercial enterprise, to be materially profitable or remunerative.

Population.

27. The Returns for 1860 show a total population of all classes of inhabitants of 1,876,467.

28. In a paper read last year before the International Statistical Congress in London, in which I had the honour of representing Ceylon, I stated the reasons which induced me to think the Population Returns of the Island to be defective, and to estimate the total Population at considerably more than 2,000,000.

29. As I there pointed out, the "numbering of the people" is always a matter of some difficulty and delicacy among Eastern nations, and the inability of the population to conceive any scientific motive on the part of the Government in such inquiries, or any other purpose than one of direct taxation, prevents that cordial co-operation on their part, without which no extended inquiry can produce accurate results.

30. For the like reasons I submitted, some months ago, to your Grace the inexpediency of attempting to carry out here the general decennial Census of the Empire in 1861.

31. As then stated, however, I am in hopes of being able, through the agency of the Officers of Government, European and Native, in the different provinces of the Island, to organize a system of more correct returns for the future.

Statistics.

32. I have to remark, in conclusion, that in compiling the Blue Book Returns for the past year, I have not been unmindful of Sir G. Lewis's Circular Despatch of the

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22d August last, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Cave, M.P. on the subject of certain additional forms of requisition for the Tables of Annual Returns, with a view to more accurate statistical information from the various British Colonies.

33. Having had the pleasure of co-operating with Mr. Cave in the International Statistical Congress last year, I shall take an especial interest in endeavouring to carry out the further inquiries suggested in his valuable letter, and have already issued a circular to the different Government officers in this Colony requesting them to consider the practicability of embodying this further statistical information in their future returns.

34. I have not thought it advisable to delay the transmission of the Blue Book for 1860 for these additional data; but I trust that, in future years, Mr. Cave's suggestions may be turned to profitable account.

I have &c.
(Signed) C. J. MAC CARTHY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 19.

Commissioners of Roads and Civil Engineer's Office,
Colombo, May 11, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a return of the expenditure on roads and canals during the year 1860, and have to report the completion during that year of the following principal bridges built over dangerous fords and difficult ferries on various lines of roads.

The Kattoogastotte and Ping Oya Iron Bridges, of 420 and 120 feet spans, over the Mahawilla ganga near Kandy on the road between Kandy and Trincomalie, together with the portion of new road connecting the road from the Kalloobooka and Knuckles Coffee districts with these bridges.

The Nawellapittia Iron Bridge, of 140 feet span, over the Mahawille ganga on the road from the Upper and Lower Dimboola and the Kotmalie Coffee Districts to Kandy.

The Teldenia Iron Bridge, 140 feet span, over the Hoolooganga on the road leading from the Rangalla and Medemahanuwera districts to Kandy.

The Kittoolgalle Iron Bridge, 120 feet span, over the Girenket Oya on the road from Kandy through Ambegamowe to Colombo.

The Maha Oya Iron Bridge, 110 feet span, over the Maha Oya on the road from the Maturatte District to Kandy.

The Dimboola Hoop Iron Cable Suspension Bridge, 125 feet span, over the Dimboola Oya on the road between Upper and Lower Dimboola.

The Bibile Oya Wooden Bridge on the Road between Ambegamowe and Kittoolgalle, being decayed was removed, and an iron bridge of 100 feet span placed over the Bibile Oya at the spot.

The renewal of the wooden bridge, 1,570 feet span, over the Kalooganga at Caltura, on the road between Columbo and Galle.

The principal road works were the remetalling or remacadamising and repair of the several Roads. The chief of these being the remetalling of 35¾ miles of the road between Columbo and Kandy. The total cost of the up-keep and repair of this road in 1860 was 33,490*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.*, being at the rate of 465*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* per mile; the distance being 72 miles.

So heavy is the traffic of late years upon this road, that the metalling which, in former years, lasted from four to five years, will now only last two years; and the rapid extension of coffee cultivation in the Kandyan Provinces will soon so increase the traffic upon this road that it will be difficult even at a greatly enhanced cost to keep the road in a fair state of repair.

The roads throughout the Colony generally were in good order during the course of and at the end of the year 1860. The liberal expenditure allowed for their repair and up-keep for some years passed, has considerably improved their condition.

There is now a continuous main line of metalled road extending from Galle to Columbo, Kandy and Nuwera Ellia, a distance of 200 miles, with metalled branch lines of roads, well bridged, leading into most of the important districts in the interior.

The climate being drier than that of the interior, gravelled roads are found to answer in the plains, which accounts for the apparently small cost in the annexed return at which the roads in the plains are kept up compared with those in the interior. The total expenditure for the year 1860, on account of roads, streets, and bridges, was 112,477*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, and the total amount, for which the toll rents were sold, was 53,045*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* The greater portion of the amount for tolls (29,753*l.*) was derived from the tolls on the road between Columbo and Kandy.

The amount expended on roads, streets, and bridges in 1858, was 119,872*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*; in 1859, 132,860*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; in 1860, 112,477*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*; and the amount for which the toll rents were sold, was 48,836*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; 53,372*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*; 53,045*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* This return shows that the tolls in 1860 sold for 326*l.* less than the tolls for 1859.

The transport of the island is almost entirely in the hands of the natives, and is carried on by means of two wheeled carts, each cart being drawn by a pair of bullocks. The tolls are a fixed rate per cart without regard to the weight of the load conveyed, while the cost of transport is valued by the cwt. or bushel in measure, and the consequence is, that as the different lines of roads become bridged and improved, heavier loads are conveyed in the carts; this decreases the amount of the tolls and the heavier loads upon the same narrow wheels greatly increases the wear and tear of the roads.

The toll rents for 1861 sold for 58,481*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, which is an increase of 5,336*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over last years sale.

The expenditure on the canals extending from Colombo to Putlam and Caltura, a distance of about 130 miles, was 3,497*l.* 10*s.* 4¼*d.* This sum is expended in deepening the shallows portions of the canals, through which at present it is difficult for boats to pass, and in the general repair and up-keep of the canals. The toll rents for 1860 sold for 2,946*l.*, being an excess over the previous year of 148*l.* The tolls from these canals will continue to increase as the remaining short portions of the canals are deepened to admit of the free passage of laden boats.

I have, &c.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) J F. CHURCHILL.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19

EDUCATION.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION for the INSTRUCTION of the POPULATION of CEYLON.
Date of Institution, 27th March, 1841.

PRESIDENT;
The Honourable W. C. GIBSON, Esq., Acting Colonial Secretary.

MEMBERS:
The Rev. J. THURSTAN, Colonial Chaplain of the Church of England.
The Rev. CHARLES MERSON, M.A., Colonial Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
(Vacant) Roman Catholic Member.
C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent of the Western Province.
C. A. LORENZ, Esq., Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council.
The Rev. D. J. GOGERLY, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission for South Ceylon.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.
The Honourable T. SKINNER, Esq., Acting Auditor General.
(Vacant)

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.
J. H. MARSH, Esq. (Acting.)

SUB-INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.
Mr. J. GARTH.

SECRETARY.
JOHN F. DICKSON, Esq. (Acting.)

SUB-COMMITTEES OF EDUCATION.

Kandy.
P. W. Braybrooke, Esq., Chairman.
Rev. J. Wise.
Rev. G. W. Sprott.
C. B. Dunuwille Rattemahatmeya.
Captain Bird.
W. Jayetilleke, Esq.
W. E. T. Sharpe, Esq. Hon. Secretary.

Galle.
W. G. Forbes, Esq., Chairman.
C. P. Walker, Esq.
F. W. Gisborne, Esq.
T. Steele, Esq.
Rev. J. Scott.
Rev. R. Phillips, Hon Secretary.

Jaffna.
J. L. Flanderka, Esq., Chairman.
Rev. J. C. Arndt.
Rev. J. Kilner.
Rev. R. Pargiter, Hon. Secretary.

Matura.
W. C. Macready, Esq., Chairman.
Rev. W. A. Lalmon.
J. D. B. Keuneman, Esq.
Rev. D. H. Pereira, Hon. Secretary.

Caltura.
F. B. Templer, Esq., Chairman.
M. D. Fonseka, Esq.
Rev. C, W. De Hoedt, Hon. Secretary.

Negombo.
L. Jumeaux, Esq., Chairman.
J. Mendis, Modliar, Hon. Secretary.

CEYLON.

List of Government Schools, shewing their Classification, the Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st December 1860, and the Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1860.

	No. on Roll.	No. in daily attend.
Superior Schools.		
Colombo Academy	358	309
Galle Central School	46	29
Do. Elementary School	43	48
Kandy Central do. / Do. Elementary do.	55	51
	502	437
Elementary Schools.		
St. Thomas	73	56
Colombo	105	95
Grand-Pass	71	68
Negombo	62	63
Pantura	93	82
Caltura	100	96
Matura	50	45
Kornegalle	32	25
	586	530
Mixed Schools.		
Wellicadde Jail:—		
Singhalese	95	88
Tamil	36	27
Colombo Hulfsdorp Jail	75	66
Malrandahn	90	63
Copetty	75	72
Kandane	32	28
Mabola	24	20
Kaigalle	18	16
Ratnapoora	22	18
Bentotte	56	41
Dodandowe	52	42
Galle	101	80
Kallowelle	66	57
Belligam	43	29
Hambantotte	28	13
Trincomalie	52	43
Kandy	99	94
Do. Industrial	31	28
Pitiyagedere	22	18
Madewelletenne	17	17
Gampola	46	38
Nawelepitiye	29	24
Kadugannawa	19	16
Harispattoo	34	35
Ambagamuwa	17	12
Medemahanuwera	40	27
Odoonowera	20	19
Nuwera Ellia	27	25
Badulla	35	35
Matelle	17	17
Doomboocole (Odetenne)	18	14
Madampe	26	24
Putlam	25	23
Calpentyn	24	17
Mullativoe	48	41
Manaar	32	27
Anuradhapoora	6	9
	1497	1263
Vernacular Boys Schools.		
Mattacooly	60	46
Watelle	89	61
Pamanugama	72	51
Mahawatta	70	54
Warakanatte	66	60
Paliyagodde	75	54
Kohillewatte	51	36
Kottawa	48	35
Slave Island	53	38
Milagria	62	42
Dehiwella	51	41
Attidiya	48	35
Weligampittia	101	82
Dandogame	57	54
Seedua	60	46
Katane	69	48
Andiamblam	42	35
Henratgodde	51	35
Imbulgodde	30	23
Indebetta	80	61
Waragodde	52	38
Bandaragama	48	38
Waskaduwa	37	25
Katukurunde	107	73
Payagalle	113	82
Barbaryn	73	50
Maccoon	155	114
Kandy Jail	28	30
Medewella (Parnegame)	38	26
Passara	35	18
Badulla	35	19
Do. Tamil	30	20
Paloogame	40	27
Kumbalwela Palate	22	15
Matelle (Tamil)	42	42
Ratotte	18	13
Kotmalie	35	14
Calpentyn, Do.	42	28
Dummaladenia	30	20
	2215	1629
Female Superior Schools.		
Female Seminary	92	52
Colombo	105	87
Kandy	72	54
Galle	80	62
	349	255
Female Mixed Schools.		
Grand Pass	71	46
Borella	35	22
Colpetty	51	38
Caltura	52	45
Matura	49	32
Trincomalie	21	17
Badulla	0	0
	279	200
Vernacular Female Schools.		
Kottawa	35	24
Visidagamme	30	12
Indibetta	45	31
Pantura, No. 1	36	25
Do. No. 2	53	40
Trincomalie (Tamil)	52	38
	251	170

LIST OF GRANTS-IN-AID.

	£	s.	d.	
WESTERN PROVINCE:—				
To Colombo Juvenile School	36	0	0	per Annum.
Cottanchina School	45	0	0	do.
Female English Boarding and Day School for Native children at Mutwal	100	0	0	do.
Boys' School at Mutwal	40	0	0	do.
Female Day School at do.	20	0	0	do.
Lakshapitia Vernacular Boys' School	10	10	0	do.
Do. do. Girls' do.	8	0	0	do.
Morottoo Boys' Mixed School	30	0	0	do.
Do. Girls' Vernacular do.	11	0	0	do.
Egodauyana Boys' do.	9	0	0	do.
Corlewelle Boys' do.	19	0	0	do.
Do. Girls' do.	9	0	0	do.
Nelloor Boys' School	7	10	0	do.
Kehelwatte do.	10	0	0	do.
Horeytuduwa do.	7	10	0	do.
St. Thomas' Boys' School	24	0	0	do.
Cottanchina Tamil Girls' School	11	10	0	do.
Girls' School, New Chetty Street	24	0	0	do.
NORTHERN PROVINCE:—				
To Batticotta High School	50	0	0	do.
Girls' School at Jaffna	24	0	0	do.
Church Mission at do.	200	0	0	do.
Wesleyan Mission at do.	200	0	0	do.
Roman Catholic Mission at do.	150	0	0	do.
EASTERN PROVINCE:—				
To English School at Batticaloa	50	0	0	do.
Pulleantivoe Tamil Boys' and Girls' Schools, and the Navatcudah Boys' School	20	0	0	do.

RECAPITULATION.

		No. on Roll.	No. in daily Attend.
3	Superior Schools	502	437
8	Elementary Schools	586	530
36	Mixed Schools	1497	1263
39	Vernacular Schools	2215	1629
4	Superior Female Schools	349	255
6	Female Mixed Schools	279	200
6	Vernacular Female Schools	251	170
102	Total	5679	4484

STATEMENT showing the number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December 1860, the Average Daily Attendance during the year 1860, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

SCHOOLS.	No. on the List on 31st December.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	NATION.									RELIGION.								
			English.	European Descendants.	Singhalese. Low Country.	Singhalese. Kandyan.	Malabar. Natives of Ceylon.	Malabar. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mahommedans.	Hindoos.	Buddhists.	Others.
Superior Boys' Schools	502	437	35	245	154	22	28	0	3	8	*a* 7	160	111	52	101	14	12	15	31	*d* 6
English Boys' Schools	586	530	0	125	405	10	17	0	11	16	*b* 2	80	51	34	217	21	28	1	153	*d* 1
Mixed Boys' Schools	1,497	1,263	11	125	733	278	192	31	48	76	*c* 3	184	38	47	334	26	111	128	626	3
Vernacular Boys' Schools	2,215	1,629	3	11	1,876	209	33	10	12	61	0	211	14	181	1,141	6	71	28	553	10
Total Boys	4,800	3,859	49	506	3,168	519	270	41	74	161	12	635	214	314	1,793	67	222	172	1,363	20
Superior Girls' Schools	349	255	20	256	42	3	27	0	1	0	0	101	145	22	69	2	0	3	7	0
Mixed Girls' Schools	279	200	5	88	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	43	23	69	0	0	0	53	0
Vernacular Girl's Schools	251	170	0	2	201	0	46	0	2	0	0	32	0	44	31	0	2	21	121	0
Total Girls	879	625	25	346	429	3	73	0	3	0	0	224	188	89	169	2	2	24	181	0
Total	5,679	4,484	74	852	3,597	522	343	41	77	161	12	859	402	403	1,962	69	224	196	1,544	20

a. 6 Parsees; 1 Chinese. *b.* 1 Parsee; 1 Chinese. *c.* Bengalees. *d.* Parsees.

CEYLON.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the Head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1841 to the year 1860.

Year.	Established Salaries.	Unfixed Contingencies.				Total.	Receipts by Fees.
		Salaries.	Rent of School Houses.	Miscellaneous, including Travelling Expenses of Inspector.	Grants-in-aid, Northern Province.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	1,251 11 0	1,235 18 9¾	190 10 5¼	321 6 5¾	0 0 0	2,999 6 8¾	42 14 10
1842	1,625 3 3¼	1,747 12 11¾	166 16 0	244 8 0¼	0 0 0	3,779 14 9¼	446 17 11
1843	2,169 19 7	2,166 1 5	229 1 6	730 7 5	0 0 0	5,295 9 11	327 4 0
1844	2,637 19 4	2,540 17 2	369 0 11¼	458 11 1¾	500 0 0	6,506 8 7	652 5 0¾
1845	3,362 14 0	3,380 18 4¼	627 12 4	903 15 7¼	500 0 0	8,775 0 3½	547 8 11½
1846	3,716 1 8¾	5,105 14 0½	578 6 0	650 6 7¼	500 0 0	10,550 8 4½	602 4 1¾
1847	4,265 0 4	4,765 13 11¾	722 18 0	1,161 7 9¼	500 0 0	11,415 0 1	547 14 6¾

Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Establishment.	Rent.	Education exclusive of Establishments.	Transport.	Total.	Receipts by Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848	4,610 18 8	4,165 8 0	693 16 0¼	1,052 7 2½	162 2 0	10,684 11 10¾	658 5 9¼
1849	3,382 8 5¼	2,911 11 2	547 19 0	952 16 4	30 4 0	7,824 18 11¼	936 12 7½
1850	2,598 18 9¾	3,171 4 7¼	537 19 7½	973 13 10¼	0 0 0	7,281 16 10¾	1,094 13 9¾
1851	2,997 18 10½	3,808 4 4¾	547 14 0	1,301 19 6¾	68 8 0	8,724 4 10	1,157 19 9
1852	3,119 3 2½	4,548 18 1¾	578 11 10¼	1,332 3 3½	37 16 0	9,616 12 6	1,158 19 6½
1853	3,144 11 3¼	4,575 5 11¼	573 5 0	1,530 15 8¾	100 0 0	9,923 17 11¼	937 19 1¼
1854	3,109 11 0	4,829 19 10	543 14 0	1,594 0 2¼	49 16 0	10,127 1 0¼	765 6 7½
1855	2,927 1 6¼	4,533 6 8	537 4 0	908 0 5	72 10 0	8,978 2 7¼	876 19 2¾
1856	2,552 10 2	4,680 8 9	496 2 0	1,036 5 10½	82 10 0	8,847 16 9½	843 8 9½
1857	2,518 3 10	5,060 11 6	502 3 6	1,114 18 1	80 1 6	9,275 18 5	1,164 15 1¾
1858	2,757 19 4	5,521 13 11½	558 0 6	1,333 10 9	147 5 0	10,318 9 6½	1,358 6 3¼
1859	2,912 7 2	6,934 4 1¾	634 4 7	2,065 10 6¾	177 3 6	12,723 9 11½	1,691 10 8¾
1860	2,867 17 3	7,776 13 5¾	665 19 4	1,829 6 1½	225 6 0	13,365 2 4½	1,997 2 4

STATEMENT showing the number of Pupils attending the Schools in connexion with the Central School Commission from the Year 1841 to the year 1860.

Years.	Superior Schools.		English Schools.		Mixed Schools.		Superior Girls' Schools.		Mixed Girls' Schools.		Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Vernacular Boys' Schools.		Jaffna Grant Schools.		Missionary Grant Schools.		Private Grant Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts by Fees.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	2,003	2,999 6 8¾	42 14 10
1842	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	2,138	3,779 14 9¼	446 17 11
1843	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	2,102	5,295 9 11	327 4 0
1844	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	1,271	0	0	0	0	80	4,092	6,506 8 7	652 5 0¾
1845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	–	–	8,775 0 3½	547 8 11½
1846	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	1,148	0	0	0	0	96	4,476	10,550 8 4½	602 4 1¾
1847	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	1,466	0	0	0	0	103	4,485	11,415 0 1	547 14 6¾
1848	6	308	11	716	28	1,269	3	146	13	331	9	231	15	584	28	1,049	0	0	0	0	112	4,634	10,684 11 10¾	658 5 9¼
1849	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	–	3 216	7,824 18 11¼	936 12 7½
1850	3	124	11	572	30	1,310	3	226	12	313	9	237	18	741	28	1,428	0	0	0	0	114	4,951	7,281 16 10¾	1,094 13 9¾
1851	3	148	11	528	32	1,204	3	227	10	315	8	219	31	1,422	31	1,402	0	0	0	0	129	5,460	8,724 4 10	1,157 19 9
1852	3	222	10	474	37	1,368	4	292	13	360	7	198	35	1,541	30	1,443	0	0	0	0	139	5,898	9 616 12 6	1,158 19 6¼
1853	3	214	9	430	37	1,351	4	271	10	246	4	96	29	1,397	26	1,443	0	0	0	0	122	5,448	9,923 17 11¼	937 19 1¼
1854	3	193	9	463	33	1,232	4	249	8	243	6	243	29	1,247	39	1,862	0	0	0	0	131	5.732	10.127 1 0¼	765 6 7½
1855	3	165	9	578	34	1,339	4	319	6	208	6	158	29	1,220	21	854	0	0	0	0	112	4.836	8,978 2 7¼	876 19 2¾
1856	4	281	9	446	32	1,201	4	312	7	279	3	87	42	1,267	14	743	0	0	0	0	115	4,566	8,847 16 9½	843 8 9¼
1857	4	161	9	454	31	1,235	4	301	7	290	3	87	41	1,225	15	681	0	0	0	0	114	4,434	9.275 18 5	1,164 15 1¾
1858	4	324	8	507	29	1,165	4	337	8	279	3	82	42	1,280	14	722	0	0	0	0	112	4,696	10,318 9 6½	1,358 6 3¼
1859	3	361	9	544	40	1,570	4	330	9	358	4	107	44	1,518	17	886	20	1,191	2	280	152	7,145	12,723 9 11¼	1,691 10 8¾
1860	3	502	8	586	36	1,497	4	349	6	279	6	251	39	2,215	21	1,114	20	1,337	3	343	146	8,473	13,365 2 4½	1,997 2 4

RETURN of SCHOOLS receiving Grants-in-Aid from the Central School Commission for the Year ended 31st December 1860.

District.	Name of School.	Number of Scholars.		Mode of Instruction.	If supported by Government or Voluntary Contribution and Amount of each.		Expense of each School.	Remarks.
		Number on the List.	Average daily Attendance.		Government.	Voluntary.		
	Private Schools.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jaffna -	Batticotta High School -	150	140	Instruction is given in Classics, Mathematics, English, & Tamil.	48 0 0	104 1 10	150 19 6	
Colombo	Colombo Juvenile School -	149	112	Elementary Education.	36 0 0	199 13 0	235 13 0	
„	Girls School in New Chetty Street - - -	44	36	Do.	24 0 0	31 19 0	42 8 0	
	Missionary Schools.							
Colombo	Mutwal Female Boarding and Day School - - -	—	—	The instruction in these	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	
„	Do. Boys Day School -	50	38	Schools is	36 13 4	40 0 0	77 14 0	Discontinued in September.
„	Do. Female Day School -	46	28	chiefly confined to	18 6 8	20 0 0	31 16 0	
„	St. Thomas' Boys School -	177	160		22 0 0	69 0 0	94 12 0	
„	Cottanchina Girls School -	45	37	Singhalese	8 12 6	8 10 0	22 7 0	
„	Do. Boys School -	130	90	or Tamil.	45 0 0	53 10 0	97 19 0	
Pantura -	Horeytodowa Vernacular School - - -	30	24	In those in	6 17 6	8 2 7	12 3 0	
„	Nellore do. - -	53	38	which English is	6 17 6	8 3 6	18 17 0	
„	Kehelwatte do. - -	41	30		9 3 4	10 11 1	18 11 6	
Morottoo	Morottoo Boys Mixed School	126	88	taught the pupils have	27 13 8	39 1 3	71 8 7	
„	Do. Girls School - -	55	44		10 5 4	7 4 0	20 6 3	
„	Corelewella Boys School -	108	67	an opportunity of	17 16 7	15 11 1	31 12 11	
„	Do. Girls School -	50	25		8 3 2	5 8 0	12 18 1	
„	Egode Uyana Boys School -	50	36	learning to read easy	8 12 4	6 14 2	16 18 3	
„	Lakshapitia Boys School -	48	34		8 12 4	7 13 8	17 0 1	
„	Do. Girls School -	40	28	passages only.	7 6 7	7 0 0	18 1 7	
Batticoloa	Batticaloa English School -	67	45	Elementary Education.	45 16 8	50 12 0	90 12 0	
„	Pullentivoi Boys School -	55	40	In the	5 12 0	5 2 6	10 3 6	
„	Do. Girls School -	33	25	Vernacular	8 2 0	8 5 0	16 4 0	
„	Navatcudah School - -	65	50	only.	6 6 0	6 10 0	12 12 0	
Jaffna -	Jaffna Girls School - -	68	64	In Tamil and the elements of English.	22 0 0	18 0 0	40 0 0	Discontinued in December.
	Schools under the Jaffna Missions.							
	Roman Catholic Mission.							
Jaffna -	Jaffna English Male Day School	81	69	Elementary Education.	75 0 0	99 12 0	437 3 8	In addition to the sums entered in the column showing the expense of the Roman Catholic Schools in Jaffna, the following extraordinary charges were incurred in 1860 :—87*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* for Male Boarders; 65*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* for Female Boarders; 258*l.* 10*s.* for the Passage Money and Outfit of three European Teachers; 275*l.* for the purchase of a site for a Convent School, making deficit on the whole of of 908*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* to be met by the Roman Catholic Mission.
„	Do. do. Boarding School	19	19					
„	Do. High Tamil Male School	32	25					
„	Do. English Female School	33	26	Do.	75 0 0	82 16 0	117 0 0	
„	Do Tamil Female School -	71	50					
	Church Missionary Society.							
Jaffna -	Chundicully English School	161	146	Do.	200 0 0	273 12 1½	473 12 1½	
„	Do. Vernacular Boys School	68	45	In Tamil only.				
„	Colombotorre do. - -	37	22					
„	Nadooterroe do. - -	76	56					
„	Copay English School -	23	—	Elementary Education.				
„	Do. Vernacular Boys School	46	—	In Tamil only.				
„	Oorampanie do. - -	61	—					
„	Neervaly Vernacular Boys School - - -	47	—					
„	Chundicully do. Girls School	31	17					
„	Copay do. do. -	42	—					
	Wesleyan Mission.							
Jaffna -	Jaffna English School -	162	149	Elementary Education.	200 0 0	228 7 10½	448 7 10½	The Wesleyan Mission supported in the Northern Province, during the year 1860, 13 schools in addition to those aided by Government, containing upwards of 600 pupils.
„	Do. Preparatory School -	24	22	Do.				
„	Point Pedro School - -	25	20	Do.				
„	Puttoor School - -	35	30	Do.				
„	Wannarponne English School	28	24	Do.				
„	Jaffna English Girls School	12	10	Do.				
	TOTAL - - -	2,794	2,009	£	1,063 17 8	1,415 0 8	2,637 0 11	

School Commission Office,
Colombo, 5th March 1861.

JOHN J. DICKSON,
Secretary to the Central School Commission.

CEYLON.

Enclosure 3 in No.

STATEMENT showing the Estimated Expenditure of the Year 1861 under the usual Heads of Service including the Estimated Expenditure out of Surplus Funds.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed Salaries	171,021	13	4			
Provisional Salaries	68,920	3	5¼			
Allowances	2,191	7	6			
Office Contingencies	14,163	17	9			
				256,297	2	0¼
Pensions and Retired Allowances				40,274	7	6
Revenue Service				18,509	8	6
Administration of Justice				3,359	16	0
Ecclesiastical				500	0	0
Charitable Allowance				4,770	1	0
Education				2,706	0	0
Hospitals				9,264	1	0
Police and Gaols				10,608	8	0
Rent				2,155	2	3
Transport				12,536	19	6
Conveyance of Mails				6,124	8	0
Works and Buildings				23,158	17	4¼
Roads, Streets, and Bridges				104,439	11	9
Miscellaneous Services				9,767	14	0
Interest				36,310	3	3
Colonial Commissariat				75,830	0	0
Contribution towards Military Expenditure				24,000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances				45,085	0	4¼
Government Vessels				2,119	12	6¼
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.				365	0	0
Lands taken for Government Purposes				1,518	10	0
Immigration				761	0	0
				690,461	3	0

OUT OF SURPLUS FUNDS.

Works and Buildings.

Civil.	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For building two salt stores, each 154 feet long and 32 feet wide in the Putlam District	9	16	0¾						
For erecting a Customs' Warehouse and Landing Jetty near the mouth of St. John's River, Colombo	792	4	5¾						
For the erection of two Lighthouses, one at Foul Point, the other on Elephant Island and their necessary out-houses	2,664	6	6¼						
For completing the new Courthouse at Hulfsdorp, Colombo	4,765	15	4¼						
For building three puddle embankments across the Valleys of Dekunde Ella, Maha Ella, and Accoorttye Ella at Driveture and opening a canal from Maha Ella in the Southern Province	2,800	0	0						
For constructing in part the new Pauper Hospital at Colombo	2,831	10	11¼						
				13,863	13	4¼			
Military.									
For strengthening the fortifications of Colombo and Galle	765	2	11¼						
For the construction of Quarters for the officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment	64	2	9¼						
For the construction of Officers' Quarters' at Galle	19	15	8¼						
				849	1	4¾			
							14,712	14	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - -				14,712	14	9			
Roads, Streets and Bridges									
For thoroughly opening, bridging, draining and metalling a road from the Pangwelle Road at Maddewelle to the gap at Rajewelle - - - - -	5,784	17	6						
For building Sewers in certain streets in the town of Colombo - - -	1,770	0	0						
				7,554	17	6			
Irrigation - - - - - - - -				6,331	12	3¼			
							28,599	4	6¼
Total - -							£719,060	7	6¼

Audit Office, Colombo, 11th May 1861.

T. SKINNER,
Acting Auditor-General.

STATEMENT showing the several Authorities for incurring the Estimated Expenditure for 1861.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue of former years - - -	6,500	0	0
Customs - - -	200,000	0	0
Port and Harbour Dues -	5,250	0	0
Land Sales - - -	25,000	0	0
Land Revenue - - -	85,000	0	0
Rents, exclusive of Land -	54,000	0	0
Licences - - -	115 000	0	0
Stamps - - -	46,000	0	0
Taxes - - -	6,500	0	0
Postage - - -	1,200	0	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court - - -	5,500	0	0
Government Vessels - -	4,000	0	0
Sale of Government Property	100,000	0	0
Ration Stoppages from Her Majesty's Troops - -	4,300	0	0
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government - -	15,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts -	3,500	0	0
Interest - - -	2,000	0	0
Pearl Fishery - -	0	0	0
Special Receipts - -	500	0	0
Receipts by the Agent General in London - - -	2,000	0	0
TOTAL - £	681,250	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges specially sanctioned by H. M. Government.									
Colonial Pay and Allowances -	—			39,171	0	7¼			
Contribution towards Military Expenditure - -	—			24,000	0	0			
Charges sanctioned by Ordinances No. 1 of 1858 and No. 11 of 1859.									
Civil Establishments - -	52,388	15	4						
Agents of Provinces - -	39,525	18	0						
Judicial Establishments -	44,355	0	0						
Ecclesiastical Establishments -	9,307	8	0						
Educational Establishments -	3,200	16	0						
Medical Establishments -	7,657	4	0						
Police Establishments - -	1,700	0	0						
Fiscals in the Provinces -	8,796	2	6						
Colonial Commissary - -	4,090	9	6						
				171,021	13	4			
							234,192	13	11¼
Charges voted by the Legislative Council - - -							456,268	9	0¾
							690,461	3	0
Deduct probable savings on the above disbursements - -							10,000	0	0
							680,461	3	0
Surplus Revenue - - - - - -							788	17	0
TOTAL - - - £							681,250	0	0

Council Chamber, Colombo,
31st December 1860.

W. C. GIBSON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1860 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1860.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
EASTERN COLONIES;
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1862.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1862.

5363.

SCHEDULE.

PART II.

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from Right Honourable Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 81.)

MY LORD DUKE, Quebec, September 30, 1861.

I have the honour to forward with this Despatch the various Reports and Returns constituting the "Blue Book" for the Colony of Canada for the year 1860.

I have delayed this Despatch until the present time, because I was anxious to inform your Grace of the result of the census lately completed.

The official report of this census has not yet been printed, but I am now in a position to state the main facts relating to the population of both sections of the Province, which are of the utmost importance both as regards the material prosperity of the Colony and its future political condition.

The following table exhibits the rate of progress both of Upper and Lower Canada, and the present amount of the population of the whole.

Population of Upper Canada.		Increase.
in 1841	465,357	
1842	486,055	20,698 or 4·45 per cent.
1848	723,332	237,278. or 48·89 per cent.
1851	952,004	228,672. or 31·62 per cent.
1861	1,393,710	441,706. or 46·40 per cent

Population of Lower Canada.		
in 1844	690,496	
1851	890,261	Increase 199,765 or 28·93 per cent.
1861	1,100,731	210,470 or 23·64 per cent.

Population of Lower Canada in 1861	1,100,731.
Population of Upper Canada in 1861	1,393,710.
Excess of Upper Canada over Lower Canada in 1861	292,979 or 26·62 per cent.

It does not appear that any census was taken in Lower Canada at the time of the Union, but taking the increase from 1844 to 1851 (7 years), it will give Lower Canada an approximate population in 1841 of 604,890 or 139,533, or about 30 per cent. in excess over Upper Canada at that period.

The recent rapid increase in Upper Canada may be compared with the following figures as given in the first printed report on the census (1851), and which give the rate of increase in the population of Upper Canada from the year 1811 to 1839.

In 1811 the population was 77,000, according to Bouchette.

1824	151,097	Increase	7·40 per cent per annum.
1825	158,027	,,	4·59 ,,
1826	163,703	,,	3·60 ,,
1827	176,059	,,	7·54 ,,
1828	185,526	,,	5·37 ,,
1832	261,060	,,	10·18 ,,
1834	320,693	,,	11·42 ,,
1835	336,469	,,	4·91 ,,
1838	385,824	,,	4·88 ,,
1839	407,515	,,	5·62 ,,

CANADA.

It thus appears that whilst at the time of the Union (1841) the excess of population of Lower over Upper Canada was (say) 139,533, or about 30 per cent., at the present time the excess the other way is 292,979, or 26. 62 per cent. on the present total.

In the first 7 or 8 years of the Union, therefore, Lower Canada had within itself a majority of the population, but since that time Upper Canada has been steadily gaining on the other portion. It is impossible not to see the importance to the Province of this position of things, as bearing on the political organization of the Colony. The number of members of the Assembly elected by each division was made equal by the Union Act. Lower Canada submitted to this arrangement for a certain time; but the relations of the two divisions are now reversed, and Upper Canada has begun to complain that she is inadequately represented. This excess of population in Upper Canada is a fact which cannot be overlooked, and which must be dealt with by the wisdom of the Provincial Government in such a manner as may best obviate discontent, and satisfy the reasonable expectations of the whole people. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that caution and consideration will not be lost sight of in the discussion of this subject by either party. It should never be forgotten that the interests of Upper and Lower Canada are really one and the same. The St. Lawrence, as the outlet to the ocean of the vast system of inland lakes, is a link which must bind them inseparably together if they are to retain their place as the chief Colony of England in America, and to achieve future greatness as the home of an united people.

Differences of race, or trifling inequalities and anamolies in the representation or political influence of either section, are of very little consequence, in comparison with the chance of such a future for the whole.

I do not mean that these inequalities are to be passed over or neglected; real and effectual remedies must be applied to real grievances as they arise. It may be that particular portions of the country are inadequately represented in the Legislature; but that Legislature will, I trust, have the good sense to abstain from rash and speculative changes proposed in a manner calculated to wound the pride of their fellow countrymen, Above all, in my opinion, it will be wise to avoid the professed adoption of any abstract principle or theory of representation. If changes of any kind are desired, now that the facts of the census are known in an authentic shape, it will be for the wisdom of the Provincial Parliament to remedy practical grievances in a sober spirit of conciliation and friendly feeling.

It is, I conceive, unnecessary for me to write at full length to your Grace on the condition of Canada in 1860. You accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in His Gracious visit to the Colony in the autumn of last year, and you therefore know the manner in which He was received. Your Grace had thus an opportunity of traversing the whole length of the Province from Gaspé to Windsor, and of estimating its resources and the loyalty of its inhabitants.

One cause of deep regret at the present time is to be found in the depressed condition of the Grand Trunk Railway. The last winter by its severity was peculiarly trying, and increased the difficulties of the Company and its servants. It is my earnest desire that this great undertaking may find itself in a position to increase its means of transport, and thus aid effectually the progress of the country which it traverses.

I cannot close this Despatch without expressing my sorrow for the civil war which now rages in the North American Union. Our relations with this great country are so intimate that we feel seriously in many ways the present derangement of commercial affairs. How the new tariff may affect the commerce of Canada it is impossible as yet to predict, but one of our great branches of trade, that in sawn lumber, has suffered most materially from the disturbances.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

[Not received.]

NEW BRUNSWIKK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2.

Copy of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor the Honourable Arthur H. Gordon to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 40.)

My Lord Duke, Fredericton, March 29, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for 1860.

As it relates to a period long anterior to my assumption of the government, your Grace will not expect a detailed report from me upon its contents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Arthur H. Gordon.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Dundas to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 87.)

Government House, Prince Edward Island.

My Lord Duke, September 30, 1861.

1. I have the honour to enclose the Blue Book of this Island for the year 1860.

2. The statistics under the heads "Population," "Agriculture," &c. are chiefly compiled from the census taken in the year 1855, and are, from lapse of time, incorrect. The census taken in 1861 will enable these Returns to be made with accuracy in the Blue Book for that year.

3. I shall proceed to point out, for your Grace's information, particulars in which the Returns for 1860 differ from those for 1859.

Finance.

4. There is an apparent increase in the Revenue of 1860, as compared with that of 1859, of 1,338*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

5. The ordinary Revenue of 1860 was, in fact, somewhat less than that of the preceding year; for 1,802*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, included under the head of Revenue, is money received as Instalment on account of sales of land on the estate recently purchased from the Earl of Selkirk, and cannot be regarded as available Revenue.

6. The return of Expenditure gives an apparent increase of 11,391*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The sum of 8,612*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* under this head was applied to the purchase of the estates belonging to the Earl of Selkirk and Mr. Stanfield, and is not, therefore, chargeable as ordinary expenditure. The estate of Mr. Stanfield, purchased late in the year, was not submitted for resale until 1861.

7. Besides the increase, which arises from the purchase of these estates, (included in the returns under "Public Lands" and "Debentures Selkirk Estate") the comparative statement shows a considerable increase under "Roads and Bridges," "Education," and "Legislation."

8. Two items, of a character not likely to occur again, contributed above 2,000*l.* to the total increase.

9. The public debt was on the 31st January 1861, 41,419*l.* 18*s.* 10¼*d.*, showing an increase of 12,453*l.* 19*s.* 6¼*d.* over the amount of the debt on January 31st, 1860.

10. This increase arises chiefly from the purchase of the estates to which I have already referred. The sum paid for these estates was 8,612*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The lands are being again resold to the tenants, but payment is made by instalments. The instalments received during the year 1860 amount to 1,802*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* on the Selkirk Estate alone.

11. I herewith enclose the returns of the Commissioner of Crown lands. The last pages of this enclosure give a summary of the accounts of two large estates in the hands of the Government;—the Worrell Estate purchased in 1854, and the Selkirk Estate purchased in 1860.

12. The assets to meet the public debt are 4,190 acres of Crown lands, and 73,821 acres of public lands unsold, and the sum of 17,674*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* due as instalments on account of sales, bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent.

Military.

13. In the year 1860 twenty companies of volunteers were raised, numbering about 1,000 men.

14. There is an item of 104*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in the public expenditure towards this force, and 80*l.* for freight of military stores, &c.

15. *Councils and Assemblies.*

An addition of five members was made to the Legislative Council during the session of 180.

16. *General Commerce.*

There is a decrease in the imports of 1860, as compared with 1859, of 4,644*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; but an increase in the value of exports of 23,737*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* This increase arises chiefly from the increased exportation of oats; that of 1860 exceeding that of the previous year by 188,042 bushels; in value about 17,000*l.*

17. Trade with the United Kingdom has increased in the value of imports 13,766*l.*, and in the value of exports 19,454*l.* Intercolonial trade shows a decrease in the value of imports to the amount of 12,798*l.*; but an increase of 14,203*l.* in the value of exports.

18. With the United States trade has decreased both in importation and in exportation 5,626*l.* in the value of imports, and 9,493*l.* in the value of exports.

19. The relative proportion that exports bear to imports shows a considerable improvement. In 1859 the imports exceeded the exports in value by 56,017*l.*; in 1860 by about half that amount,—only 28,619*l.*

20. In these returns, however, the sale and transfer to other ports of vessels built in this Island are not taken into account. 46 vessels, 5618 tons register tonnage, were thus sold in 1860. Taking their value at 7*l.* a ton, there will remain an excess of value of exports over imports of about 10,000*l.*

Shipping.

21. There is an increase in the tonnage of vessels entered of 2,006 tons, but a decrease in the tonnage of those cleared of 2,550 tons.

22. This, in the face of an increased exportation, may be accounted for by the great increase in the exportation of commodities of small bulk, e.g. oats, &c., while there has been at the same time a considerable decrease in the amount of timber exported.

General Remarks.

23. I have now noticed the most important points in the Blue Book for 1860, under their several heads, and have compared them with those of the preceding year.

24. But in a Colony so limited in its extent and so purely agricultural as Prince Edward Island, the changes from year to year are necessarily very small; and I am able to convey a better idea of the development of its resources, by giving a retrospective summary of the aggregate amount of imports and exports, at periods of ten years, and also returns of the export of oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips, the staple produce of this Island during the same years.

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Imports - - - -	£56,429	£140,440	£123,117	£230,054
Exports - - - -	33,588	62,120	59,694	201,434

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Oats - - bushels.	70,189	151,900	326,800	1,300,000
Barley, - - - do.	13,905	20,000	23,900	55,600
Potatoes, - - do.	131,419	26,300	126,200	519,210
Turnips, - - do.	5,737	2,820	25,450	45,100

25. All the amounts in the Blue Book and this Report are in sterling money.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
&c &c. &c. Lieutenant-Governor.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS. "WORRELL ESTATE, LOT 11."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.			Amount Deeds.			Amount paid.			Amount paid on Deeds.			Amount due on Purchase.			Discount.			Interest on Balances.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
38	7,965	3,696	13	0	46	5	0	1,795	14	11	25	5	0	2,356	4	9	41	0	3	475	6	11
39	8,690¾	4,873	12	10	49	0	0	2,416	19	8	31	5	0	3,012	3	1	21	6	6	559	1	5
40	4,872¼	2,446	8	4	29	17	0	1,140	2	7½	20	17	0	1,629	2	0	11	13	9	325	10	0½
41	9,942	4,735	8	0	35	10	0	1,938	1	10½	19	10	0	3,423	3	11	26	15	8	636	13	5½
42	6,080¼	2,953	1	3	18	5	0	1,393	10	10	10	7	6	1,936	17	7	20	1	0	389	10	8
43	2,063	1,164	17	9	11	5	0	554	5	6½	9	10	0	750	9	3	14	1	9	152	3	9½
66	1,121	402	8	6	3	10	0	264	9	5	3	0	0	230	0	2	5	0	0	96	11	1
11	8,285½	3,334	3	6	25	0	0	1,709	8	10	19	0	0	1,861	2	8	47	14	6	278	2	6
	49,019¾	23,606	13	2	218	12	0	11,212	13	8½	138	14	6	15,199	3	5	187	13	5	2912	19	10½

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS. "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.			Amount Deeds.			Amount paid.			Amount paid on Deeds.			Amount due on Purchase.			Discount.			Interest on Balances.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
53	894	346	17	6	1	10	0	55	14	6	1	10	0	291	3	0	—			
57	7,801⅓	3,330	16	0	30	10	0	672	17	7	20	8	0	2,664	0	5	4	0	0	
58	9,400½	3,438	4	6	35	10	0	655	5	9	33	0	0	2,785	8	9	—	0		
59	4,023	1,424	11	0	11	0	0	307	18	11	7	10	0	1,120	2	1	—	0		
60	6,865½	2,306	13	3	27	0	0	488	18	1	20	0	0	1,822	15	2	2	0	0	
62	6,492½	2,373	16	6	22	10	0	428	12	4	12	10	0	1,947	15	2	7	9	0	
	35,477	13,220	18	9	128	0	0	2,609	7	2	94	18	0	10,631	4	7	13	9	0	

SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY. "WORREL ESTATE AND LOT 11."

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of lands sold	23,606	13	2	By amount paid on lands	11,212	13	8½
Deeds sold	218	12	0	Deeds	138	14	6
Interest on balances	2,912	19	10½	Due on Lands	15,199	3	5
				Discount	137	13	5
	26,738	5	0½		26,738	5	0½

SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY. "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of lands sold	13,20	18	9	By amount paid on lands	2,609	7	2
Deeds sold	128	0	0	Deeds	94	18	0
Interest on balances	—			Due on lands	10,631	4	7
				Discount	13	9	0
	13,348	18	9		13,348	18	9

ABSTRACT showing the Quantity of Land (Selkirk Estate) purchased, and the Acreage unsold; the amount paid on purchase, and the amount due on sales and bonds.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To paid on purchase of lands	9,918	0	9	By amount due on sales	10,631	4	7
Balance	713	3	10				
	10,631	4	7	By Balance "favour of Estate"	713	3	10

Dr.	Acres.	Cr.	Acres.
To quantity of land purchased, "as per "report"	62,059	By quantity of land sold	35,477
		Balance	26,582
To balance unsold	26,582		62,059

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ABSTRACT showing the Quantity of Land "Worrell Estate and Lot 11" purchased, and the acreage unsold; the amount paid on purchase, and the amount due on Sales and Bonds.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To paid on purchase of lands	23,500	0	0	By amount due on sales	15,199	3	5
				On bonds	680	19	1
				Balance	7,619	17	6
To balance	7,619	17	6		23,500	0	0

DR.	Acres.	CR.	Acres.
To quantity of land purchased "as per report"	83,259	By quantity of land sold	49,019¾
		Balance	34,239¼
To balance unsold	34,239¼		83,259

The Commission of Public Lands, in account with the Government of Prince Edward Island.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To amount received on account of sales of public lands	4,623	3	4	By cash paid Treasurer, on account of sales of public lands	4,767	3	10
On account of bonds	144	16	7	On account of sales of Crown Lands	277	10	8
Stumpage	15	0	0	By cash returned Hector McInnis per Order in Council	7	10	0
On account of sales of Crown lands	276	10	8	By cash paid Sheriff of King's County for sales under precept	8	6	1
Fees	1	0	0				
	5,060	10	7		5,060	10	7

RECEIPTS of Public Lands' Office, and Disbursements, for the year ending 31st January 1861.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To amount of total receipts, as per statement	5,060	10	7	By disbursements	2,280	19	10
				Balance	2,779	10	9
To balance	2,779	10	9		5,060	10	7

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 72.)

Government House, Newfoundland,
October 23, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to enclose herewith the original Blue Book for this colony ending 31st December 1860.

2. I have for the present abstained from offering any remarks on the state of this colony, circumstances unfortunately having arisen which your Grace is aware of, and disturbances and riots have taken place ending in the destruction of property, and, I regret to add, with some loss of life. Some of these cases are at present under judicial investigation by the Supreme Court now sitting in St. John's, and others will be brought forward at the second sitting of the Court on the 20th November, after which a full and detailed report will be sent to your Grace. In the meantime,

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

BERMUDA.

No. 5.

BERMUDA.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor ORD to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 44.)

MY LORD DUKE, Bermuda, April 17, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace, Copy of the Annual Blue Book for 1860, together with a Report upon it, written, at my request, by the Colonial Secretary, my recent arrival in the Colony precluding me from offering any remarks of my own.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Governor Commanding-in-Chief.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Bermuda, Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 8, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to send your Excellency, for transmission to England, one of the duplicate copies of the Bermuda Blue Book, which are required to be sent home, and which it has been customary, for the sake of additional security, to dispatch by separate mails, and, according to your Excellency's orders, I submit, at the same time, a Report upon the subject.

2. *Time of completing the Blue Book.*

The early date at which, if a comparison be made with former cases, I place this work in your Excellency's hands, will attract attention. But my duty obliges me to mention that it is not without postponing a mass of records and other writing, which have now to be dispatched in my office, that such quickness has been attained; and in order not to overload this general report with matters of too particular a kind, I purpose to lay before your Excellency, in a separate letter, a proposal by which complete punctuality in the execution of the Blue Book can in future be permanently secured, without retarding the varied business of my office. Last year, in executing my first Blue Book, of which five manuscript copies, without any help from the printer, are required in this Colony, I find that I was only two weeks, instead of several months behind the time prescribed. On the day when your Excellency entered upon your duties, you stated to me the desirableness of finishing this important compilation at the date assigned for it; and, through the energetic help of the Assistant Colonial Secretary, I have been able to reduce to one week an arrear of time which formerly was measured by months.

3. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue of 1860, 15,616*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, is somewhat smaller than that of the previous year, 16,764*l.* 10*s.*, in the important article of rum alone: for instance, 6,000 gallons more having paid the duty of 2*s.* a gallon in 1859 than in 1860. What imparts to this fact an unhealthy appearance, is the belief which several well-informed persons assure me they entertain,—that less spirits are not consumed; and, therefore, that the machinery at the disposal of the Customs Department, for the protection of the revenue, has not been on quite an adequate scale.

The expenditure for the last two years, 1859 and 1860, as well as for the year but one before the former, 1857, has been in excess of the revenue. In 1859 it was 18,180*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* against a revenue of 16,764*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, while, in 1860, it was 17,405*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* against 15,616*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The equilibrium has been hitherto preserved by means of balances remaining in the Treasury from former years; but, doubtless, a more real adjustment must be established, if time shows the inequality between income and outlay to be durable. The local salaries of some previously underpaid officers have been increased; and this increase, and a charge accruing from the creation of a new office, together with considerable disbursements under the head of Public Works, affect the relation of expenditure with revenue in a small degree.

4. *Public Works.*

The maintenance of the Roads, Legislative Houses, and Public Offices in tolerable order, the addition of a good juror's room to the Court-House, and certain long-needed repairs to Mount Langton, and to the subsidiary Government-House at Saint George's, are the principal works which have lately drawn any disbursements from the Colonial Treasury. The recent expectation of a visit from the Prince of Wales terminated, in this respect, either an apathy which threatened to become perpetual, or perhaps a reluctance in the

House to employ committees of its own for the purpose in view. The particulars are given under their respective heads in the Blue Book.

5. Legislation.

Of the fourteen Acts passed in 1860, four deserve mention. A measure to secure the compilation of the local laws increased the sum previously voted for that purpose. An Act was passed to effect a census, in conjunction and simultaneously with the census operations throughout the Empire.

Measures were taken to provide for the establishment of a ship-letter mail between the United Kingdom and this Colony through New York.

Finally, a new office, at a salary of 60*l.* a year, was created, with a view to place the public works under the charge of a special and responsible functionary.

6. Education.

The year 1860, which produced these legislative measures, saw the expiration of the only legislative provision which the colony possessed for the purposes of popular education, including certain grants in aid of schools, proportioned to the number of their respective pupils, and a system of official inspection which had lasted for two years. The want of fair and impartial legislative aid for educational objects is much to be regretted.

7. Coins.

The want of a legal and intrinsically true metallic money of the lower values, such as that in bronze, for the introduction of which your Excellency has suggested measures, is a sort of noiseless evil at first; but it has given to some fraudulent persons the opportunity to scatter through the colony spurious coins and tokens, which are now slowly disappearing, after throwing the eventual inconvenience and loss among the class least able to bear them.

8. Imports and Exports.

The imports of 1860 fall short of those of 1859 by upwards of fourteen thousand pounds sterling in value, and the exports also of the past year are inferior to those of the former by the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling. The deterioration of exports may be, to a considerable extent, referable to the potato disease, which has injured materially the staple article of sale on which these islands depend; and the amount of imports being partly subordinate to, and regulated somewhat by, that of the exports, the single cause explains the double effect to a certain degree. Doubtless, also, the disorders, first commercial and then political, of an important customer, the North American Republic, have discouraged and depressed the interests connected with that country in trading operations. The following is a comparative quarterly schedule (which I have obtained from the Receiver-General) of the revenue derived, in the two years respectively, from imports; not of the imports themselves, which may be roughly taken as ten times each quantity relatively:—

For the quarter ending 31st March,

1. 1859, 2,276*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* 1860, 2,152*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

For the quarter ending 30th June,

2. 1859, 2,712*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* 1860, 2,599*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

For the quarter ending 30th September,

3. 1859, 2,308*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* 1860, 2,236*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

For the quarter ending 31st December,

4. 1859, 2,908*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 1860, 2,217*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Nevertheless, it seems to me that the commercial prosperity of Bermuda, from the nature of things, must, in a great measure, be based upon and derived from its agricultural activity; and agriculture in this colony, which is blessed with a wonderful soil and climate, and where all the most valuable productions of the tropical and temperate zones would equally flourish, is not in an advanced or vigorous condition, either as to the area brought under cultivation, or as to the results obtained from the cultivated acre. I may here mention that formerly noble works for marsh-drainage were advantageously maintained, which have long fallen into neglect; and the neglect both deteriorates the public resources, and endangers the public health.

9. Gaols.

The records of crime, it will be seen, continue almost blank in this peaceful and orderly community.

BERMUDA.

10. *Charitable Institutions.*

The Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the reception and custody of twelve inmates, is the only such establishment maintained out of the Colonial Treasury, the parishes contributing sixpence a day for each pauper belonging to them. In other cases the parishes support their own poor, and individual charity is exceedingly active. The better classes naturally send their insane to America, to be treated there.

11. *Fisheries.*

It would not be in my power to exaggerate the importance of the subject I have reserved for the last, though I shall advert to it very briefly.

In former times the whale fishery of Bermuda was one of the most prosperous interests in the whole range of commercial or industrial enterprise. It has sunk to almost nothing, and will soon, unless the decline is arrested, wholly disappear. The whales, it is true, may now frequent these seas in diminished number; but enough are found every year to remunerate amply a large, continuous, and vigorous business, which is exclusively in American hands; and I am certain that it would be practicable both for English whalers to share in the profits of this great fishery, and even to find means of reviving the ancient prowess and success of Bermuda itself in the pursuit. From the middle of March till the middle of June it is in action; and later in the year, towards the end of July, the sperm whale begins to show itself in the neighbouring waters.

To give a mere list of the other valuable fish with which the Bermuda seas abound, would swell this Report into a disproportionate bulk. During a couple of months in the spring, for example, the anchovy, which elsewhere constitutes a material part of the wealth of whole communities, and of populations fifty-fold greater than inhabit these islands, is swept ashore in remarkable quantities.

I cannot close this Report without venturing to observe that, even if Bermuda were stripped of its strategical and other extraneous value, as fortress, naval station, coal-store, and prison, it might still retain an importance of its own, and, with moderate industry on the part of the labouring classes, command great prosperity. Smaller communities and less favoured places have been eminent. Of the four most frequent sources of material advancement,—manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and fisheries,—Bermuda enjoys the three last; but fails to turn them to adequate account.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MILES GERALD KEON,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Harry St. George Ord,
Governor, Commander-in-Chief.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

(No. 81.) Victoria, Vancouver Island,
December 31, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Grace the annual Blue Book for the colony of British Columbia for the year 1860, prepared in as complete a form as the present state of the colony will admit.

2. I regret that the transmission of this book should have been delayed so long after the period prescribed, but I trust that the circumstance of this book being the first compiled, and the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information from the different officers, who for the most part had no previous acquaintance with the nature of the Return, may be admitted both to excuse the delay and to account for any imperfections which may be found to exist.

3. I believe it would be superfluous for me upon this occasion to enter into any detailed account of the progress, settlement, or comparative condition of the colony; for I have heretofore from time to time in my various despatches kept Her Majesty's Government fully informed upon all those matters, and those despatches have already been laid before both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.
&c. &c. &c.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HILL to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 112.)

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Sierra Leone, June 29, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Grace the following Report on the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1860; in which, as no statistical account has been forwarded for the two preceding years, I have deemed it necessary to introduce comparative statements for the guidance of your Grace in estimating the condition of this colony in its various responsible departments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &. &c.

TAXES AND DUTIES.

The total revenue received from all sources during the year 1860, amounted to 33,734*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* under the following general heads of account:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Customs	20,167	19	7
Licenses	3,122	14	0
Rents of land	783	19	6½
Taxes	3,229	1	2½
Fines, forfeitures, fees of court	741	1	8
Re-imbursement in aid of Government expenses	47	0	0
Fees of office	29	8	6
Land sales	40	5	0
Sales of Government property	33	2	2
Hospital stoppages	2,558	2	10
Miscellaneous receipts	96	11	5½
Postage	190	0	7
Advances repaid	1,298	2	8
Special receipts	40	0	0
Refund	19	12	7
Supreme Court	38	4	10½
Parliamentary grant	1,250	0	0
Deposits	49	3	0
Total revenue	£33,734	9	8

Against which the expenditure amounted to 31,136*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*, shown by the following payments, made during the same period:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries fixed	17,219	12	6¼
Pensions, retired allowances, and gratuities	209	4	10½
Carried forward	£ 17,428	17	4¾

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	17,428	17	4¾
Revenue service, exclusive of establishment -	389	16	6
Administration of Justice, do. - -	357	14	8
Ecclesiastical do. - -	12	11	6
Hospital do. - -	1,258	5	9½
Charitable allowances do. - -	200	0	0
Police and gaols, exclusive of establishment -	1,089	17	6
Education do. do. -	52	8	0
Rent - - - - -	35	0	0
Transport - - - -	6	0	0
Aborigines - - - -	947	0	9
Works and buildings - -	2,779	1	5
Roads, streets, and bridges - -	923	16	4¾
Drawback, and refund of duties - -	1	1	0
Advances - - - -	2,222	2	8
Miscellaneous services - - -	680	6	5½
Repayment of deposits - - -	23	1	9
Remittances to agent general - -	2,500	0	0
Special services - - - -	229	0	9
Total expenditure - -	£31,136	2	6½

Leaving the revenue in excess of the expenditure 2,598*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*

The enclosed comparative table of the customs receipts, including the several years from 1854 to 1860 inclusive, shows an increase during that period of 5,097*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and the amount received by the customs in 1855, being the first year of my administration of the government did not exceed 13,293*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; whilst the receipts from the same source in 1860 amounted to 20,167*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; being in excess of the year 1855 6,874*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; a convincing proof of the increasing commercial prosperity of this colony. No. 1.

Reflecting on the history of Sierra Leone, and considering the difficulties arising from the peculiarities of its climate, its geological structure, and the habits of its various native tribes, its progress, steadily obtaining the philanthropic results intended for it, not only testifies to the benefits following the free exercise of British rule, but encourages also the development of greater efforts for its welfare. For that which has been already attained yields the promise that advantages will accrue to this colony in a ratio such as to exceed that even of its past career.

This seems evident from five principal sources, viz.—

1. The stimulus to native improvement and enterprise, already abundantly elicited through British protection.
2. Commodious anchorage, and facilities for river traffic.
3. The access of civilized nations competing in commercial activity.
4. The abundance of its exportable productions.
5. The effective system of its colonial administration.

The result of the past year's financial operations afford a fair criterion of our colonial advancement; not so much from pecuniary acquisition only, as from useful outlay. In testimony of this I refer to the accompanying tabular statements, explanatory of our official procedure; by which it will appear that when outlay has been in excess, permanent benefits have been effected thereby; and when expense in any particular has been judged needless, or, when from any legitimate source, wealth has flowed in; both the saving and increase have been judiciously effected. No. 2. No. 3.

For this I am the more thankful because of the many important claims for outlay, owing to the extending commerce, the progress of civilization, and the advantages to be derived from the necessary addition to the means of social prosperity. While, therefore, these have had my own anxious regard and effort, well supported by the colonial council, such has been the accession of wealth to our treasury, as must prove a source of confidence to all concerned in the successful government of this dependency of the Crown.

On examining the accompanying comparative statements of expenditure for 1860, with those of 1858 and 1859, a large difference exists under the head of increase for the first No. 4. No. 5.

SIERRA LEONE.

of these periods. But when it is seen that the objects attained by such outlay are, for the most part, such as secure important benefits to the inhabitants of this Colony, it is a matter for congratulation rather than regret. Nor is it less worthy of note, that, in several essential particulars, there is a decrease of expenditure in 1860.

No. 6.
No. 7.

It is a proof of civilization, in no small degree established, when a census can be taken of the existing population of this colony such as I have the honour now to exhibit. For thus it becomes manifest that the inducements to seek a settled habitation have been successful; that the interests of the people, no longer to be considered transient, have been adequately provided for; whether in the encouragement afforded to them for commerce, trade, and manufacture, or the restraints of just, and therefore, useful government.

This is the more striking when the various elements of the population are considered. Accustomed to separation, as factious and jealous tribes, now they seek whatever may be deemed advantageous, in combination as a community; acknowledging the shelter of our protecting power, rapidly learning the general customs of civilized society, engaging in commercial transactions with surprising intelligence and avidity, and submitting to the various necessary imposts on the one hand, while on the other gladly reaping the benefits of enlarged communication, and in many instances, amassing wealth, enabling them to vie with European enterprise.

Hence the necessity for increased means of accommodation for carrying out all the purposes of commerce, whether in landing, storage, or sale of goods; as also those for medical treatment, judicial correction, and education. Accordingly, I have the satisfaction to report the progress or completion of several buildings designed to secure these important ends.

1. Our new market house is now finished, affording advantages which are duly appreciated. It is a substantial stone building roofed with slate, and having an extensive skylight for ventilation. Its length is 240 feet, and its breadth 60 feet; but although so commodious, it is found insufficient for the multitude of people resorting to it, many of whom have to take their position for selling outside. In this place is presented daily a varied display of indigenous fruits and native productions, alike attractive and useful, while from the charges made for stallage and liberty of sale therein, a revenue of 389*l.* 8*s.*7*d.* has been obtained during the past year.

2. In addition to that structure, another market house has been erected for the sale of corn and grain of all kinds, exclusively. Its mode of construction is the same as that already mentioned, and its dimensions 120 feet by 40 feet. It is conveniently situated near that part of the shore to which the native traders' canoes continually resort. On these buildings alone the sum of 3,035*l.* has been expended up to this date.

3. A new Small Pox hospital has been provided, with buildings attached, which cost about 1,000*l.*, built of stone, with a slate roof and surrounded by a stone wall.

4. For the more ready access from ships in the harbour to the town, as also for the landing of goods with greater facility, the principal wharf has been extended, and an addition to the jetty, such as to enable men-of-war to take in their supply of coal, hitherto accomplished in a tedious and troublesome manner by boats from the shore.

No. 8.

During the year 1860, the sum of 4,184*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* has been spent on public works and buildings, and 9,091*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* covering the period of the three past years.

The means of education in the colony are manifold. The Government schools, under the immediate superintendence of the colonial chaplains, are most useful institutions, yielding to the youth of both sexes a course of instruction well adapted to prepare them for respectable occupations in the colony, or elsewhere. This may likewise be said of the schools under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, and others conducted by the various Religious denominations. The total number of children taught throughout the colony during the year 1860 has been 11,016. So much does the successful progress of our people here depend upon sound education that I cannot but regard every school with anxiety. In many instances there is room for improvement in the method of instruction used, and in the general support afforded to them by parental influence and example. Nevertheless I am not without hope of being able to introduce the adoption of a superior system where there is now deficiency, and to report on a future occasion successful results

I would further remark that in obtaining a criterion by comparing one period of this colony's history with another, and thereby testing its condition, it must be borne in mind that, from one of its distinguished characteristics—the suppression of slavery, and offering a refuge to the liberated African—a retarding element continually infuses itself into the means conducive to advancement. For the civil power the task is to give transition from the degrading habits of barbarism to those of civilization, enlightening and elevating from the fear of the oppressor, and dislike of superior power, to respect for just laws, and confidence in a government that has to subdue and regulate while it protects. For the religious teacher, it is to surmount the difficulty of dialects unknown, ere he imparts instruction, to overcome deep rooted prejudices, and to convince of idolatry, from which it is nothing less than regeneration to desist, and for the social community, which receives the oft recurring influx of emancipated slaves, it is to show a sympathy which seems to be retrospective, with but little corresponding impetus to progression, or to regard them as an inferior caste, as those worthy only to render them servitude, forgetful of their own similar origin, their own once helpless dependence, and the source of that partial progress which has made them to differ.

I state these as obstacles to progress, but not insuperable. They only urge to renewed exertion, whether in the adoption of means to meet every such emergency, or vigilance to secure the efficiency of those already in operation. It is clear that the mind and disposition of the African race can be cultivated ; that the result of patient, determined, and intelligent procedure has been, and will be, successful, but it is not less certain that, if the ends of British rule are to be fulfilled, there must be no relaxation of effort, nor diminution of means, because the change of this race is from ruthless oppression to entire dependence on a liberating power, and if by reason of its fostering care and wise encouragement, however expensive, extraordinary instances of talented enterprise and accumulation of wealth have occurred, it will, I trust, appear evident that, both for the maintenance of the Colonial Government and the valid realization of its great and indispensable objects, the statistics I have the honour of now submitting, should be considered proofs of what is absolutely requisite for the proper management of the multitude in this colony. This being secured, I can foresee general progress in moral integrity, social welfare, and as a worthy result, grateful acknowledgment of British administration.

In conclusion, I venture to allude to the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to this colony, an event never to be forgotten by the people of Sierra Leone, all of whom are most sensible of the gracious consideration and kindness, which induced Her Majesty to allow her Royal son to come among them, and receive the warm expressions of welcome, emanating from those who owe their freedom, as well as every social comfort and happiness to the Queen.

The Prince was graciously pleased to express his approval of an humble reception, and I believe his Royal Highness left us with the gratifying impression that our efforts to secure not only a refuge but a happy home for those rescued from slavery, have not been in vain, and that Sierra Leone may fairly be considered as a nucleus for civilization in the Western Coast of Africa, and a school for Christian teaching, worthy of the fostering care bestowed upon it by Her Majesty's Government.

As a proof of the anxiety of all classes in the Colony to show their loyalty and gratitude, I have great pleasure in stating that a general subscription is now in the course of collection, to cover the expense of erecting a permanent arch, to replace the temporary one, under which the Prince passed, and which met with the approval of his Royal Highness.

STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Customs receipts from the Year 1854 to 1860, with the increase and decrease in each Year.

Years.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854	15,070 18 0	- - -	- - -
1855	13,293 3 5	- - -	1,777 14 7
1856	15,294 16 5	2,001 13 0	- - -
1857	18,984 17 3	3,690 0 10	- - -
1858	17,644 15 5	- - -	1,340 1 10
1859	19,124 11 7	1,479 16 2	- - -
1860	20,167 19 8	1,043 8 1	- - -
		8,214 18 1	3,117 16 5
	Deduct Decrease -	3,117 16 5	- - -
Total Increase of Revenue since 1854		5,097 1 8	

The internal trade of the colony has been steadily increasing; and it may be accounted for, firstly from the number of small native traders who have started in business of late years; and secondly, to, the facilities afforded importers by the system of three months credit for duties amounting to twenty pounds and upwards; they entering into bond with two sufficient sureties for the payment of the amount.

The advantage to the revenue by the credit system will appear in comparing the year 1854 and 1855. The act authorising the collector of customs to take bond at six months for extra duty on spirits, tobacco, wiue, and ale was repealed when the new tariff came into operation in February 1854. The last of the bonds under the former act fell due in August 1854. In 1855 the revenue fell off 1,777*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* By a subsequent ordinance the collector of customs was authorized to take bond for all duties when the amount was twenty pounds and upwards. The ordinance came into operation on the 16th January 1856, and there was an increase of revenue that year above 1855 of 2001*l.* 13*s.* With the exception of the year 1858, when there was a small falling off, the revenue has continued to increase, as shown in the above statement.

J. T. COMMISSIONG,
Collector.

Customs, Sierra Leone,
25th June 1861,

No. 2.

REVENUE.

SUMMARY deduced from the foregoing comparative Statement.

Departments.	1860, compared with 1859.		1859, compared with 1858.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs - - -	1,043 8 0	- - -	1,479 16 2	- - -
Licences - - -	245 10 0	- - -	155 4 0	- - -
Rents, exclusive of Land -	84 17 8	- - -	26 9 8½	- - -
Taxes and Assessment - -	162 17 10	- - -	1 6 9½	- -
Fines, Forfeitures, &c. - -	- - -	105 13 4	82 4 4½	- - -
Reimbursements - -	- - -	12 9 5	146 14 10	- - -
Fees of Office - - -	6 10 0	- - -	- - -	82 4 6
Land Sales - - -	- - -	136 1 0	32 11 0	- - -
Hospital Stoppages - -	453 1 7	- - -	- - -	736 12 1
Miscellaneous Receipts - -	- - -	627 19 1½	412 12 8½	- - -
Sale of Government Property -	20 1 2	- - -	- - -	119 12 4¾
Parliamentary Grant - -	- - -	270 19 10	56 8 2	- - -
Deposits - - -	33 8 9½	- - -	- - -	590 17 10½
Postage - - -	37 6 3½	- - -	152 14 3½	- - -
Advances repaid - -	1,270 1 8	- - -	28 1 10	- - -
Special Receipts - -	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Refund and Drawbacks -	19 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
Supreme Court - -	38 4 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total - - -	3,455 0 5½	1,153 2 8½	2,574 3 10½	1,529 6 10¼

No. 3.

EXPENDITURE.

SUMMARY deduced from the foregoing comparative Statement.

Departments.	1860, compared with 1859.		1859, compared with 1858.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant	223 16 0	- - -	- - -	677 19 4
Colonial Secretary	- - -	273 14 4	204 7 2½	—
Clerk of Council	10 5 4	- - -	- - -	39 0 9
Colonial Surveyor	77 2 4	- - -	19 4 10	—
Customs	- - -	91 4 4½	50 9 7	—
Post Office	- - -	1 2 0	5 18 8	—
Printing Establishment	101 9 10½	- - -	4 14 6	—
Harbour Master	43 7 3½	- - -	- - -	0 11 7½
Judicial	508 5 5½	- - -	- - -	391 3 5¼
Ecclesiastical	- - -	67 17 1½	- - -	255 14 4
Education	24 18 6	- - -	- - -	12 9 3
Medical	181 7 4¾	- - -	- - -	21 5 11
Police and Gaols (Extra) No. 1	94 1 1¼	- - -	186 9 5	—
Police and Gaols (Extra) No. 2	- - -	94 14 7½	117 12 7½	—
Militia	- - -	256 6 0½	176 6 0½	—
Light House	14 7 3	- - -	27 6 7	—
Private Secretary	13 8 4	- - -	- - -	40 11 9
Pensions	96 8 6½	- - -	9 0 2	—
Revenue Services (Extra)	- - -	30 10 6	42 19 6	—
Administration of Justice (Ex.)	49 18 7	- - -	- - -	102 10 5
Charitable Allowances	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	—
Hospitals (Extra)	- - -	29 12 0	- - -	369 8 3¾
Transport	- - -	19 5 4	20 10 4	—
Works and Buildings	143 4 5	- - -	364 4 9	—
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	370 3 9¾	- - -	88 2 2	—
Miscellaneous Service	150 16 9	- - -	278 7 11½	—
Aborigines	- - -	416 10 11	419 11 8	—
Repayment of Deposits	- - -	154 4 9	- - -	560 17 9
Rent	21 5 8	- - -	13 5 0	—
Advances	1,418 5 8	- - -	803 17 0	—
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	- - -	1 1 0	13 15 0	—
Special Services	- - -	207 6 1	436 6 10	—
Postage	- - -	- - -	0 1 11	—
Ecclesiastical (Extra)	12 11 6	—	—	—
Education	52 8 0	—	—	—
Total	3,607 11 10¼	1,643 9 1	3,332 11 9	2,471 12 10½

No. 4

A comparative STATEMENT of the REVENUE of the COLONY of SIERRA LEONE, between the Years 1858 and 1859, and between the Years 1859 and 1860.

Customs.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 1,479*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, which occurs principally in imports and on bonds, and to a small extent on wharfage and warehouse rent.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 1,043*l.* 8*s.*, and which was general throughout every item of revenue under this head.

Licences.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 155*l.* 4*s.*, and arises out of Freetown and village retail spirit licences and marriage licences.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 245*l.* 10*s.*, and occurs in merchant spirit licences, Freetown retail spirit licences, and in boat and canoe and pilot licences.

Rents (exclusive of Land).

1859 shows a small increase of 26*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*, and is owing to rents due in 1858 not having been paid until 1859.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 84*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, arising from an advance on the farming of market dues and rent of the secretary's quarters.

Taxes Assessment.

1859 shows a small increase over 1858 of 1*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* on house and land tax.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 162*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* on house and land and road tax.

SIERRA LEONE.

Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 82*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*, under the head Fees.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 105*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and occurs under the head Fees.

Reimbursements in aid of Government Expenses.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 146*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, and is explained by nothing having been recovered on police clothing, as in the former year.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 12*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, smaller payments on account of soldiers in civil confinement, and on sale of presents having occurred.

Fees of Office.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 82*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, occasioned by a reduction on fees on grant deeds.

1860 gives a small increase over 1859 of 6*l.* 10*s.*

Land Sales.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 32*l.* 11*s.*, arising out of burial lots.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 136*l.* 1*s.*, and is caused by no government land having been sold that year.

Hospital Stoppages.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 736*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and which is principally accounted for by a large sum due in 1857 having been paid in 1858 (on account of liberated Africans).

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 453*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and is chiefly caused by payments due in 1859, on account of liberated Africans, having been received in 1860.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 412*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*, and arises out of the sale of damaged Militia clothing and to a refund for maintenance of Africans at the Island of Bulama.

1860 compared with 1859 shows a decrease of 627*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*, and is caused by the transferrance of postal receipts to its proper head of Service, to remittance from Mr. Montague ceasing, and to no sale of militia clothing or refunds occurring during the year.

Sale of Government Property.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 119*l.* 12*s.* 4¾*d.*, and is caused by the small amount of stores sold that year.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 20*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, and arises from the sale of oil drippings from the lighthouse.

Parliamentary Grant.

1859 shows an increase compared with 1858 of 56*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and arises from receipts due in 1858, having been accounted for in 1859.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 270*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, which is explained by the absence of the Governor from April 1859 to September 1860.

Deposits.

1859 compared with 1858 gives a decrease of 590*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and arises from no revenue seizures or proceeds from intestate estates having occurred during the year.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 33*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.*, and arises out of revenue seizures and the salary of the acting colonial chaplain paid into the treasury.

Postage.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 152*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.*, occasioned by the receipts of 1858 having been carried to another head of Service.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 37*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*

Advances Repaid.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 28*l.* 1*s.*, no receipt under this head having occurred in 1858.

1860 shows a large increase over 1859 of 1,270*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and is principally occasioned by repayments of advances to works and buildings.

Special Receipts.

In 1860 the amount of 40*l.* was received under this head, but nothing has been received in 1858 and 1859.

Refund and Drawbacks

In 1860 a sum of 19*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* was received, but nothing under this head has been received in 1858 and 1859.

Supreme Court.

In 1860 a sum of 38*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.* was received under this head, but nothing was received in 1858 and 1859.

GEO. W. NICOL,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Sierra Leone,
7th June, 1861.

No. 5.

SIERRA LEONE.

A COMPARITIVE STATEMENT between the Expenditure during the Years 1858 and 1859, and between the Years 1859 and 1860.

Parliamentary Grant.

Under this head, 1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 677*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, being the difference of full and half salary of the Governor, who left on leave in April, 1859.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 223*l.* 16*s.*, occasioned by the return of the Governor in September, 1860.

Colonial Secretary.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 204*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*, occasioned by the absence of Mr. Smyth for eight months of 1858, and to an increase of cashier's salary for eight months of the year 1859.

In 1860 there is a decrease of 273*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, arising from the discontinuance of allowance to cashier; to a decrease of the office contingencies and allowances; to the third writership during the greater part of the year being an acting appointment, and the fourth writership not being filled up.

Clerk of Council.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 39*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, being the difference between full and half salary consequent on that officer being absent on leave.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 10*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, arising from the return of this officer to his duties.

Colonial Surveyor.

1859, under this head, shows an increase of 19*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* over 1858, arising from increase of salary of superintendent of works, and to an increase of office contingencies.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 77*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* from an extra clerk, and a temporary clerk having been employed that year.

Customs.

1859 is increased over that of 1858 by 50*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, the salary of the collector having been raised in March of that year, and to the salary of one of the lockers not having been drawn for three months.

1860 gives a decrease compared with 1859 of 91*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* The absence of the collector, and the appointment of a warehouseman and a locker accounts for the decrease.

Post Office.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 5*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, owing to the salary of the postmaster who died in 1858 having been paid in 1859 as well as to an increase of office contingencies.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 1*l.* 2*s.*

Printing Establishment.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, occasioned by an increase in salaries, and to a larger charge for office contingencies.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 101*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.*, the head printer's salary having been raised from 60*l.* to 160.*l* per annum.

Harbour Master.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 11*s.* 7½*d.*

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 43*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, which may be accounted for by the increase of the salary of the harbour master, and to an increase of contingencies.

Judicial.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 391*l.* 3*s.* 5¼*d.*, which is accounted for by decrease in salaries, provisional and temporary, to the salaries of the judicial staff due in December 1858, having been paid in 1859, and to difference of salary between the clerk of the court, and the acting officer on the death of Mr. Grange.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 508*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*, occasioned by salaries due in December 1859, having been paid in 1860, to full salary to clerk of the court from June to December of the latter year, and to back pay of acting deputy clerk drawn in 1860.

Ecclesiastical.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 255*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, which may be attributed to the death of Bisop Bowen, and to only half salary being paid to the acting chaplain.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 67*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*, which is owing to a saving of the chaplain's salary from June 1859.

Education.

Shows a decrease in 1859 compared with 1858 of 12*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which arises from salaries due in 1859 not having been paid until 1860.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 24*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which is explained by salaries due in 1859 having been paid in 1860.

Medical.

SIERRA LEONE.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 21*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* which principally arises under the heads of salaries, provisional and temporary, and contingencies.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 181*l.* 7*s.* 4¾*d.* which is accounted for by compensation to the colonial surgeon for loss of horses, and to his drawing half salary accruing to him during his leave of absence.

Police and Gaols.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 186*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, arising from increase of salaries, and to a larger amount expended on allowances and contingencies.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 94*l.* 1*s.* 1¼*d.*, occasioned by provisional appointments in the police which did not exist in 1859.

Militia.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 176*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, which arises from a quarter's salary due to the Paymaster in 1858, having been paid in 1859, to an increase of contingencies, and to a gratuity to the serjeant-major of the 1st West India regiment for drilling the Militia.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 256*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and is principally occasioned by a decrease for contingencies, and to no salary having been paid to the Paymaster from May to the end of the year.

Lighthouse.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 27*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, occasioned by an increase to the salary of the Wharf Pier light keeper and of an extra labourer.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 14*l.* 7s. 3*d.*, arising under the head of contingencies.

Private Secretary.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 40*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, being the difference between full and half salary in that officer's absence on leave.

1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, being difference between full and half salary during the absence of that officer and his return to duty.

Pensions.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

1860 shows over 1859 an increase of 96*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.*, occasioned by gratuities to the Rev. Mr. Neville and to Mr. Brown, and to pensions due in 1859, having been paid in 1860.

Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishment).

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 42*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, occasioned principally on allowances to agents collecting house and land tax, and to salaries to overseers of roads.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 30*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, being a saving on allowances to agents collecting house and land tax.

Administration of Justice (exclusive of Establishment).

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 102*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, and arises from no census having been taken and no expense incurred in compiling laws during that year.

1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 49*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, and is owing to payments for prosecutions at sessions.

Charitable Allowances.

1859 gives and increase over 1858 of 50*l.*, being an increase by that amount in the estimates under this head.

1860 shows the same expenditure as 1859.

Hospitals (exclusive of Establishment).

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 369*l.* 8*s.* 3*d*⅗., on provisions and necessaries.

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 29*l.* 12*s.*, on necessaries and coffins.

Police and Gaols (exclusive of Establishments).

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 117*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*, the actual increase, under the head Police, being 366*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, whilst the gaol shows a decrease of 249*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*

1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 94*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*, which occurs principally umder the items provisions and necessaries.

Transport.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 20*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, occasioned by a mission to Macbelly.
1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 19*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, fewer boats having been hired.

Works and Buildings.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 364*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, on buildings generally.
1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 143*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, principally caused by extending the jetty.

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 88*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, as having been expended on the streets generally.
1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 370*l.* 3*s.* 9$d\frac{3}{4}$., the repairs to streets and bridges having been on a more extended scale.

Miscellaneous Service.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 278*l.* 7*s.* 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, arising from rice supplied liberated Africans at Bulama, passage money for Mrs. Grange, travelling expenses, and repairs to the iron boat.
1860 gives an increase over 1859 of 150*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, being extraordinary expenses incurred on the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

Aborigines.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 419*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, consisting of rents and customs, presents, missions, and board and lodging native chiefs; Africans rescued from slavery, and education of the children of aborigines.
1860 gives a decrease compared with 1859 of 416*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, occurring in rents and customs and presents to native chiefs.

Repayment of Deposits.

1859 shows a decrease compared with 1858 of 560*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, nothing under this head having been repaid in 1859.
1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 154*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and occurs in the item Unrepresented Estates.

Rent.

1859 gives an increase over 1858 of 13*l.* 5*s.*, no payment having been made under this head in 1858.
1860 shows an increase over 1859 of 21*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, being an allowance for a school house at Bulama.

Advances.

1859 shows an increase compared with 1858 of 803*l.* 17*s.*, no payments under this head having occurred in 1858.
1860 shows an increase compared with 1859 of 1,418*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and occurs under the items erection of grain market, salary to superintendent of Bulama, erection of market at Kissy, mission to native chiefs, and the expenses connected with a regatta on the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred (all these advances have been since carried to their proper heads of service).

Drawbacks and Refund of Duties.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 13*l.* 15*s.*, no payment of this kind having taken place in 1858.
1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 1*l.* 1*s.*

Special Services.

1859 shows an increase over 1858 of 436*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, arising under the items militia.
Expedition to Scarcies, analysing spirits, and secret service of police. No expenditure under this head having occurred in 1858, 1860 shows a decrease compared with 1859 of 207*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Postage.

1859 shows a charge of postage on dead letters of 1*s.* 11*d.*
No charge under this head in 1860.

Ecclesiastical (exclusive of Establishment.)

1860 a charge of 12*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for lighting the cathedral during evening service, no charge of the kind having occurred in 1858 or 1859.

Education (exclusive of Establishment).

In 1860 a charge of 52*l.* 8*s.* arose under this head for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the Island of Bulama.

(Signed) G. W. NICOL,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary Office, Sierre Leone,
7th June 1861.

No. 6.

SUMMARY of CENSUS of the POPULATION of SIERRA LEONE, for the Year 1860.

DISTRICT OR PARISH.	DWELLING.			SEX.		RACE.										RANK OR OCCUPATION.											RELIGION.												
	Stone.	Frame.	Wattle.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Maroons.	Nova Scotians.	Liberated Africans.	Colony-born.	West Indians.	Americans.	Kroomen.	Native Strangers.		Government Officers.	Merchants and Merchants' Clerks.	Petty Traders, Hawkers, and Pedlars.	Farmers, Farm Labourers, and Market People.	Grumettas, predial Labourers, and House Servants.	Fishermen and Native Seamen.	Mechanics.	Transient Traders and Strangers.	Miscellaneous.	School Children.	Infants.		Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.		Baptists.	Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Mahomedans.	Pagans.		Sick or Infirm, Deaf or Dumb, and Blind.	GRAND TOTAL.
																													Wesleyans.	Africans.									
Parish of St. George, Freetown	247	2,706	1,574	8,955	9,080	117	21	69	5,119	9,977	155	50	338	1,677		180	286	1,837	4,537	780	848	966	70	1,285	3,470	1,222		3,861	6	6,144	1,949	393	860	60	9	1,396	1,386		598	18,035
1st Eastern District	18	121	1,346	2,572	2,495	4	–	–	2,038	2,953	9	–	1	62		25	60	56	2,746	102	124	142	10	—	1,221	454		3,144	–	1,689	—	–	—	–	–	72	162		115	5,067
2nd Eastern District	7	133	2,102	3,820	3,460	2	–	–	3,207	3,919	–	–	–	198		11	26	86	2,743	102	91	190	5	—	1,598	295		1,190	–	819	242	52	953	–	–	110	883		321	7,260
Mountain District	4	36	1,855	3,324	3,194	5	1	–	3,674	2,767	–	–	24	47		30	36	126	1,565	210	276	306	11	1,821	1,811	326		3,349	–	2,081	509	–	201	–	–	141	237		239	6,518
Western District	6	10	1,193	2,499	2,225	3	–	–	1,744	2,977	–	–	–	—		28	3	18	1,790	90	271	188	3	—	1,186	452		1,410	–	842	905	–	132	–	–	15	683		222	4,724
TOTAL	282	3,066	8,070	21,170	20,454	131	22	69	15,782	22,593	164	50	363	1,984		274	411	2,123	13,381	1,284	1,610	1,792	99	3,106	9,286	2,749		12,954	6	11,575	3,605	445	2,146	60	9	1,734	3,351		1,495	41,624

(Signed) GEORGE W. NICOL,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

RETURN showing the increase and decrease of the Population of the Colony of Sierra Leone as compared with the Census of 1857.

SIERRA LEONE.

Population, 1857.	Districts.	Population, 1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
14,587	In Freetown -	18,035	3,448	—	—
4,933	1st Eastern -	5,067	134	—	—
7,124	2nd Eastern -	7,280	156	—	—
7,120	Mountain -	4,724	- -	2,396	—
4,554	Western - -	6,518	1,964	—	—
Total - 38,318	- -	41,624	5,702	2,396	3,306

GEO. W. NICOL,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

RETURN of the EXPENDITURE of "Works and Buildings," subdivided as under, during the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

—	Extension of Wharf.			Small Pox Hospital.			Market House.			Grain Market.			Other Works.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858	247	5	9	400	0	0	510	0	0	-		-	1,114	6	7	2,271	12	4
1859	549	13	7½	210	0	0	1,280	0	0	-		-	596	3	5½	2,635	17	1
1860	*1,291	9	8¾	-		-	495	0	0	750	0	0	1,647	11	8¼	†4,184	1	5
	2,088	9	1¼	610	0	0	2,285	0	0	750	0	0	3,358	1	8¾	9,091	10	10

* Includes 300*l.* compensation to Mr. Clinton.
† Includes 1,405*l.* not yet carried to "Works and Buildings," being found under "Advances."

	£	s.	d.
Extension of Wharf - - -	2,088	9	1¼
Small Pox Hospital - - -	610	0	0
Market House - - - -	2,285	0	0
Grain Market - - -	750	0	0
Total -	£5,733.	9	1¼

Secretary's Office,
Sierra Leone, 15th June, 1861.

GEO. W. NICOL,
Colonial Secretary.

GAMBIA.

GAMBIA.

No. 8.

No. 8.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., dated Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, July 24, 1861.

(No. 53.)

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of 1860.

Revenue.

It will be observed, on a reference to the comparative yearly statement of the Revenue of the years 1860 and 1861, that there has been a falling off to the amount of 732*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; viz.—

£10,922 7 4 that of 1859
10,190 0 6 „ 1860

£ 732 6 10

GAMBIA.

The deficiency is at once accounted for by the large decrease of import duties to the amount of 993*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* In 1859 there was a slight falling off under this head of about 150*l.* as compared with the previous year, but it will be seen that the rapid strides this retrogade movement has taken is rather more serious, materially affecting the revenue of the Colony, being nearly one tenth of the whole; this is to be attributed to the want of a market of duty-paying goods amongst the ground nut cultivators up the river, who will not now, as heretofore, accept goods in lieu of the staple production when the Frenchman's dollar is to be obtained; this makes the British merchant cautious in his orders home for duty-paying goods, as he is now aware that the Frenchman's dollars will be eagerly accepted when his English goods are refused.

It follows where once our merchants carried on barter they are now compelled by foreign competition to use specie, hence shutting out importations to the value of 35,000*l.* It was upon this calculation that I based my despatch as early as last October, recommending the introduction of an export tax on the ground nut, for the double purpose of keeping up the revenue and equalizing taxation. The ordinance consolidating the laws on tonnage dues has been found to work favourably for the interests of the Colony. I observe that 196 vessels are reported as having entered in 1860 against 171 in 1859, showing an increase of 25; this may, however, have arisen from the tax being taken off the nut in France, and reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. in the United States.

I am sorry to call your Grace's attention to the gradual but steady decrease of the three articles of exportation;—they come next in importance to the ground nut, and were the staples of this Colony as late even as 1840, before the nut was known as a large article of export;—I allude to hides, bees-wax, and ivory. I find that in 1858 the Gambia exported 72,652 hides; in 1859, 54,655; in 1860, 44,916 hides; showing a decrease of 17,997 hides in 1859 over 1858, and of 9,739 hides in 1860 over 1859.

In wax the decrease is not so determined, but still gradual. In 1858, 111 tons of wax left the Gambia; in 1859, 86 tons; and in 1860 I only see 52 tons down in the Blue Book. The same with ivory, only in a greater degree; in 1859, 2,074lbs. were exported, whilst in 1860 only 558lbs. left the port, showing a sad falling off of 1,516lbs.

It is not easy to explain the cause of this decrease; it may have arisen from the internal wars, and consequent loss of the hides after the carcasses were consumed by the combatants, when in time of peace the hides would have been carefully preserved and finally found their way to this market. And with regard to the decrease in the exportation of wax and ivory, I can only account for it by the large kingdom of Bundoo in the interior, 110 miles from M'Carthy's Island, having been destroyed by the Mahomedan priest Allajee. The inhabitants of this kingdom were the great collectors of wax, which they used to bring to M'Carthy's Island for sale. During the war the wax and ivory traders preferred the safe journey south to the head of the Cassamance, finding a market with the French and Portuguese, than going north through the disturbed country of Bundoo for the British market at M'Carthy's Island.

Gold dust is now seldom consigned to the Bathurst merchant; this I attribute to the gold found one foot under the soil in the shape of the nut, at 2*s.* the bushel, the gold-washer finding it a more profitable and easier life to live on his farm, on the banks of the Gambia, than to run the risk of being killed whilst gold washing in the interior by wandering Moors or Soninkees, who live by plundering the industry of the honest trader.

These reflections lead me to make a few comments on the ground nut, our grand staple. It is principally cultivated down the borders of the river, and in British Combo, by the Serrawoolies. They are a nomade tribe of Mahomedan farmers of the Senegambia; they leave their wives and children far up the country, and wander to the seaboard in search of fallow ground, to be left again as soon as the crops have worn out the soil. This Native has unfortunately introduced of late years the pernicious system of beating or threshing, instead of picking by hand, whereby the nuts are mixed with leaves, stalks, stones, and other extraneous substances, causing large deductions in the French market, and depreciating their value in the United States as an article of food, or, better to be described, a favourite dessert for the tables of the rich in the latter country.

The resident native, the Jolloffe, or the liberated African, surrounded by his Lares et Penates, in the shape of women, children, and domestic servants or slaves, takes his time to pick the nuts, so saving the grass for the Bathurst market, where it meets with a ready sale as fodder for horses; whereas the Serrawoolie, who is anxious for quick returns, —"he one," as the expressive broken English of the coast designates an individual,—has not the time, and certainly not the energy, to pick two acres of ground nuts between

December and May, which he can easily dress, work, and sow between June and November, thereby losing the fodder, but bringing a larger quantity of nuts to the market.

I have endeavoured most earnestly to counteract this baneful mode of harvesting, not only in British Combo but in the other parts of the country, for if it continues it will lower the reputation hitherto enjoyed by the Gambia nut over the nut exported from the neighbouring rivers of the Cassamance, Jeba, the Rio Grande, and Sierra Leone.

I take every occasion to urge upon the natives most seriously the necessity of not solely depending on the ground nut; it is a very precarious staple for a community only to depend on; I dread some day a famine, not to the extent of the suffering in Ireland from the potatoe disease, for sufficient corn is certainly grown to keep life from season to season, but I fear they will lose all their comforts, such as warm clothes, tobacco, rum, &c., from their inability to purchase dry goods, owing to the nut becoming a drug in the market from more causes than one; a French revolution, for instance, as in 1848, left the exportation of the nut only to the States and Great Britain, leaving thousands of tons on hand, not to speak of the loss the Colony will suffer from the absence of the tonnage dues. We shall then only have to fall back on our old articles of hides, wax, and ivory, which I have shown is a falling trade. The reflection is very serious to one who studies the interest of the Gambia Colony in particular, and difficult to remedy, unless Providence in its mercy supplies some hitherto unknown or unappreciated article of commerce to supply the place of this little oleaginous nut, which has for the last twelve years brought all the blessings of comfort, healthful occupation, industrious habits, and civilization, in the place of wars, famine, and the slave trade of the interior.

Indigo might, in the opinion of some old residents, take a lead in exports, but I fear not to any extent. The natives understand its cultivation, growing sufficient to die their pangs or country cloths, but not an ounce is as yet exported. I hope next Christmas, at the agricultural fair I have ordered to be held at Sabbajee, to impress the importance of this subject on the minds, not only of the tenantry of British Combo, but on the natives of the interior, our allies, who are anxious to meet and confer with all the white men of Bathurst on these important subjects.

I have the honour to add here a correct return of the value of ground nuts exported from the Gambia for the last 24 years.

EXPORTS of GROUND NUTS from 1837 to 1860.

Year.	Quantity.				Total Value.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1837	671	0	2	0	8,053	0	0
1838	680	13	0	0	8,264	0	0
1839	882	1	3	14	11,228	0	0
1840	1,211	10	1	0	15,209	0	0
1841	2,333	19	3	0	26,932	0	0
1842	2,334	5	2	0	29,489	0	0
1843	2,680	4	2	0	32,899	0	0
1844	3,425	18	1	0	44,672	0	0
1845	4,027	1	2	0	51,270	0	0
1846	5,996	16	2	0	73,867	0	0
1847	8,237	0	0	0	98,395	0	0
1848	8,635	17	0	0	102,767	0	0
1849	4,339	13	0	0	51,923	0	0
1850	6,009	6	0	0	72,237	0	0
1851	11,094	5	0	0	133,133	0	0
1852	9,295	0	0	0	153,098	0	0
1853	11,225	16	2	12	135,404	0	0
1854	9,162	5	3	0	109,846	0	0
1855	12,484	18	3	0	149,713	13	0
1856	10,874	14	0	0	130,496	8	0
1857	13,554	2	2	14	162,649	11	6
1858	15,728	18	1	0	188,746	19	0
1859	8,593	1	3	0	68,744	14	0
1860	9,951	9	1	0	94,008	0	0

Average export of the last 10 years, from 1850 exclusive to 1860 inclusive, Tons 11,196 8 0 22.

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Improvements.

The expenses attended on the Baddiboo war prevented my carrying out as much as I could have wished this last year, yet something has been done. In British Combo the bridge at Cotto, broken down by the enemy in the Sabbajee war of 1855, has been re-made at very small expense, sufficient for a horseman to pass over; and the long bridge over the large creek below Cape House has been very extensively repaired. A public necessary has been erected at New Town, on the edge of the marsh, making now the third in the town erected within the last 12 months; the drains have been added to on the principle of surface draining; it is not so effectual perhaps for continuous heavy rains, but it is less expensive, and answers all the purposes of carrying off the water which accumulates after our heavy showers, during the five or six weeks of August and September, when Bathurst is visited by the rains in any quantity.

A sun shade has been added to the Fish Market, to enable the butchers to occupy the west end in preference to the larger shed, now solely occupied by the Dames des Halle, who so loudly objected to the smell of meat, causing as they imagine miscarriage. Last but not least in the yearly improvements, personally I have some cause to be proud of the sea wall; after fifteen months of convict labour, it was finished on an auspicious day, the 18th day of June, and on the 19th I sold by public auction 22 lots, about one fifth of the acreage reclaimed from the sea, bringing no less a sum than 277*l.* I am sanguine that by next November the enclosed arena will be dry, and that I shall be then enabled to realize for the impoverished Colonial Exchequer a handsome sum; besides making this Wapping of the town more healthy, preventing that unnatural mixture of salt and fresh water at our very doors, the malaria arising from the exhalation of which marsh, in the opinion of Mungo Park and other travellers, is the cause of the deadly fevers so fatal to the white man.

Not taking credit for the convict labour, the expense of this undertaking as it now stands to the Colony is not 50*l.*; it will have of course to be watched, and repaired from time to time, like every sea wall presenting a front to an angry tide.

I wish I could report so confidently as to the feasibility of draining the Pontine marshes to windward of the town in the rainy season; a day may come when the funds of the Colony can carry out the original idea of Governor Captain Fitzgerald, R.N., therefore, I will very slightly comment on the advantages of the work. In an old Despatch, No. 24, of the 24th of April 1860, your Grace may remember that I sympathize in this desirable work, and now, in January 1861, I still think most favourably of it, for the following reasons.

The town of Bathurst occupies but a decimal of the ground on the east side of the island of Saint Mary's, built on a ridge of sand, a trifle above the level of the sea, the remaining part of the island below the level of the sea to windward consisting of a deadly marsh covered with Mangrove bush.

Many attempts have been made by the natives to [settle on the small islands in the swamp; these villages are now uninhabited, the population being all destroyed by fever; ruins alone remain, evidences of the unhealthiness of the locality.

During the months of August, September, and October the salt water left in the hollows or inequalities of the ground receives an unnatural addition of fresh water; the cause, some suppose, of the fatal fevers on the coast.

It is this uncertainty of European life which prevents the prosperity of the Colony. I am induced to believe that the completion of the Lock Gate will cause the whole of the land to be drained, saving valuable life, besides converting a base of two square miles into a savanna.

From the report on the estimates, sent home by this packet, your Grace will perceive that the Exchequer of the Colony does not admit so gigantic an undertaking.

I have the honour to enclose a plan of this good work; I found it in the Colonial Engineer's Office; a small part of the Lock Gate is already constructed.

Valuable granite stones imported from England, cunningly hewn so as to meet the swing of the Lock Gates, lie neglected on the banks of the swamp, large piles of the Runn or Palm Tree are driven into the bed of the river, and two parallel embankments called "Coffer Dams," formed in a cradle like construction, test the earnestness with which this work was commenced.

I have searched the Archives of the Colony, and endeavoured to find out why the lock was not continued; the want of funds seems to have been the chief reason, together with a doubt on Governor Sir Richard Mac Donnell's mind as to whether, after all the

expense the colony was about to incur, the Lock Gate would drain the marsh effectually.

Some of the leading merchants have proposed to me the necessity of making a wharf and a tramroad at the fuel depôt. There is now a considerable difficulty in shipping coal; the natives have not the strength to carry a sack. Such a facility for coaling would induce men-of-war and other chance steamers to call at Bathurst; the arrival of the latter would affect the revenue, and the necessity of a settlement like the Gambia being visited by Her Majesty's ships is most apparent.

The market, a public building built through the energy and perseverance of Governor Sir Richard MacDonnell, returns good interest for the money laid out for its first cost. Bearing this in mind, I observed with pleasure the number of canoes and their cargoes that daily ply between Fort Bullen and Bathurst, and caused a return to be made; the results are so satisfactory that I would like to propose hereafter to the colony to purchase a small Thames steamer to run for passengers and cargo between the points—the distance is four miles—with a tide as strong as that of the Thames.

It appears from these returns that the number of canoes from the north side of the river which came with their produce to Bathurst market from the 7th January to the 6th April 1861 was 626; of this number it seems that as many as 450 came from Fort Bullen or the neighbourhood. Each of these canoes yield, on a very low average, about 15*s.* per diem, or for the whole number (450) for the three months above mentioned a sum of 337*l.* 10*s.*, or at the same rate for one year 1,350*l.* The present rate of charges compared with proposed—

Present.	*s.*	*d.*	Proposed.	*s.*	*d.*
Per horse	8	0	Per horse	5	0
„ bullock	4	0	„ bullock	2	6
„ goat	0	6	„ goat	0	3
„ pair fowls	—		„ pair fowls	0	2
„ gallon milk	—		„ gallon milk	0	2
„ passenger	1	0	„ passenger	0	3
„ square foot otherwise occupied	—		„ square foot otherwise occupied	0	6

On a chance average in the same rate of reduction the above 1,350*l.* would be reduced to 883*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
As per statement above	883	6	8	Master (native)	60	0	0
				Engineer do.	50	0	0
				Stoker and assistant do.	75	0	0
				4 seamen	36	0	0
				2 boys	10	0	0
				Fuel	360	0	0
				Miscellaneous	12	6	8
				Accruing to chest	400	0	0
	£883	6	8		883	6	8

Probable purchase of a Thames steamer, 1,000*l.*; passage out, and other incidental expenses, 200*l.*; allowing a large margin for wear and tear, I still think the interest received on the sum expended will be at least 6 per cent.

The late colonial engineer, Mr. John Finden, who had resided 40 years in Bathurst, was of opinion that this colonial speculation would answer monetarily. That the improved means of communication with the main land will be an advantage to the natives is too manifest for me to dwell upon.

There is one more improvement I should like to see carried out for the Gambia River, and it will not be attended with much expense, and that is, for the sake of the shipping interest, correctly to lay down the buoys at the entrance of the river by a qualified surveyor. In the Admiralty Charts captains of the navy are directed to look for Birds Island flag staff; since 1837 this staff and the island have disappeared; the pilots having only a small boat naturally hug the shore, and only present themselves when the danger is over in this wise.

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The most dangerous shoal is at the entrance of the river—the Red Bank—marked by the red buoy. To avoid this requires great caution on the part of the navigator—a stranger may be to the place. For want of a larger boat no assistance is rendered by the pilots as far as this shoal is concerned, and I think I may safely say that in nine cases out of ten no vessel is boarded by a pilot until Cape Saint Mary is in sight, when navigation is comparatively easy and the black buoy easily made.

During the last two years I have entered the port no less than six times; not once did a pilot make his appearance until all danger was over, viz., the Cape in full sight, and Jimack Creek open, plainly showing the position of the black buoy, and consequently the course to be steered.

I propose, on the arrival of the new larger pilot boat, that the cruizing ground must be extended outside of the red buoy; this would give satisfaction to navigators and produce the desired result.

But it will be necessary to legislate further on this subject. The shipping interests and the revenue being synonymous the present pilot ordinance will have to be altered, and the mouth of the river properly buoyed, with all the bearings sent to Lloyds. I hold in my hand the report made by Mr. Upton, the talented American Consul of this port, to Mr. Cass, his Secretary of State, in which he says—"Vessels desirous of entering the "River Gambia have for the last six years suffered much inconvenience from the fact "that Bird Island, at the mouth of the river, and one of the principal points mentioned "in the sailing directions, has been gradually sinking, and for three years has not been "visible at high tides. There was formerly a flag staff on this island denoting the pilot "station, which navigators were particularly requested to note as a guide; all this has "disappeared—the pilots now remain in their boat anchored off the old site of island (to "be seen at low water). Vessels approaching the entrance should endeavour to make "the outer or red buoy placed in 1859 on the red bank, in five and one half fathoms of "water (mud), at the third hour of flood (neap); it bears from Bird Island Spit "W. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ north, distance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the black buoy S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by "Mastery's Patent Log.

"The bearings of the black buoy and its situation are as follows:—it is placed on the "north end of African Knoll in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water (springs), and its bearings are Cape "Saint Mary, W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; tower at Bathurst, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Fort Bullen, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., "and middle of Jimack Creek, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.; all bearings by compass."

These carefully compiled directions, I have been assured, since Mr. Upton's departure, by the commander of the "Dover" and other qualified navigators, are not quite correct, the buoys having shifted. As your Grace has pronounced that the revenue of the Colony cannot afford the luxury of a light ship, I propose in the finer weather that Captain Dixon, commanding Her Majesty's colonial steamer "Dover," makes a careful survey of the mouth of the river, laying the buoys down by bearings, and that his report is transmitted to Lloyd's and the Admiralty for the information of all navigators, chance vessels sometimes running for Bathurst in want of wood and water, especially American whalers bound for the Southern seas.

Owing to the carelessness of a Colonial Government pilot "The Laurel," a French ship, in shifting her berth in the harbour, ran into and damaged the "Elizabeth," a brig belonging to an English merchant, who claimed damages to the large amount of 300*l.* The French captain declined to entertain the charge, asserting that his ship was in the hands of a Government pilot. Legal proceedings were only stayed against the French captain on the Government taking the onus of the transaction. I placed the matter in the hands of arbitrators, and the Colonial Treasury had to pay no less a sum than 130*l.* for damages, at a time too when money is so much wanted.

To avoid a repetition of this too frequent loss I hope to propose in Council that the pilots vie with each other for employment, paying the Government for their licences, but retaining the fees; in fact, taking as a guide the Sierra Leone Ordinance, which allows the pilots to compete for the prize of the fee, thus necessarily securing the most active and zealous men for the service.

My pen now with pleasure bends towards a favourite subject,—

British Combo,—

Yet I feel that lately I have reported so long and fully on this colonial estate, that when I strictly avoid tautology there is little left to report upon.

Having failed two years ago to make the Legislative Council take a more comprehensive view of this acquisition, I endeavoured, by your Grace's permission, to make the district self-supporting by affixing a slight land tax; this good work was pro-

gressing most favourably when the Baddiboo war called away my surveyor, Lieut. Garsia, to his then regiment, the 1st W. I. Regiment, and the tenantry also all took the field as warriors.

I found to my surprise the farmers willing to be taxed; they explained to me that they viewed the plan favourably, for two reasons, that it prevented palavers about ground, and it showed them that we were not going to give up the territory to the King of Combo. I am very sanguine that, on the return of the surveyor, four or five months will see this work finished.

I find it incumbent to appoint a manager, but he must be a resident, not a bird of passage; some respectable native who can make it worth while to live amongst the people and give justice on the spot, without vexatious references to Bathurst, which takes up their time; time to a farmer, native or European, is money. Much of the Sabbjee wood has disappeared before the axe of the settler, and both Newcastle and Clifton are increased by settlers and pensioners.

Barrow Town.

The lately formed liberated African settlement in British Combo is very interesting. The poor Congos, Negro of the Bights, (they were of the cargo of the "Clara Windsor,") build their huts more in the European style, with gable ends and neat windows. They have made for themselves a very pretty little village, and already they have planted ground nuts, cassava, indigo, Indian, large and small country corn; by November I expect they will be able to maintain themselves, or at latest by the end of the year. They seem a quiet, inoffensive, almost childish race; lazy, it is true, but docile and amenable to kindness. They sulked for two days, and refused to eat their rations, because their overseer, finding it difficult to make them turn up the ground and clear away the bush, taunted them with eating the bread of idleness. But again, when they heard I was in trouble for labour for my sea-wall, they walked seven miles into town and volunteered their services, and worked well for a week at a very critical moment, a few days before the sea was finally shut out.

The Colony cannot afford the maintenance of another supply, even for six months, it has been too great a drain on our limited balance on the estimates; but if the revenue is increased, and the expense could be borne, two hundred more of these Christians *in esse* might be located with advantage on the other side of Sabbjee Wood at Mary Pelton Stream. We cannot have too many of our own people in a country so densely surrounded by Mahomedans of a very fanatical sect, who must march over this isthmus, the only road by which they could attack the rich unbelieving Island of St. Mary's.

If the Home Government would restore the Liberated African Department to this Colony it would be a great benefit; we sadly want labour; sometimes it is not to be had at any price, especially when the ground nuts are being shipped in May, June, and July, this being unfortunately the very time when the native is obliged to return home to clean and make his farm; and at Macarthy's Island the population is fast dying out; here 200, or 300 even, more might be located with great advantage to themselves and the mercantile community, who would gladly hire their labour. Previous to my visit to Macarthy's Island I was inclined to recommend the abandonment of this station, owing to the sad mortality last year of three assistant surgeons in as many months, and in consequence of the alarming decrease in the population; but this would be to give the patient his *coup de grace* instead of administering the necessary medicine. I find it is still a large depôt for nuts, hides, wax, and ivory from the Upper River, and although it must be admitted that the climate is very fatal to the European, yet I would endeavour to remedy this by appointing the coloured assistant surgeons to this station, who are at present at the Gold Coast, and relieving the combatant European officers every two months in the rainy season by the "Dover." During the nine months dry weather it is not an unhealthy station, and many officers prefer it to Bathurst, as the game is plentiful and the scenery wild and interesting, especially as opportunities frequently occur of visiting the Upper River. It was my intention to have dwelt upon this necessity more fully in a special Despatch, but the fear of a charge of importunity for many colonial wants makes me prefer alluding to our requirements in this more general way; indeed, I am fully aware that although Her Majesty ship "Falcon" has captured within the last few days a very fine prize with 500 souls on board, yet, were they 1,500 instead of 500, the West India Islands and British Guiana would gladly take them. Having received 200 so lately for British Combo I cannot so soon request another supply.

The country round Berwick Town (Fort Bullen) is well adapted for the cultivation of vegetables, so much wanted by the European of Bathurst during the rains, when, the

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appetite failing, the system requires to be coaxed to renovate itself by a change of diet. It is in this essential that the liberated African shines, raising garden produce, which essential the Mahomedan Mandingo or Jolloffe cannot be persuaded to grow. So difficult is it to obtain a basket of Irish potatoes on the coast, that when such a prize is obtained from the mail steamers the fortunate possessor gives an entertainment to his friends in honour of the event, much in the same way as is the custom in England on the unexpected receipt of a haunch of venison.

Education.

In turning to this all-important subject, on which the future prosperity of the Colony must depend, it is cheering to see an increase of 173 children under instruction in the Island of Saint Mary's; the Blue Book of 1859 shows 656, whilst that of 1860 returns 829, being about 12 per cent. of the population; of these—

226 are in connexion with the Church of England;
523 are in connexion with the Wesleyan Mission;
80 are in connexion with the Catholic Church.

829

There are also two schools in British Combo, mentioned in my last report, composed of the children of pensioners and time-expired black soldiers, one at Bacco Konco and the other at Clifton Town. His Lordship the Bishop of Sierra Leone was pleased to express himself satisfied at the exertions made in this part of the Colony to educate our own little dark subjects, the children of pensioners. These old soldiers are an important class in this Colony, numbering about 170, and increasing every quarter, representing capital and industry.

Aborigines.

Unless we are overtaken by some unforeseen calamitous difference with the natives, I see a cheering prospect of a long continued peace. War, always so demoralizing and so sad to individual interests, has left behind a feeling of security in the Colony. The natives begin to see that although it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government to bear patiently even a series of wrongs, yet as a day of retribution arrives for the lawless depredator, overtaking and punishing the individual criminal, so is British law terribly represented in the policy of the Government when members of a large community become land pirates.

In the Combo territory, and far in the interior, where independence and even rudeness was before rife, in my present dealings with the natives I find the greatest civility, even obsequiousness, which may be justly attributed to the fear of British power. All agree in the justice and necessity of the late war, and that the Mahomedans of Sabba brought down only retributive punishment from their own continued lawless conduct.

I hope your Grace will think it appropriate for me here to comment on that all important commodity,

Cotton,

which has given so weighty a matter for thought in British possessions, owing to the gloomy news from the United States. It is grown more extensively in the interior of Africa than in the countries bordering on the rivers or on the sea coast, because the inhabitants of the former have not the means of transporting ground nuts, rice, or other bulky articles of produce of value to the coast for barter, and therefore do not cultivate more than sufficient for their own wants, and being thus deprived to a great extent of the means of purchasing the cotton manufactures of Glasgow and Manchester they turn their attention to the growth of cotton and the manufacture of country cloths, in which there is a very large trade in this river. The Kingdom of Wooli is quite the Manchester of this part of the coast, the plant is largely cultivated there, and country cloths extensively manufactured. The King of Wooli compels the merchants of the caravans passing from the interior with produce through his dominions to the bank of the river for trade to take a certain number of his country cloths, at a fixed price, in exchange for any articles he or his court may fancy. These country cloths form a ready currency throughout the river Gambia, as well as in the adjacent rivers of Salum and Cassamance, amongst the natives, and for all trade purposes they are as potent as the "mighty dollar."

I requested the merchants of the Gambia to favour me with a return of all country

cloths and bandy cloths they traded during last year (1860), and it is apparent that 104,904 is about the number at the average weight of

3 lbs. - - - - - -	= 314,700 lbs.
And raw cotton purchased seems to be 66 tons, or -	147,840 „
Making a total of - - -	462,540 „

This must be taken as the export trade between the natives of the interior and the British merchants and traders on the Gambia, and we must take into account moreover that many thousands of pounds were disposed of in barter by the growers to their industrious neighbours.

I find on reference to the Blue Book that 7,744 pairs of cotton cards were imported in 1860, this requisition alone shows how considerable must be the cotton grown in the countries adjacent to the Gambia alone, but here in the north we have many prejudices to conquer before we can hope to vie with the south in the successful cultivation of the article so much prized at home.

At the present time I think it would only be judicious to present the large towns of the interior, where it is known that cotton is cultivated, with cleaning gins, to enable them to clean their cotton more readily, and also lighten the transport, for at present the farmers bring it for sale with the seed; such an advance on our part might be an inducement for greater exertions on theirs, at all events the liberality would have the effect of showing the natives that they possess an indigenous plant we prize even more than the nut, and for the conveyance of which we would gladly fill this harbour with shipping; make it clear to their slow comprehensions that the cultivation is to their advantage, and then they can and will apply themselves—have they have not applied themselves to the cultivation of the nut for the last ten years, and may it not be inferred, without being accused of being too sanguine, that a stride in such a proportion may be made in the cultivation and exportation of cotton. I know, for I have seen it, that it is grown by the Mandingoes very extensively here in the northern parts of the coast, where the soil is adapted for it, as at Baddiboo and Cowar in the Salum territory, and in the lands adjacent and bordering on the Upper Cassamance, but only for home use, and for barter with their neighbours the Jolars, receiving from this ignorant tribe rice in exchange; but I freely admit it is not as yet known as an article of export. The profitableness of the cotton trade at Abbeokuta is destroying the slave trade, but here in the Gambia it is difficult to make the native understand that his ground nut crop is liable to become a drug in the market, for the reasons previously stated. In the light labour and quick returns of the nut farm he sees an El Dorado, at least for his moderate wants, in so genial a climate, whilst the care of the cotton field is laborious, requiring constant supervision, and may be all destroyed in one night by any wanton cow who may take a fancy to leap the fence; yet it is cultivated for home use extensively up the river, and along the coast. In the action of Sabba the wheels of my guns crushed through several beautiful fields, and I observed that the plant was abundantly cultivated by the Marabouts, the soil being extremely rich and better adapted for the growth of this essential than that of British Combo or the Barra territory, although Mr. Brown, a very enterprising merchant of Bathurst, grew a considerable quantity of superior cotton in the former place before the war of 1853 and 1855.

GOLD COAST.

No. 9.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor ANDREWS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., dated Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, June 17, 1861.

(No. 64.)

I HAVE the honor herewith to transmit to your Grace in duplicate the "Blue Book" for the year 1860, of the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Including the parliamentary grant of 4,000*l.* a year the general revenue represents 7,947*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*, distinct from that of the Poll Tax, being a decrease of 338*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

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on the General revenue for 1859; whilst the expenditure represents 9,558*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*, being 1,990*l.* 8*s.* 1¾*d.* increase on that of 1859.

This heavy amount of expenditure over receipts was caused chiefly in re-furnishing the suit of rooms appropriated for the Governor in this castle, in the sum of 300*l.* a grant to the church now building in the town of Cape Coast; in the outlay for gunpowder consequent on the rumours of an Ashantee invasion; in materials for constructing a gunpowder magazine, and in the expenses attending the special mission of officers into the interior; the several items with the exception of the last being for services seldom drawn on.

The balance in the hands of the Agents General on the 31st December 1860, is stated to be 2,594*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Now this in reality, I regret to say, is not the case, inasmuch as the sum of 2,304*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* belongs to certain creditors of a bankrupt's estate, whose affairs, it is to be hoped, are on the eve of being settled; this leaves the balance of 290*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* to which has to be added the amount of 1,092*l.* 16*s.* 7¼*d.* in the colonial chest on the 31st December, thus showing 1,383*l.* 10*s.* 5¼*d.* as the total sum at the disposal of the local government.

Poll Tax Revenue and Expenditure.

The amount of revenue derived from the poll tax represents 1,725*l.* 4*s.* 11¾*d.* and the expenditure 1,717*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The receipts were 904*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* less than those of 1859.

As regards your Grace, this source of revenue, its continuance I view as extremely doubtful; for in places where the tax should be paid cheerfully, inasmuch as the advantages offered are in those very places conferred, it is in such places that opposition to its payment is raised. It appears strange that such should be the case, but it is to be accounted for.

The opposition emanates principally with the chiefs, and doubtless, from the fact that they are deprived of exercising the same authority among the people as the interior chiefs, when by so doing the latter augment their incomes at the expense of their subjects who fall victims in many instances to the grossest acts of extortion. The chiefs, therefore, in the proximity of the forts whilst they enjoy the full benefits of British protection, are individually worse off in a pecuniary sense (and that is all they care about) than those in the interior from the foregoing circumstances.

They would infinitely rather be possessed of the funds to enable them to indulge their dissolute habits than see their children educated and witness the good effects of medical science, if both the latter advantages were to be continued at the sacrifice of their own vicious wants.

The immense extent of country, not only the difficulty of collecting the tax, but the enormous expense incurred in so doing, the facilities open to the collectors to practice extortion rarely to be discovered; and whilst it is impracticable to distribute an amount of equal benefits to the paying community, with all these circumstances combined I cannot help thinking it is a tax, the net revenue of which does not compensate for the many objections inseparably connected with it.

Public Works.

The church now building in the town of Cape Coast by private subscriptions assisted by two grants of 300*l.* each, from the funds of the local government and the War Department, as well as 100*l.* from the Church Missionary Society I regret to say progresses but slowly. The men now employed on its structure were brought from Sierra Leone in October last; for it was found the laborers within these Settlements were so intolerably indolent as well as independent that it became evident the work would not be completed by such people for some considerable period. By the close of this year the exterior part of the building is likely to be finished.

Civil Establishment.

It cannot be, your Grace, otherwise than highly gratifying to the people of England to know that the presence of the British Government exercises an immense degree of moral influence from one extremity of the Protectorate to the other on the Seaboard, and moreover to some considerable distance into the interior; whilst the detestable traffic in the external slave trade is entirely extinguished—this then is no inconsiderable amount of blessing. But if it be the object of Great Britain to do more than put an end to the slave trade within the settlements, and to extend her sphere of usefulness

by raising the people in the scale of civilization, there can be no question of doubt but she will have to come forward with further funds for such an object.

The staff of civil servants requires to be considerably increased; with the resources at our disposal it is impossible to extend the judicial system, so essential in a semi-barbarous country, where reverence for the law should be made the primary step in attempts to govern. The local government does not possess the means to carry out the administration of justice beyond a limited distance of the forts on the coast, and consequently many barbarous Fetish rites and extortionate acts are practised in the far interior. It is better in my humble opinion that the undeniable truth be told than that hopeful language be indulged in as to the anticipations of the local government succeeding in eventually establishing its legal courts in the distant interior. It can never hope to do anything of the kind without money; and there is no possible way of increasing the revenue to any extent by reason of the peculiar position of these settlements with those of the Netherlands Government; and thus with the British public alone rests the further progress of the settlements on the Gold Coast.

Population.

To take a census of the population would be, if not impracticable, at all events a most expensive proceeding. The prejudice the natives have against such a measure may appear strange to a civilised community, when informed that the grounds for dislike rest on the supposition that some fearful fatality would be sure to follow. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that people so superstitious would make every attempt to evade the accomplishment of such an undertaking. There can be no doubt that the population for the extent of territory is sparse—for hours together you may travel in the interior and not meet with a human being. The population I am persuaded has been much exaggerated when I have seen it noted down as high as 900,000; probably the proximate number would be 450,000, distributed by 200,000 living on the Seaboard, and within a day's journey from the coast; the remainder scattered in various interior parts of the Protectorate.

Education.

With the limited funds at the disposal of the local government, the system of education hitherto pursued, in my humble opinion, your Grace, will have to be continued. That which is required, combining with the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, is a course of instruction in various trades and mechanical arts the most suited to the necessities of the settlements. The establishment of the system of industrial schools I conclude would require a considerable outlay, when I am informed that the field of operation of the Basle Mission Society on this coast, which is confined to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, entailed an expenditure on its various establishments as follows:—

In 1858	-	-	-	-	£5,346	0	0
„ 1859	-	-	-	-	7,384	0	0
„ 1860	-	-	-	-	6,883	0	0

These annual sums defrayed the cost of supporting six stations, being disbursed to cover the personal expenses of thirteen married and eight unmarried missionaries, the salaries of twenty-three native teachers, the various buildings and repairs of the same, used mainly for the schools, with other minor items more or less incurred in each year.

The society is supported entirely by subscriptions. It draws its resources chiefly from Germany and Switzerland, but receives contributions from France (Alsace), Denmark, Sweden, Russia, North America, and the East Indies.

I cannot speak too highly of the amount of good it is gradually working with the funds at its disposal.

I will here beg to give but two instances to your Grace out of many, to show the amount of incalculable benefit the Basle Mission is likely to produce, and therefore deserving of every support.

First. At the village of Abokobi, twelve miles from Christiansborg Castle, a well has been sunk under the superintendence of a European overseer, at the cost of 300*l.* for native labour; from 22 to 25 men were daily employed for one year. The depth of the well is 90 feet, 16 by 16 feet square, and 22,940 cubic feet of earth had to be removed.

Second. Besides having already rendered considerable assistance in the construction of 22 miles of road, the society has commenced another road on the Aquapine Mountains

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from Akropong, the chief interior station of the mission, to Aburi, a distance of 15 miles, of which 9 miles are finished, incurring an expenditure of 140*l.*, irrespective of the salary of the overseer; and this work the socity will complete with its own funds. There is missing a link, namely, a road from Aburi to Abokobi on the plain toward the coast, a distance of about 12 miles.

It is, your Grace, not necessary for me to dwell on the importance as to the construction of roads, or rather wide pathways; the mere mention of the fact that the country may be said to be almost destitute of lines of communication kept in a passable state, and that the difficulties in the way of those industriously inclined in bringing the produce of their labour to market, must materially affect the progress of civilization, when the people, being naturally indolent, require impediments to be removed, thereby giving every encouragement for industry.

With the Basle society the industrial system of education is worked out. At present there are four European artificers; one carpenter, one joiner, one wheelwright, one locksmith.

These four master-artisans, who have no salaries, but have to support themselves by the produce of their work, which they charge in full to the mission, as well as to other customers. They receive the necessary funds to carry on their trade without interest in a house and a workshop which remain the property of the society. As long as they are not able to support themselves they get assistance which is not to exceed 65*l.* a year for an unmarried master, and 130*l.* for a married.

Beyond the river Volta the North-German Missionary Sociey has its stations on the Slave Coast; its system assimilates to that of the Basle Mission. The North-German is mainly supported by subscriptions from the northern part of Germany, and is likewise worthy of support.

In James Town, Accra, the Wesleyan Society has an establishment and three other stations in the eastern districts; but its labours are chiefly confined to the western districts of the Protectorate. I may here mention that the society supports a station at Whydah and another at Popo in the kingdom of Dahomey; and for many years past it has maintained an establishment in Ashantee. With respect to the industrial system, it does not appear to be pursued to the same extent by the Wesleyan society as with the two former.

Imports.

The duties received during 1860 amount to 2,324*l.* 8*s.* 9¾*d.*, being a decrease of 128*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.* on the previous year, and an increase on the year 1858 of 10*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* The three principal articles of imports from the United Kingdom consist as follow:—

		Duties received. £	*s.*	*d.*
First,	Cotton Goods -	701	15	9¼
Second,	Gunpowder - -	91	3	9¾
Third,	Brass rods - -	51	4	3½
		£844	3	10½

The three principal articles of imports from the United States of America consist as follow:—

		Duties received. £	*s.*	*d.*
First,	Rum - - -	548	13	0
Second,	Tobacco - -	182	8	0¾
Third,	Gunpowder - -	40	7	11
		£771	8	11¾

The total sums from both countries added together exceed by 99*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*, two thirds of the whole receipts paid on all imports.

I will here observe, whilst during the last four years the trade of the United Kingdom has fluctuated but little, with the exception of 1860, the trade of the United States of America has increased year by year.

Exports.

It appears that the export trade amounted to 110,457*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, being 1,999*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* less than the imports. Of the gold dust exported the greater quantity is that which has been brought from Ashantee; and it is the same with the export of ivory. All the other chief exports, palm oil, gum, Guinea grains, and ground nuts, with many minor articles may be said to be exclusively the products of the countries under the Protectorate.

Shipping.

Fifty-one English vessels amounting to 15,704 tons entered the different ports in the British settlements, and forty-two foreign vessels, amounting to 9,655 tons likewise entered; giving on the ninety-three vessels a tonnage of 25,359.

Agriculture.

It is to be regretted that the natives do not pay more attention to the cultivation of the soil. The endeavours made by the local Government to impress on them the value of cultivating the cotton plant, I regret to say, have had no effect in the Windward districts. These people require something more than persuasion, they like to see your propositions practically worked out, and will not venture their hoarded money on that which is speculative.

Medical.

Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas, the officer administering relief to the native population in Cape Coast Town and its immediate district, in his report alludes to the smallpox having broken out in October, and the disease fortunately disappearing in December. Every precaution was adopted on its appearance to prevent its spreading and no cases proved fatal. I am informed that in many parts of the interior this disease at times, makes sad ravages, causing the people to die by hundreds, and is probably one of the principal causes in rendering the population as sparse as it is. Much is it to be regretted that the funds at the disposal of the local government do not admit of its affording medical aid to the people of the far interior.

As regards the physical description of these settlements I will beg here to mention the able medical report of Dr. Clarke, appended to the "Blue Book" of 1858. In that report the numerous diseases prevalent on the Gold Coast are set forth and the various native remedies adopted are given as well as the European treatment in many cases, thus making the document highly interesting. As doctors differ, your Grace may on some future occasion be favoured with other opinions.

I will here take the opportunity of stating that owing to the untiring zeal of Dr. Clarke in the discharge of his duties he did much to overcome many native prejudices.

Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas has likewise by his ready attention to the calls of the poorer class effected much good among them.

Summary.

As regards the uneducated natives of these settlements, all can live with little labor, and they appear, speaking of the mass, to have no ambition to do more than live.

The educated class forms but a very trifling proportion in the amount of population and all from those who have received in Europe the advantages of tuition, down to those who have acquired instruction in the various schools in the settlements, in nearly every instance attention is turned to commerce.

The chiefs among the uneducated possess the hidden wealth of the country which is scrupulously taken care of, and in most instances transmitted from one to the other; by degrees, but very slowly, some few of them are induced to embark in trade, some few of the better class of the educated receive support in business from English mercantile firms, and conduct considerable transactions on a large system of credit. How it is to be otherwise I do not well see, when the people who possess the money except in the instances as above stated will not embark it in commerce. The majority therefore of those who can read and write seek to trade with those who are themselves held up by credit, and numerous failures occur. The system cannot be considered a desirable one.

In the Eastern districts a considerable trade for many years has been carried on in

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palm-oil; but during the past year it has suffered materially on account of the unfortunate disturbance that took place in 1858, which resulted in having recourse to military operations against the chiefs and people inhabiting the richest parts of the palm-oil districts situated in Croboe, abont 40 miles distant from the Seaboard. The results produced have been lamentable; in so much, your Grace, that the year in which I am recording events of the past is as likely to end as unsatisfactory as its predecessor with respect to this untoward calamity; for in any way that a final settlement may be adjusted, so deep rooted has been the mischief of all that has happened, that time alone with the blessings of peace will be able to efface its ill effects.

To the North-west of Croboe about 60 miles distant from that country is the kingdom of Akim bordering on the south-eastern part of Ashantee.

In the early part of the past year, and previous to my assumption of the government, hostilities had taken place between the two kings ruling the eastern and western division and which resulted in a considerable loss of life among the followers of the belligerent powers. The chief Ageman of the Eastern part retired into the Fantee country leaving the chief Attah of the Western division to occupy the whole of Akim. It was apprehended at the time of the disturbance that the king of Ashantee had much to do with the quarrel as he was known to entertain the bitterest feelings against the chief Ageman whose uncle had been a subject of the late king's, and having rebelled against him, fled with his people from Ashantee into western Akim, where in the course of years he had under his rule some eight thousand people. Like many other rumours and surmises with reference to the king of Ashantee it appears there are now no grounds for distrust at the time.

Both chiefs were invited to meet me at Christiansborg Castle in September and October last, in order that the cause of quarrel might be investigated. Ageman made his appearance, but Attah could not be induced by his people to come down, fearful of the consequences of his conduct towards the local government. He, in January advanced half way to Christiansborg Castle; but after passing a month of daily carousing, never being sober for four consecutive days, he returned to his country. I may here observe drunkenness appears characteristic of an African monarch.

The chiefs living beyond 100 miles from the sea coast are well aware that in their fastnesses the government cannot easily approach them—to insure success in military operations would require probably an amount of outlay tenfold the expenditure that would be sufficient in a country where beasts of burden are procurable.

But these distant chiefs at the same time are equally well aware that were a continued system of utter disregard paid to the monitions of the local government, such conduct would end in a withdrawal of its protection, and that they would be left to the mercy of their dreaded enemy the king of Ashantee. This monarch therefore may be said to keep in a certain degree of terror those over whom we have the least control, and strange as it may appear, in a measure, aids our rule, while he is regarded by us at all times with much suspicion.

Generally speaking, persons well acquainted with the king say, that individually, he desires to be in amity with the British Government, and he has much difficulty in controlling many of his leading chiefs, the majority being for war. Instances have been afforded showing that he is an astute monarch, and his diplomatic mode of proceeding is one, while combining in his negotiations that course to effect his object, necessarily of a character adopted by a semi-barbarian deprived of an able scribe, is at the same time not wanting in dignified bearing.

It is worthy of observation, your Grace, that there is a universal feeling of animosity against the Ashantees among the people of different territories under the British flag.

The narrations of the atrocious deeds perpetrated by that nation in former times have been so impressed in the minds of the people of the Protectorate by their forefathers, and the conviction of such a state of things awaiting them should they ever be re-conquered, that both circumstances materially tend to keep up a firm alliance between the various tribes. Dissensions do at times arise; but the good understanding preponderates.

Such then, your Grace, may be said to be the posture of affairs at present; and, arguing that in general self-interest guides most people in their actions, I think it need not be left a matter for doubtful speculation as to under whose rule these people prefer to live.

ST. HELENA.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD DUKE, St. Helena, May 28, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the St. Helena Blue Book for the year 1860, accompanied by the usual comparative statements of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure of the island for the same period. Blue Book 1860 Comparative Return.

2. The Returns in general bear decidedly a favourable comparison with those of previous years.

3. The steady increase of the revenue has enabled me to make proportionate progress in public works, while a fair balance has been maintained in favour of the local Treasury.

4. Considerable advance has been made in juvenile instruction, both as regards the efficiency and the number of schools, while the number of children under tuition in 1860 exceeds those in 1859 in the proportion of 968 to 702.

5. The annexed tables have been prepared from these returns with a view to give the statistics of the island in a condensed form, comparatively easy of reference, and containing, as far as the Circular Despatch of the 22nd August last applies to this island, the additional information required by your Grace.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10. Encl. 2 in No. 10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the ISLAND OF ST. HELENA for the Year 1860, and the REVENUE received in that Year, as shown by the ACCOUNTS made up from 1st January to 31st December.

Heads of Receipts.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.	Reference to Remarks.
Customs:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Imports	6,500 0 0	8,127 15 10	—	2,427 15 10	
Wharfage	3,500 0 0	4,009 2 11	—	509 2 11	
Tonnage	2,500 0 0	2,169 2 6	330 17 6	—	
Fees, &c.	600 0 0	568 10 0	31 10 0	—	
Warehouse Rent	150 0 0	303 11 0	—	153 11 0	
Permits	60 0 0	74 18 0	—	14 18 0	
Water	1,200 0 0	1,217 15 11	—	17 15 11	
Cranage	100 0 0	139 15 6	—	39 15 6	
	14,610 0 0	16,610 11 8	362 7 6	3,162 19 2	
Land Revenue:—					
Rents of Lands and Houses	1,200 0 0	1,239 3 1	—	39 3 1	
Sale of Guano	—	115 0 0	—	115 0 0	
	1,200 0 0	1,354 3 1	—	154 3 1	
Total of all Heads carried forward	15,810 0 0	17,964 14 9	362 7 6	3,317 2 3	

ST. HELENA. Comparative Statement of the Estimated Revenue of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1860, &c. —*continued.*

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
All Heads brought forward	15,810 0 0	17,964 14 9	362 7 6	3,317 2 3	
Auction Duties	250 0 0	453 0 1	—	103 0 1	
Licenses:—					
Wine and Spirits	650 0 0	787 10 0	—	127 10 0	
Coffee and Ginger Beer	65 0 0	31 10 0	33 10 0	—	
Game	35 0 0	74 0 0	—	39 0 0	
Boats	300 0 0	337 15 0	—	37 15 0	
Attorney's	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	—	
Auctioneers	10 0 0	25 0 0	—	15 0 0	
Notaries	5 0 0	15 0 0	—	10 0 0	
Billiards	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	
	1,100 0 0	1,280 15 0	58 10 0	229 5 0	
Assessed Taxes:—					
Carriages, Carts, Horses, and Water	339 0 0	315 12 6	23 7 6	—	
Postage	180 0 0	429 17 9	—	249 17 9	
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts:—					
Judicial	40 0 0	27 8 6	12 11 6	—	
Police	37 0 0	49 16 4	—	12 16 4	
Militia	8 0 0	20 12 6	—	12 12 6	
	85 0 0	97 17 4	12 11 6	25 8 10	
Fees of Office	20 0 0	0 15 0	19 5 0	—	
Sale of Government Property:—					
Medicines	10 0 0	19 10 3	—	9 10 3	
Unserviceable Stores	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	
Steam Mill	—	284 0 0	—	284 0 0	
	15 0 0	303 10 3	5 0 0	293 10 3	
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses:—					
Ration Stoppages from Soldiers in Gaol	15 0 0	16 5 6	—	1 5 6	
Work done in Gaol	25 0 0	3 2 2	21 17 10	—	
Hospital Stoppages	110 0 0	104 14 6	5 5 6	—	
	150 0 0	124 2 2	27 3 4	1 5 6	
Special Receipts:—					
Amount refunded by Mr. H. Doveton	—	11 7 11	—	11 7 11	
Repaid by Major Kennedy for Loan advanced	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	
War Department for Drainage	—	132 0 0	—	132 0 0	
Proceeds of forfeited Estate of Michael O'Berne	—	1,260 1 1	—	1,260 1 1	
Interest on Bond, 2,000*l.*	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	
	—	1,563 9 0	—	1,563 9 0	
	17,949 0 0	22,547 18 10	508 5 0	5,782 18 8	
Deduct Decrease				508 5 0	
Net Increase				5,274 13 8	

ST. HELENA.

Encl. 3 in No. 10.

Enclosure 3 in No. 10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the ISLAND OF ST. HELENA for the Year 1860, and the ACTUAL EXPENDITURE of the Year as taken from the ACCOUNTS made up from 1st January to 31st December.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Decrease Expenditure.	Increase Expenditure.	Reference to Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
His Excellency the Governor	2,078 4 6	2,086 12 1½	—	8 7 7½	
Colonial Secretary and Auditor	1,269 7 0	1,077 9 0	191 18 0	—	1
Colonial Treasurer	565 0 0	532 0 0	33 0 0	—	2
Surveyor and Civil Engineer	1,230 10 6	950 18 10½	279 11 8½	—	3
Customs	1,548 1 0	1,545 13 6	2 7 6	—	
Post Office	180 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	
Supreme Court	1,295 0 0	1,235 16 8	59 3 4	—	4
Summary Court	1,246 10 0	1,119 12 1	126 17 11	—	5
Ecclesiastical Establishment	775 1 0	754 2 0	20 19 0	—	
Educational Establishment	680 0 0	557 12 8	122 7 4	—	6
Medical Establishment	864 7 0	930 9 0	—	66 2 0	
Gaol Establishment	229 4 0	316 12 9½	—	87 8 9½	
Militia	490 15 9	475 4 5	15 11 4½	—	
Pensions	654 17 1	335 15 4½	319 1 8½	—	7
Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishments)	16 0 0	14 12 0	2 12 0	—	
Administration of Justice	80 0 0	51 16 0	29 4 0	—	
Hospital (exclusive of Establishment)	530 0 0	964 16 5	—	434 16 5	8
Police and Gaols (exclusive of Establishment)	435 0 0	366 3 4½	68 16 8½	—	
Rent	49 10 9	49 10 9	—	—	
Conveyance of Mails	2 10 0	—	2 10 0	—	
Works and Buildings	1,135 15 0	3,865 8 2½	—	2,729 13 2½	9
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	600 0 0	609 8 8	—	9 8 8	
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	
Special Disbursements	140 0 0	1,226 3 7	—	1,086 3 7	10
Remittance to Agent General	—	2,500 0 0	—	2,500 0 0	11
Not including Widows Fund	16,100 13 7	21,745 17 6	1,279 0 7	6,922 0 3	
		Deduct Decrease -		1,279 0 7	
		Net Increase -	- - -	5,642 19 8	

REMARKS.

1. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—150*l.* drawn in England.
2. COLONIAL TREASURER.—Increase of 75*l.* per annum to Treasury Clerk; decrease of 105*l.* per annum part of Colonial Treasurer's salary, drawn in England.
3. SURVEYOR.—Half salary drawn during leave of absence in England. Office of Assistant Plumber vacant during part of the year.
4. SUPREME COURT.—Marshal's salary reduced from 100*l.* to 50*l.*
5. SUMMARY COURT.—Judge's half-salary drawn during leave of absence in England.
6. EDUCATION.—Cost of stationery and books payable in England.
7. PENSIONS.—Drawn in England.
8. HOSPITAL.—Additional number of patients.
9. WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Enlargement of wharf, 1,200*l.*; 604*l.* additional amount expended for drainage of James' Town; additional works at plantation, 49*l.*; improved dwellings for poor, 147*l.*; 404*l.* additional repairs to colonial property.
10. SPECIAL DISBURSEMENTS.—794*l.*, amount of compensation paid out of a convict's forfeited estate; 220*l.* advance to a pensioner to be repaid.

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11. The payments made by the Agent General, are for the following items:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Establishments. (Salaries):—						
Secretary	150	0	0			
Treasurer	105	0	0			
Surveyor	136	12	9			
Summary Court	127	14	7			
Ecclesiastical Establishment	37	10	0			
				556	17	4
Establishment. (Contingencies):—						
Stationery for Departments	126	1	0			
Customs	8	5	3			
Education	87	6	6			
				221	12	9
Pensions				535	17	9
Hospital (exclusive of Establishment)				44	12	4
Works and Buildings:—						
Water Works	516	9	8			
Hospital Boundary Wall	144	3	9			
New Crane	118	6	3			
Dwellings for the Poor	143	3	4			
General Service	212	15	0			
				1,134	18	0
Special:—						
Postage paid London Office for pre-payments at St. Helena	314	18	10			
Rifles for Volunteers	240	5	9			
Commission allowed the Agent General	35	16	9			
Postages	3	15	5			
				594	16	9
				3,088	14	11

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS prepared for the ST. HELENA BLUE BOOK for the Year 1860.

Area, Square Miles		47
Acres	Cultivated	1,133
	Pasture	7,652
	Waste	21,515
		30,300

1860.

POPULATION.

Houses.		Population as per Census, April 1851.								Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants and Emigrants, being liberated Africans landed from Prizes, and afterward emigrating to West Indies.	
		Under 20.		Over 20.		Over 60.		Total.						
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Immigrants.	Emigrants.
375	10	1,242	1,223	1,615	1,157	116	137	2,973	2,517	149	193	44	1,251	1,583

DEATHS.

Classified according to Age.									Classified according to Disease.									
Under 10 Years.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90 and over.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Consumption.	Diptheria.	Natural Decay.	Still Born.	Teething and Convulsions.	Croup.	Inflammation.	Others.	Total.
82	6	37	22	12	9	13	8	4	18	33	24	12	16	13	14	7	7	49	193

OCCUPATION.

Government and Garrison.	Professions.	Commercial.	Trades.	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous.	Unemployed or Employment not stated.	Paupers.	Convicts.	Total.
571	30	166	257	75	1,277	3,549	50	15	5,490

RELIGION.

Denomination.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Places of Worship not separate Buildings.	Capacity of Buildings.	Average Attendance.
Established Church -	2	4	1,380	1,040
Protestant Dissenters	1	4	500	330
Roman Catholics -	—	1	200	200
			2,080	1,570

EDUCATION.

Schools.	Scholars.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Government Schools (4)	226	126	352
Benevolent Society -	178	117	295
Free Schools - -	41	51	92
Baptist Mission Schools	40	45	85
Garrison Schools -	48	46	94
Private Schools -	—	—	50
			968

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Courts.			Police Cases.							
Felony.	Misdemeanor.	Civil Cases.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Assaults.	Petty Thefts.	Vagrants.	Miscellaneous.	Seamen.		Total.
								Drunk and Disorderly.	Refusing Duty, &c.	
2	1	1	155	42	6	5	77	60	32	377

Classified Return of Convictions before the Magistrate in 1860.

—	Drunk and Disorderly.	Assaults.	Petty Thefts.	Vagrants.	Misconduct as Servants.	Unlicensed Sales of Wine.	Gaming.	Cruelty to Animals.	Nuisance in Highways.	Breach of Pound Laws.	Breach of Game Laws.	Non-payment of Rates.	Non-payment of Militia Fines.	Leaving Family Chargeable.	Desertion, H.M. Navy.	Refusing Seaman's Duty.	Committed for Trial for Theft.	Total.
Inhabitants -	142	38	3	4	2	1	9	1	12	1	2	11	9	4	—	—	9	248
Africans - -	13	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Seamen - -	60	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	—	105
Soldiers - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total -	215	52	7	5	3	1	9	2	13	1	2	11	9	4	1	32	10	377

Classified Return of Prisoners in Gaol during 1860.

——	Assaults.	Stealing.	Vagrants.	Drunk and Riotous.	Non-payment of Fines.	Remanded Cases.	Refusing Seaman's Duty.	Committed for Trial.	Military Prisoners by Court Martial.	—	
Male - - - -	4	9	—	35	17	1	10	6	9	91	116
Female - - - -	3	2	1	13	3	3	—	—	—	25	
British - - - -	4	3	—	4	1	2	5	4	9	32	116
Foreign - - - -	2	1	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	11	
Native - - - -	1	7	1	43	17	2	—	2	—	72	
Total - -	7	11	1	48	20	4	10	6	9	116	

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RETURN of CASES treated in the CIVIL HOSPITAL.

——	Fevers.	Disease of Chest.	Disease of Bowels.	Surgical Cases.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
Remained and admitted -	21	21	89	100	71	302	Daily expense of Patients, including Servants Wages, 3*s.* 10¼*d.*
Discharged - -	14	11	57	77	57	216	Average duration of treatment, 19 days.
Died - - -	3	9	3	5	7	37	Daily average of sick, 23.
Remaining - -	4	1	9	13	5	49	Total of diets, 7,286.

RETURN of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Widows and Orphans Fund.	Benevolent Society.	Life Insurance.	Benefit Society.	Mechanics Society.	Social Society.	Poor Society.	Annuity Fund.
11 Subscribers. 41 Annuitants.	32 Subscribers. 229 Scholars.	53 Members.	23 Members.	225 Members 12 Widows.	91 Members. 13 Widows.	291 Members	9 Widows.

No. 1.—NUMBER of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS registered in each of the Years 1858, 1959, 1860.

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1858	124	52	137
1859	141	47	161
1860	149	44	193

No. 2.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS and SCHOLARS in each of the Years 1858, 1859, 1860.

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.
1858	11	829
1859	11	702
1860	12	968

No. 3.—TOTAL AMOUNT of the PUBLIC REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in each of the Years 1858, 1859, 1860.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1858	19,529	19,731
1859	20,736	20,175
1860	23,168	22,294

No. 4.—AMOUNT of the VARIOUS BRANCHES of the PUBLIC REVENUE for 1860.

Branches of Revenue.	£	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Customs :						
Import Duties on Wine and Spirits	8,127	15	10			
Tonnage Dues	2,169	2	6			
Wharfage Dues	4,009	2	11			
Other Receipts	2,304	10	5			
				16,610	11	8
Licences				1,280	15	0
Auction Duty				453	0	1
Assessed Taxes on Carriages, &c.				134	5	0
,, Water Rate				181	7	6
Land Revenue				1,354	3	1
Widows' Fund				634	8	6
Post Office				429	17	9
Miscellaneous, including Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures				2,089	13	9
			£	23,168	2	4

No. 5.—AMOUNT of the VARIOUS BRANCHES of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE in the Year 1860.

Branches of Expenditure.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Governor's Establishment	2,086	12	1½
Secretary and Auditor's Establishment	949	19	0
Treasurer's Establishment	532	0	0
Surveyor and Civil Engineer	892	6	10½
Customs	1,545	13	6
Other Officers	409	4	0
Judicial	2,486	12	9
Medical	930	4	0
Ecclesiastical	754	2	0
Education	557	12	8
Gaol	574	18	2
Militia	487	4	5
Pensions	335	15	4½
Hospitals	965	1	5
Public Buildings and Roads	3,865	8	2½
	609	8	8
Widows and Orphans Fund	548	10	0
Special Disbursements	3,763	14	4
Total	22,294	7	6

No. 6.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered and Cleared from and to each Country, in each of the Years 1859 and 1860.

COUNTRIES.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1859.		1860.		1859.		1860.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	16	4,230	17	4,824	28	14,683	15	6,246
British Colonies	133	80,823	138	82,064	9	3,166	20	8,187
United States	3	581	1	403	3	746	4	1,933
Other Foreign Countries	61	36,582	60	34,337	15	2,425	16	2,681
S. W. Fishery	31	8,916	43	12,616	—	—	—	—
Total	244	131,132	259	134,244	55	21,020	55	19,047

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No. 7.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared from and to each Country, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Year 1860.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
BRITISH.												
United Kingdom -	17	4,824	—	—	17	4,824	15	6,246	—	—	15	6,246
British Colonies - -	121	77,094	—	—	121	77,094	10	5,059	7	1,511	17	6,570
Other Foreign Countries	25	13,012	—	—	25	13,012	10	1,799	3	319	13	2,118
S. W. Fishery - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	163	94,930	—	—	163	94,930	35	13,104	10	1,830	45	14,934
FOREIGN.												
British Colonies - -	17	4,970	—	—	17	4,970	3	1,617	—	—	3	1,617
United States - -	1	403	—	—	1	403	3	1,280	—	—	3	1,280
Other Foreign Countries	35	21,325	—	—	35	21,325	2	890	2	326	4	1,216
S. W. Fishery - -	43	12,616	—	—	43	12,616	—	—	—	—	—	—
	96	39,314	—	—	96	39,314	8	3,787	2	326	10	4,113
TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN.												
United Kingdom -	17	4,824	—	—	17	4,824	15	6,246	—	—	15	6,246
British Colonies - -	138	82,064	—	—	138	82,064	13	6,676	7	1,511	20	8,187
United States - -	1	403	—	—	1	403	4	1,933	—	—	4	1,933
Other Foreign Countries	60	34,337	—	—	60	34,337	11	2,036	5	645	16	2,681
S. W. Fishery - -	43	12,616	—	—	43	12,616	—	—	—	—	—	—
	259	134,244	—	—	259	134,244	43	16,891	12	2,156	55	19,047

No. 8.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS of each NATION Entered and Cleared in each of the Years 1859 and 1860.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	1859.		1860.		1859.		1860.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom - -	150	92,877	157	94,450	40	18,550	39	14,425
Colonial - - -	3	240	6	480	6	655	6	509
American (U.S.) - -	50	18,914	53	18,119	5	1,142	7	2,517
Bremen - - -	3	1,334	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch - - -	11	6,498	15	9,215	—	—	—	—
French - - -	8	3,989	9	4,511	—	—	1	592
Hamburgh - -	7	973	10	1,969	3	367	2	1,004
Norwegian - - -	1	468	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldenburgh - -	—	—	1	800	—	—	—	—
Spanish - - -	5	3,982	6	3,972	—	—	—	—
Swedish - - -	6	1,857	2	728	1	306	—	—
	244	131,132	259	134,244	55	21,020	55	19,047

No. 9.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS of each NATION Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Year 1860.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	157	94,450	—	—	157	94,450	33	13,361	6	1,064	39	14,425
Colonial	6	480	—	—	6	480	5	429	1	80	6	509
American	53	18,119	—	—	53	18,119	6	2,325	1	192	7	2,517
Dutch	15	9,215	—	—	15	9,215	1	592	—	—	1	592
French	9	4,511	—	—	9	4,511	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburgh	10	1,969	—	—	10	1,969	1	870	1	134	2	1,004
Spanish	6	3,972	—	—	6	3,972	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	2	728	—	—	2	728	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldenburgh	1	800	—	—	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
	259	134,244	—	—	259	134,244	46	17,577	9	1,470	55	19,047

No. 10.—TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS from and to each Country in each of the Years 1859 and 1860.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	63,636	71,049	11,843	7,641
British Colonies; viz.				
Cape of Good Hope	16,601	19,116	1,746	1,592
British India	16,171	14,902	—	122
United States	5,152	3,003	7,420	1,440
Foreign Countries	11,076	14,134	456	101
S. W. Fishery	7,545	1,833	—	—
Total £	120,181	124,037	21,465	10,896

No. 11.—QUANTITIES and VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES imported from various Countries in the Year 1860.

Principal Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantities.	Value.
ANIMALS, LIVING:			£
Horses *No.*	Cape of Good Hope	9	460
Oxen "	Cape of Good Hope	96	1,270
	Africa	171	1,150
		276	2,420
SHEEP and GOATS "	Cape of Good Hope	1,975	2,691
	Africa	227	200
		2,202	2,891
		Doz. Qts. *Hhds.*	
BEER	United Kingdom	8,094 217	4,298
	Cape of Good Hope	148	48
		8,242 217	4,346

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No. 11.—Quantities and Value of Principal Articles, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Articles.		Countries whence imported.	Quantities.	Value.
				£
BEEF and PORK	*Packages*	United Kingdom	1,217	7,040
		Cape of of Good Hope	86	429
		Africa	83	118
		United States	280	1,452
		Other Foreign Countries	72	391
			1,738	9,430
BONE, WHALE	*Bundles*	S.W. Fishery	62	320
BISCUIT	*Packages*	United Kingdom	3,039	3,842
		Cape of Good Hope	27	32
		Africa	222	171
		United States	102	271
		Other Foreign Countries	47	63
			3,437	4,379
BEANS and PEASE	„	United Kingdom	400	592
		Cape of Good Hope	24	50
		Africa	154	121
		Other Foreign Countries	36	57
			614	820
BUTTER	„	United Kingdom	1,205	2,175
		Cape of Good Hope	5	12
		Other Foreign Countries	23	12
			1,233	2,199
COTTONS and LINENS	„	United Kingdom	159	4,459
		United States	2	15
			161	4,474
COALS	*Tons*	United Kingdom	975	2,064
		Other Foreign Countries	5	2
			980	2,066
CONFECTIONERY	*Packages*	United Kingdom	195	830
		Cape of Good Hope	413	563
		United States	1	4
		Other Foreign Countries	46	84
			655	1,481
CARRIAGES		United Kingdom	2	175
		United States	1	7
			3	182
CEMENT and LIME	*Packages*	United Kingdom	319	428
		Cape of Good Hope	118	77
			437	505
COPPER and ZINC	„	United Kingdom	23	208

No. 11.—Quantities and Value of Principal Articles, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
			£
EARTHENWARE - *Packages*	United Kingdom - - -	157	695
	Cape of Good Hope - - -	8	20
	Other Foreign Countries - -	16	49
		181	764
FLOUR and MEAL „	United Kingdom - - -	2,488	4,691
	British India - - -	100	100
	Cape of Good Hope - - -	564	1,061
	Africa - - - -	10	14
	United States - - - -	41	104
	Other Foreign Countries - -	5	10
		3,208	5,980
FURNITURE - „	United Kingdom - - -	71	1,055
	British India - - -	10	18
	United States - - -	2	12
	Other Foreign Countries - -	33	100
		116	1,185
GRAIN - - - - „	United Kingdom - - -	504	475
	British India - - -	1,709	1,014
	Cape of Good Hope - - -	1,343	1,147
	Africa - - - - -	37	22
		3,593	2,658
GRAIN - - *Bags*	British India - - - -	1,102	953
HULL - - *Tackle*	United Kingdom - - - -	4	1,017
	Africa - - - -	5	5,529
	Other Foreign Countries - - -	1	284
		10	6,830
HABERDASHERY - -	United Kingdom - - -	234	8,043
	British India - - - -	1	5
		235	8,048
HARDWARE - - -	United Kingdom - - -	17	260
IRONWARE - - -	United Kingdom - - - -	219	1,027
	Cape of Good Hope - - -	2	3
		221	1,030
NAVAL STORES - - -	United Kingdom - - - -	510	1,670
	United States - - - -	60	221
	Other Foreign Countries - - -	25	160
		595	2,051
OIL - - *Casks*	United Kingdom - - - -	4	25
	S. W. Fishery - - - -	77	1,513
		81	1,538

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No. 11.—Quantities and Value of Principal Articles, &c.—*continued.*

Principal Articles.		Countries whence imported.	Quantities.	Value.
				£
OILMAN'S STORES - -	*Casks*	United Kingdom - - -	625	1,745
		British India - - - -	90	193
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	26	69
			741	2,007
RICE - - -	*Bags*	British India - - - -	10,672	9,802
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	135	130
		Other Foreign Countries - - -	50	50
			10,857	9,982
SPIRITS - - -	*Gallons*	United Kingdom - - -	7,536	3,419
		British India - - - -	26	10
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	788	35
		Africa - - - -	32	4
		Other Foreign Countries - -	7	3
			8,389	3,471
SPECIE - - -	*Boxes*	Other Foreign Countries - - -	4	4,800
SUGAR - - -	*Packages*	United Kingdom - - -	95	471
		British India - - - -	2,343	1,997
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	407	709
		Other Foreign Countries - - -	946	2,963
			3,791	6,140
TOBACCO AND SEGARS -	„	United Kingdom - - -	132	859
		British India - - - -	36	247
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	85	516
		United States - - - -	56	341
			309	1,963
TABLE STORES - -	„	United Kingdom - - -	610	2,942
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	17	47
		Africa - - - - -	23	35
		United States - - - -	42	80
		Other Foreign Countries - -	33	45
			725	3,149
WINE - -	*Gallons*	United Kingdom - - - -	5,847	2,654
		Cape of Good Hope - - -	66,671	8,883
		Africa - - - - -	46	3
		Other Foreign Countries - -	245	38
			72,809	11,578
WOOD -	*Cubic Feet*	United Kingdom - - - -	8,545	812
		Africa - - - - -	847	40
		United States - - - -	626	64
		Other Foreign Countries - -	64	5
			10,082	921
		Total Value of Principal and other Articles - -		124,037

No. 12.—Quantities and Value of Principal Articles Exported to various Countries in the Year 1860. St. Helena.

Principal Articles.	Countries to which Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
			£
Copper and Composition - -	United Kingdom - - -	230	2,290
Guano - - - *Tons*	United Kingdom - - - -	200	400
	British India - - -	30	60
		230	460
Oil - - - *Casks*	United States - -	35	1,200
Rice - - - „	Cape of Good Hope - - -	900	900
Specie - - - *Boxes*	United Kingdom - - -	3	580
Sugar - - - *Bags*	United Kingdom - - - -	918	1,600
Wool - - - *Bales*	United Kingdom - - -	87	150
Wood - - - *Logs*	United Kingdom - - - -	91	1,000
Whalebone - - *Bundles*	United States - - - -	38	240
	Total Value of Principal and other Articles - -		10,896

No. 13.—Return of Vessels, distinguishing those which have paid, and those which have not paid, Port Charges.

Merchant Vessels of all Nations paying Fees and Tonnage Duty during the year ended 31st December 1860 - - - -		959
Merchant Vessels of all Nations not paying Fees and Tonnage Duty during the same Period, viz. :—		
Vessels not anchoring - - - - -	41	
Mail Steamers - - - - -	11	
Whalers returning within three months - - -	4	
Government Transports - - - -	4	
Slavers - - - - - - -	5	
		65
Vessels of War during the same period :—		
English - - - - -	8	
French - - - - - - -	4	
American - - - - -	5	
Dutch - - - - - - -	1	
Russian - - - - -	2	
		20
Total of Shipping of every description - - -		1,044

ST. HELENA.

No. 14.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of VESSELS which have touched at this Port from 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

Nations.	Steamers of War.	Sailing Vessels of War.	Government Transports.	Mail or Merchant Steamers.	Whalers.	Sailing Merchant Vessels.	Total.	Tonnage.			Total Tonnage.
								Sailing Merchant Vessels.	Mail or Merchant Steamers.	Whalers.	
British	6	2	3	14	—	537	562	312,838	6,727	—	319,565
French	—	—	4	—	—	111	115	46,961	—	—	46,961
Dutch	1	—	—	—	—	131	132	78,309	—	—	78,309
American	3	2	—	—	64	60	129	50,968	—	18,290	69,258
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	8,020	—	—	8,020
Norwegians	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	435	—	—	435
Hamburgh	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	8,793	—	—	8,793
Prussian	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2,585	—	—	2,585
Russian	1	1	—	—	—	6	8	2,829	—	—	2,829
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	3,661	—	—	3,661
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	8,343	—	—	8,343
Mecklenburg	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	824	—	—	824
Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1,898	—	—	1,898
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3,564	—	—	3,564
Sicilian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	756	—	—	756
Chilian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	585	—	—	585
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	414	—	—	414
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	267	—	—	267
Lubeck	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	367	—	—	367
Hanoverian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	120	—	—	120
Sardinian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	438	—	—	438
Slavers	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Total	11	5	7	14	64	938	1,044	532,975	6,727	18,290	557,992

No. 15.—AVERAGE PRICES of PRODUCE and MERCHANDIZE.

	£	s.	d.
Wheaten flour, per barrel	3	0	0
Wheaten bread, per lb.	0	0	5
Horned cattle, each	20	0	0
Horses, each	70	0	0
Sheep, each	3	0	0
Goats	0	15	0
Swine, alive, per lb.	0	0	8
Milk, per quart	0	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	2	6
„ salt	0	2	0
Cheese	0	2	0
Beef	0	1	3
Mutton	0	1	3
Pork	0	1	0
Rice	0	0	2
Coffee	0	1	6
Tea	0	2	6
Sugar	0	0	6
Salt, lb.	0	0	1½
Wine (duty included) Cape, per gallon	0	6	0
Brandy (duty included) per gallon	1	10	0
Beer, per bottle	0	1	3
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0

	10*l.* to	15*l.* to	30*s.* to	1*s.* to	1*s.* to	10*d.* to	1½*d.* to	1*s.* to	2*s.* to	4*d.* to	4*d.* to

No. 16.—WAGES for LABOUR.

	£	s.	d.
Domestic, with food, per month	£1 to 2	0	0
Predial, without ditto, per diem	2*s.* to 0	4	0
Trades	5*s.* to 0	10	0

No. 17.—MINES, NUMBER, QUANTITY, and VALUE of PRODUCE.

Nil.

No. 18.—MILLS, NUMBER and DESCRIPTION.

Wind.	Steam.	Water.	Cattle.	Total.
2	2	1	—	5

No. 19.—COINS, CURRENT with BRITISH VALUE.

	£	s.	d.
British, at British Rates			
Doubloons of Spain and South America	3	4	0
Dollars do. do.	0	4	2

No. 20.—NEWSPAPERS, NUMBER and CIRCULATION.

St. Helena Record (Weekly)	200
St Helena Gazette (Monthly)	50
The Witness (Monthly)	100

No. 21.—NUMBER of ACRES and AMOUNT of PRODUCE of each Kind of CROP in the Year 1860.

	Acres.	Produce.
Wheat	220	—
Barley and Oats	130	135 tons Forage.
Roots	144	—
Pasture	7,652	160 tons Hay.

☞ In consequence of the wet season at the time of harvesting, the wheat was spoiled in the ear, and none reaped.

No. 22.—NUMBER of each Kind of LIVE STOCK in the Year 1860.

Horses	230
Horned Cattle	1,625
Sheep	4,230
Goats	670

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B. to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 63.)

MY LORD DUKE, Cape Town, May 11, 1861.

IN compliance with the standing instructions of your Grace's Department, I have the honour to enclose the Cape of Good Hope Blue Book for the year 1860.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

NATAL.

No. 12.

NATAL.

No. 12.

Copy of DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor SCOTT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(No. 100.) Government House, Natal,
MY LORD DUKE, September 30, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the past year 1860.

General Prosperity.

2. In my former reports I was enabled to offer a not unsatisfactory statement of the increasing prosperity of the Colony, and it is with pleasure that I can again report an advancement in revenue, in commerce, and in general improvements.

Revenue.

3. The revenue of the Colony for the past year, compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of upwards of 41 per cent. The following table gives the actual revenues cleared from all extraneous items, from 1856 to the close of 1860, and shows that the revenue of the Colony has nearly trebled in four years :—

Actual revenue,	1856	£29,769
Do.	1857	41,065
Do.	1858	42,815
Do.	1859	48,430
Do.	1860	75,555

The table giving a comparison of each item of revenue of 1860 with 1859 exhibits an increase in almost every item of 1860. The main sources of increase, are however :—

Customs	£15,207
Land revenue	1,281
Transfer dues	1,169
Taxes	1,385
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court	1,006
Total	£20,048

Increase in Customs Dues.

4. In reference to the increase of 15,207*l.* in the customs, it must be explained that a sum of 6,400*l.* is due to a new customs tariff, which came into operation in the month of March. This tariff imposed a duty on Kaffir picks, machinery, and agricultural implements, formerly admitted free, and augmented the duties on spirits, tobacco, soap, cigars, and Kaffir beads. These extra duties were imposed in order to raise an annual sum of about 7,500*l.* to meet the outlay for the introduction of coolies from India, chiefly for the sugar estates.

5. The item called taxes is an amount collected entirely from the native tribes, by a direct tax imposed on each hut. This was first collected in 1849, and for the first seven or eight years, yielded an average sum of about 8,000*l.* per annum, since which it has yearly increased in amount, and has now reached the sum of 14,570*l.*

Expenditure.

6. The general expenditure of the Colony in 1859 was 49,916*l.*, against a revenue of 50,904*l.*; the expenditure during the past year 1860 was 80,384*l.*; the revenue reached 86,871*l.*, thus leaving in 1860 an excess of revenue over expenditure of 6,486*l.*

It will be observed that the expenditure of the past year exceeded that of the previous year 1859, by a sum of about 30,000*l.* In reference to this increased expenditure, I would explain that the annual expenditure is regulated on the amount of revenue.

In a young Colony like Natal, there is necessarily much to be done in public works, and for some time to come as large an annual outlay can be judiciously made in this branch of the service as the finances will allow, indeed it is only just now, under the improved revenues of the Colony, that works of any great magnitude have been practicable.

Commerce.

7. The value of the imports of the Colony has risen from 102,512*l.* in 1856 to 354,987*l.* in 1859, that is, the value is more than trebled in four years. The value of the exports was 56,562*l.* in 1856, in the past year it was 139,698*l.*; the rate of increase is therefore somewhat less than in the imports during the same period of four years. In 1856, 43 vessels, representing a tonnage of 5,337, entered the port, in the past year there were 71 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 15,464. In 1856, 41 vessels with a total tonnage of 5,149 cleared from the port, last year there were 64 vessels representing a tonnage of 14,164.

8. In comparing the value of the imports with the exports it will be observed that during the past year the former is greatly in excess of the latter, but it must be borne in mind that Natal has only very recently taken a position as a producing Colony, and that the chief portions of its agricultural products are consumed in the Colony, or are transported inland to the Dutch Republics. Natal also carries on a trade, yearly increasing in value, inland, and a large portion of the imports are again transported out of the Colony, which, if borne seawards, would figure as exports, and thus reduce the difference now shown between exports and imports.

9. In 1856 the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony exported seaward was 53,931*l.*, by the returns of the past year it has increased to 129,391*l.* This, although a not unsatisfactory proof of increased prosperity during the short space of four years, does not, owing to home consumption, and the export of produce overland, give the true advancement of the Colony in produce and manufactures. This would be more accurately shown by the agricultural returns, but these are, I regret to say, not to be entirely depended upon, the data upon which they are drawn out being obtained with great difficulty. They may however be referred to as proving the very varied character of the products of the Colony, and as indicating a fair amount of progress made in most of them during the past year. The limited amount of capital as yet embarked in the industrial pursuits of the Colony is the only preventative to greater annual progress being made. This is now by the immigration of small capitalists being corrected. The cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar has received more attention than any other agricultural and manufacturing pursuit, but this also has had to contend against many difficulties and especially want of capital, or capital borrowed only at large rates of interest. During the past year there was manufactured 1,505 tons of sugar of the estimated value of 40,000*l.*, showing an increase over that of the previous year of 332 tons.

9. Previous to 1860 the sugar growers had to depend upon the Kaffir labour supplied in the Colony, and although, generally speaking, a sufficiency was obtained, there was too much uncertainty attending it to warrant an unlimited extension of the cultivation of the cane. This objection has now been removed, by the introduction of Coolie labourers from India, and planters are in a position to extend their estates with confidence. It is the opinion of all persons practically qualified to judge, that Natal will ultimately become a valuable sugar-producing Colony. Nearly the whole of the coast lands are suited to the cultivation of the cane, while the country inland produces all the necessary articles of supply; and in this respect the Colony presents advantages over many other sugar-growing countries. The number of sugar mills at work during the past year was 40; in the previous year there were 24 only.

Public Works.

10. With the exception of a gaol at the seat of Government, no extensive public work has been begun during the past year, but preparations have been made for carrying out extensive improvements of the harbour, at an estimated total cost of 165,500*l.* New roads have been undertaken, and the existing ones improved as far as the finances of the Colony would permit, and numerous bridges, some of a costly kind, are proposed to facilitate the communication both within and to the countries bordering the Colony.

NATAL.

Education.

11. A short time ago, the educational system in the Colony, was placed under the special charge of a salaried superintendent. By the report of this officer annexed to the Blue Book, considerable improvements are pointed out, but as yet these have not extended beyond elementary schools. I may here state however that means have now been provided for affording a higher class of education.

General Improvements.

12. In general reference to public works and those institutions requiring monetary outlay, I may state that the measures of the Govenrment have been necessarily limited and directed by the revenues of the colony. These are now yearly increasing in amount and the Colony is, in its financial means, fast attaining a position when improvements on a larger scale may be entered upon in every branch of the service.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) J SCOTT.
&c. &c. &c.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(No. 71.) Government House, Sydney,
MY LORD DUKE, September 20, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1860.

2. The Colonial Secretary informs me that great care has been bestowed upon it, so as to make the work as complete as possible.

3. The table which follows the Registrar General's report exhibits the progress which has been made in this colony.

I have, &c.
JOHN YOUNG.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1860.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S Report to the Honourable the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

General Registry Office, Sydney,
SIR, August 29, 1861.

In submitting for transmission to the Secretary of State, and presentation to Parliament, the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1860, it may be expedient that I should preface the volume with a few remarks, by way of illustrating the progress of the colony during the past year, and of pointing out the more prominent features of development or decline exhibited in the tables as they are passed under review.

The earlier pages of the volume are devoted to the usual tables of duties, fees, taxes, &c., and to the index of the officers of the Government, upon which heads there is nothing calling for comment.

POLITICAL.

2. *Treating of the electoral returns.*—At page 50 will be found a return showing the number of registered electors on the lists of the several electorates throughout the colony, and of the numbers who exercised the franchise at the last general election.

From this return it appears that the names of 77,945 persons were entered on the lists; that is, about 22 per cent. of the estimated population of the colony at the end of the year.

It seems that the seats for sixteen districts (having 16,998 registered voters) were uncontested, and that, with regard to 41 districts (having 60,947 voters on the lists), only 27,817, or 45·64 per cent., exercised the franchise.*

3. *Of the gold fields electorates.*—The three gold fields electorates are not embraced in the foregoing calculations, because the number of voters is regulated by the number of persons holding miners or business licenses. The number so qualified to vote is estimated at 10,400. The seats for the northern and southern electorates were uncontested, and it seems that out of the estimated number of 3,300 qualified voters for the western gold fields only 398 recorded their votes at the last election.

SOCIAL.

4. *Treating of the increase and movement of the population.*—The population table, at page 118, shows an estimated population at the end of the year of 348,546; that

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* The New England Return is incomplete.

is, an increase of 11,974 persons upon the return of 1859, which, after writing off 23,450 as the estimated loss to the colony by the separation of the districts forming the colony of Queensland, exhibited a population of 336,572. Had we had no safer guide upon which to base the estimate of our numbers at the end of 1860 than the ordinary returns from the customs of immigration over emigration, and the natural increase by the excess of births over deaths, we should have produced a result considerably in excess of what the census returns give us on the 7th April following.

The movement of the population seaward (in the absence of any check upon the overland migration) is found to be a very fallible guide to the true position of the people in the intervening years between one enumeration of the people and another, five years apart. I have, therefore, preferred to base my estimate of the population at the end of last year upon the ascertained numbers by the census of 1861, rather than upon the estimate of the previous year, which was deduced from the census of 1856.

By this process we arrive at a result short of the number we anticipated by no less than 11,881 souls; that is, instead of a population of 360,427 we must content ourselves with 348,546.*

5. *Of births, marriages, and deaths* (*pp.* 118 *and* 119).—There were decreases in the number of births and marriages registered in 1860, as compared with the returns of the previous year, whilst a very large increase is observable in the number of deaths, as will be seen by the following figures, viz.:

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1859 - -	14,415	3,295	5,642
1860 - -	14,233	2,945	6,562
Decrease -	182	Decrease - 350	Increase - 920

The decrease in the births is small, and may be made up by increased registrations during the earlier months of 1861; there being noticeable, in many instances, carelessness in registering births within the proper time.

The decrease in marriages is unquestionably assignable to the depression of the times, which in the colonies, as in the mother country, is found to discourage the disposition to marry and settle in life, amongst the masses of the people.

The increased mortality is referable to the visitation of an epidemic of influenza, followed by an epidemic of measles, during the winter months of 1860. The first epidemic was very fatal to the old and weakly, and the second to the infantile portion of the population.

Immigration.

6. *Treating of immigration* (*page* 120).—The immigration (exclusive of 6,958 Chinese immigrants) during the year was as follows, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the public expense -	1,596	1,493	3,089
Voluntary - -	10,409	2,575	12,984
Totals -	12,005	4,068	16,073

From these figures it seems clear that voluntary immigration, uncorrected by any counterbalancing system, is calculated to increase rather than to lessen the disparity of the sexes; for we find that in one year, to 10,409 males introduced there was only a proportion of 2,575 females, or a little under 25 per cent.

Of the immigrants at the public expense there were from—

England and Wales -	966
Scotland - - -	311
Ireland - - -	1,780
Other countries -	32
Total - -	3,089

Of the whole European immigration (voluntary and assisted) there were—

Adults - -	14,435
Children - -	1,638, or 11·34 per cent.

* The population on the 7th April 1861, taken from the Enumerator's Returns, was 350,553.

Education.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

7. *Treating of the denominational schools.*—Passing on to the table of education, at page 126, we find an increase under the head of denominational schools, from 217 schools in 1859 to 264 in 1860, and of scholars from 13,590 in 1859 to 15,267 in 1860; that is, an increase of 47 schools and 1,677 scholars.

The contributions from the public treasury in support of these schools were in all 20,031*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* per head, whilst the voluntary support amounted to 12,465*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, or at the rate of 16*s.* 4*d.* per head.

Of the National schools.—The number of schools established under the National system exhibits an increase from 125 in 1859 to 144 in 1860, and the number of scholars from 8,447 in 1859 to 9,305 in 1860; that is, an increase of 19 schools and 858 scholars.

The contribution by the State towards the support of these schools was 23,445*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* per head; whilst the amount received from voluntary contributions was 7,838*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of 16*s.* 10*d.* per head.

8. *Of the University and higher educational institutions.*—There is a notable decrease observable in the numbers attending the higher seminaries of education.

The University, St. Paul's College, and the Sydney Grammar School, all show a falling off in the number of scholars, viz.:

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
University - - -	42	32	10
St. Paul's College - -	8	5	3
Grammar School - -	187	144	43
Totals -	237	181	56

I have been unable to obtain from the master of the King's School, Parramatta, any return of the working of that institution during the year, and have therefore adopted the figures of the year before.

Of private schools.—Other private schools exhibit a slight decrease in the number of establishments, and a more considerable decrease in the number of scholars, viz.:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1859 - - -	390	9,923
1860 - -	383	9,318
Decrease -	7	605

Taking the whole of the schools, public and private, throughout the colony, the return exhibits the following increases upon the return of 1859, viz.:—

	Schools.	Scholars.		Total Scholars.
		Male.	Female.	
1859 - - -	739	17,581	15,259	32,840
Increase - -	59	1,159	768	1,927
1860 - - -	798	18,740	16,027	34,767

The total contributions from the public treasury in support of education for the year was 60,587*l.* or at the rate of about 3*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population.

Sunday Schools.

9. The return of Sunday schools (page 127) is not so complete as could be wished. Whether from indifference, negligence, or fortuitous circumstances, I cannot tell; the returns of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Sunday schools have not been rendered so complete and satisfactory as on the last occasion. From many ministers of both churches no returns whatever have been received. My efforts, therefore, to render this table perfect have proved unsuccessful.

Church of England.—The result is, that in the Church of England Sunday schools there is a decrease from 124 in 1859 to 110 in 1860, whilst the children attending them, which in 1859 were put down as 6,073, are returned as 6,065 in 1860.

The proportion of children to each school is 55, whereas the year before the proportion was only 49.

Roman Catholic.—The Roman Catholic Sunday schools, which in 1859 were returned as 65, are in 1860 cut down to 47, whilst the number of children attending them has increased from 3,566 to 3,886; so that, whilst eighteen fewer schools are accounted for, the number of children has increased by 320, which raises the proportion of children attending the schools from 55 to 83.

Presbyterian.—The Presbyterians show a decrease of two in their schools (from 37 to 35), but an increase of 215 in the number of children attending them, viz., from 1,363 to 1,578.

Wesleyan.—The Wesleyans have increased their Sunday schools from 65 to 109, and the number of children from 4,107 to 7,096, or 72 per cent.

Independent.—The Independents have likewise doubled their return of schools from 7 to 14, whilst their scholars are nearly trebled; that is, from 546 to 1,537.

These three last-named churches contribute principally to the satisfactory result of the general totals under the head of "Sunday schools," which, as compared with the previous year, may be thus stated:—

	Schools.	Scholars.		Totals.
		Male.	Female.	
1859 - -	313	7,870	8,720	16,590
Increase - -	16	2,185	2,329	4,514
1860 - -	329	10,055	11,049	21,104

Crime.

10. The criminal returns, extending from page 130 to page 149, give evidence of diminished criminality.

Treating of commitments and convictions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts.—The commitments for trial in the Supreme and Circuit Courts for the three years 1858 to 1860 were as follows:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Felonies - -	234	156	127
Misdemeanors - -	53	48	40
Totals -	287	204	167

The convictions were, viz.:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Felonies - -	119	105	76
Misdemeanors - -	33	25	19
Totals -	152	130	95
	* 53·0 per cent.	63·7 per cent.	57·0 per cent.

Quarter Sessions.—To the Courts of Quarter Sessions there were committed for trial in each of the three years, as follows; viz.:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Felonies - -	382	441	412
Misdemeanors - -	111	108	106
Totals	493	549	518

* Per-centage of commitments.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The convictions were, viz.:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Felonies - -	181	221	240
Misdemeanors - -	82	55	70
Totals -	263	276	310
	53·3 per cent.	50·3 per cent.	60·0 per cent.

The moral state of communities is generally estimated, not by the number of convictions, but by the number of commitments for trial; and if we may apply this test to the records of the last three years, adding together the numbers committed for trial at the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions, the result exhibits a progressive improvement; the committals having amounted to 780 in 1858, to 753 in 159, and to 685 in 1860.

11. *Summary Jurisdiction Courts* (*pp.* 148 *and* 149).—The offences tried before the several Courts of Petty Sessions during the year amounted to the large number of 19,193; of this number 10,166, or 53·0 per cent., were for drunkenness. The returns do not specify the number of offenders who came before the Court *more than once*; therefore the figures must be understood to refer to the number of *offences*, and not to the number of *individuals*.

The following figures exhibit the result of the inquiries before these tribunals, for the two years 1859 and 1860, for offences other than drunkenness, viz.:

	1859.	1860.
Summarily convicted - -	4,942	5,044
Committed for trial - - -	761	737
Discharged - - -	2,896	3,246
Total taken into custody -	8,599	9,027

Whilst, as regards drunkenness, the comparison is as follows, viz.:

	1859.	1860.
Convicted - - - -	7,815	8,184
Discharged - - -	1,582	1,982
Not recorded - - -	22	—
Total - - -	9,419	10,166

12. *Treating of Education and Crime.*—Turning to the tables of Gaols and Prisoners, No. 1 at page 130, and No. 3 at page 136, there will be found three columns of figures, expressing the numbers of males and females confined during the year who can read and write, read only, and neither read nor write.

From these figures the following results are elicited, viz., that out of a total of 7,501 confines (excluding coloured people) the proportion of 2,952 males and 552 females, together 3,504, or 46·7 per cent., could read and write; 992 males and 244 females, together 1,236, or 16·4 per cent., could read only; and 2,029 males and 732 females, together 2,761, or 37·0 per cent., could neither read nor write. The males numbered 5,973, or 80 per cent.; the females 1,528, or 20 per cent.

INSOLVENCIES.

13. The number of insolvencies during 1850 was very large. No less than 511 persons —483 voluntary, and 28 compulsory—surrendered their estates to the adjudication of the Court.

The liabilities shown in the insolvents' schedules were to the amount of 835,825*l.*; assets, 541,744*l.*; leaving deficiency 294,081*l.*; but it is probable that the estimated deficiency will prove very far short of the real losses when the assets are realized.

CLIMATE.

14. *Meteorology.*—The meteorological tables may be studied with interest. The different places at which observations were taken are Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Casino, Cooma, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Maitland, Parramatta, and Sydney.

The following figures express the mean shade temperature of the year, and the depth and number of days rain at the different places named, with their latitude, longitude, and elevation above the mean sea level; viz.:

	Elevation.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Temperature.			Rain.	
				Mean Shade.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Depth.	Days.
	Feet.						Inches.	
Albury	572	36° 6′	147° 0′	58·1	75·9	43·2	35·470	92
Armidale	3,258	30° 34′	151° 46′	Incomplete.				
Bathurst	2,333	33° 24′	149° 37′	54·9	67·6	41·4	24·590	87
Casino	Not stated						50·080	128
Cooma	2,637	36° 13′	149° 9′	51·2	64·9	40.6	25·085	123
Deniliquin	410	35° 32′	145° 2′		74·3	39·5	18·828	64
Goulburn	2,129	34° 45′	149° 45′		65·1		40·520	131
Maitland	98	32° 47′	151° 35′	62·7	74·9	53·2	37·464	143
Parramatta	60	33° 49′	151° 1′	60·4	73·7	48·7	72·938	172
Sydney	145	33° 52′	151° 15′	61·3	68·5	55·1	82·801	182

LANDS.

15. *Of the extent of land sold, and amount realized* (*page* 154).—Both in the extent of land sold and amount realized the returns show a decrease upon the returns of the two preceding years; indeed the sum received from the sales of Crown lands is smaller than in any year since 1852, as a reference to the decennial table at page 156 will show. Confining our comparisons with the years 1858 and 1859, the following are the results, viz.:

	Acres sold.	Amount realized.
1858	169,214	£248,726 8 3
1859	135,167	228,630 2 7
1860	109,216	159,053 18 4

Of the 109,216 acres sold in 1860 there were in the old settled counties sold—

	Acres.	
Of town and suburban lands	853½	
Of country lands	44,389½	
		45,243

In the pastoral districts—

Of town and suburban lands	1,613	
Of country lands	62,360	
		63,973
Total		109,216 acres.

The 45,243 acres in the old settled counties realized	£68,725
or at the rate of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* per acre.	
The 63,973 acres in the pastoral districts realized	90,328
or at the rate of 1*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per acre.	
Total	£159,053

The quantity and average price of the different classes of lands sold during the year were as follows; viz.:

	A.	R.	P.	Price per acre.
Country lots	57,041	1	9	£1 4 9
Special do.	1,903	1	16	2 17 6
Suburban do.	1,681	3	5	5 11 6
Town do.	785	2	5½	31 7 1
Pre-emptive right	19,010	1	28	1 0 5
By selection or otherwise	28,794	1	10	1 0 6
Total	109,216	2	33½	

16. *Of the areas alienated and unalienated in the old settled counties.*—There will be found at pages 156 and 157 two very interesting tables furnished by the Acting Surveyor General. The first showing the acres alienated and unalienated in the old

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settled counties, by which it appears that out of a total area of 24,981,760 acres there are 6,222,601 acres, or barely *one-fourth* alienated, leaving 18,759,159 acres to the credit of the national domain.

Of the areas alienated and unalienated in the pastoral districts.—The second table exhibits the areas alienated and unalienated in what have hitherto been recognized as the pastoral districts of the colony; these districts, as the settlement of the country advances, are divided into counties, but with boundaries subject to future modification.

By this table it appears that out of a domain consisting of 183,018,160 acres, only 925,069 acres have been alienated; that is, to every five acres possessed by the colonists the Crown possesses a thousand.

It is, moreover, shown by the summary to this table, that of the 207,000,000 acres comprised within the colony of New South Wales there have been alienated - - - - - - - } 7,170,690 acres.

There are under lease - - - - - 49,068,941 „

There are reserved from lease for public purposes - - 1,808,640 „

58,048,271 acres.

leaving 148,951,729 acres as the extent of the national estate unappropriated at the end of the last year.

INDUSTRIAL.

17. *Treating of mills, manufactories, &c.*—The tables from pages 166 to 170 exhibit a complete view of the progress made in manufactures during the last ten years.

These embrace woollen cloths and tweeds, soap and candles, tobacco, refined sugar, and tallow and lard.

Of mills.—With regard to mills for grinding and dressing grain, it will be seen that steam is gradually superseding the mills worked by wind, water, and horses; for since 1851 the mills worked by steam have increased from 68 to 134, whilst those by water have decreased from 33 to 24, those by wind from 25 to 20, and those by horses from 25 to 15,

18. *Of woollen manufactures.*—The manufacture of cloth and tweeds seems to be reviving again, owing, in all probability, to the reduction in the rate of wages.

During the five years 1850 to 1854 the average annual produce was 174,059 yards; during the succeeding five years, 1855 to 1859, the average annual produce was 62,659 yards; during the last year the produce was 118,500 yards.

The number of establishments at work during 1860 was eight, whilst during the previous five years employment was found for half that number only.

19. *Soap.*—The manufacture of soap gave employment to 33 establishments, the produce being 57,080 cwt.; whilst during the previous five years there were 21 establishments at work, producing on the average 45,468 cwt. annually.

20. *Tobacco.*—The manufacture of tobacco is manifestly on the decline; and this in spite of a protective duty of 2*s.* per lb.

There were eight manufactories open last year, the produce being 1,697 cwt.

The average produce of the previous five years was 1,900 cwt., and of the five years before that 4,145 cwt.

21. *Refined sugar.*—The manufacture of refined sugar has somewhat decreased, owing probably to the establishment by the Sydney Company of a manufactory in Melbourne. The quantity manufactured during 1860 was 113,600 tons, whilst the average of the previous five years was 145,400 tons.

Mining.

22. *Of gold.*—The discovery of our southern gold fields has given a great impetus to gold mining operations in New South Wales during the past year.

The following Table gives the results of this branch of industry from the year 1855:—

Year.	Weight.	Value.	Year.	Weight.	Value.
	ozs.	£		ozs.	£
1855	171,367	654,594	1858	286,798	1,104,174
1856	184,600	689,174	1859	329,363	1,259,127
1857	175,950	674,477	1860	384,085	1,462,772
	531,917	2,018,245		1,000,246	3,826,073

Comparing the three years 1858 to 1860 with the three years preceding, we find the production gradually increasing, the latter triennial period exceeding the former in quantity by 468,329 ozs., and in value by 1,807,828*l.* The value is computed at the standard rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

23. *Of coal.*—Coal mining operations also manifest increased activity. Fourteen mines were worked, and the total produce amounted to 368,862 tons, valued at 226,494*l.*; this is an increase of 60,649 tons on the production of the year before.

Our export of coal during during the year was 233,877 tons, valued at 183,761*l.*, and of this quantity 176,765 tons (more than three-fourths) were shipped to the sister colonies and other British possessions in the Eastern seas, and 57,112 tons to foreign states.

Agriculture.

24. *Treating of the collection of the returns.*—The tables under this head are necessarily placed at the end of the volume, in consequence of its being found impossible to get them ready in time to occupy their proper position amongst the "Industrial" returns.

Advantage has been taken of the staff appointed to collect the census, to obtain, as near as it is possible to effect the object, accurate returns of the areas of land held under freehold, leasehold, or annual licence tenure, throughout the colony, of the number of acres in cultivation, nature of crops and the produce thereof, for the year ending 31st March 1861.

These tables may therefore be viewed with less distrust than heretofore. If they do not exhibit a perfect satistical view of the present state of our agricultural operations and resources, the fault must lie with the people themselves who are engaged in this important branch of industry, and not with the collectors, for each collector was instructed to take round with him a sufficient number of blank "occupants schedules," to be left for completion by the occupant, or to be filled up by himself from the *vivâ voce* statement of the occupant, in cases where the occupant or his superintendent had failed to complete the return.

Much extra labour has been cast upon the staff of the office in the tabulation and in the preparation of the tables for publication.

They are very confidently recommended to public notice as conveying as true a picture of the agricultural position and resources of the colony as it is possible to present.

Neither the limits of this report, nor the time that is left to me, will permit the entrance upon so searching an analysis of the figures contained in the tables as the interest attaching to the subject demands.

I must content myself with a brief comparison of the general results with those of the previous year.

25. *Of the number of occupants, and extent of holdings.*—In the first and second columns of the summary table will be found the number of occupiers of land in quantities *exceeding one acre*, and the total extent of holdings. The figures exhibit a large augmentation upon those of the previous year, viz.:—

	No. of occupants.			Total extent of holding.		
	1859.	1860.	Increase.	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Counties - -	14,207	16,480	2,273	4,365,228½	7,630,099	3,264,870½
Pastoral districts -	1,508	2,872	1,364	23,298,136½	34,513,073	11,214,936½
Totals - -	15,715	19,352	3,637	27,663,365	42,143,172	14,479,807

By this table it is seen that the number of occupants of land from whom returns have been obtained has increased from 15,715 in 1859 to 19,352 in 1860, that is 3,637 occupants, or rather more than 23 per cent.; whilst the extent of holdings exhibits an increase from 27,663,365 acres in 1859 to 42,143,172 acres in 1860, that is an augmentation of 14,479,807 acres, or rather more than 52 per cent.

It must not be supposed that these increases are in reality the result of extended operations during the year, a large portion must be put down to the more careful collection of the returns, as I have before explained.

26. *Of land purchased and enclosed.*—Columns three and four express the extent of land purchased and enclosed. There are no corresponding columns to these in former

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tables. It seems that the enclosed lands amount to 3,560,558 acres, that is 8·45 per cent. of the total extent of holding.

27. *Of acreage in crops.*—We will now proceed to examine the more important features of the tables before us, namely, the acreage under crop, and the produce thereof.

The table exhibits a total acreage in crops of 260,798 acres, that is an increase of 13,256 acres, or rather over 5 per cent. on the returns (247,542) of the previous year, and about one acre and a quarter for every head of the population by the census of 1861

Wheat.

28. *Of the breadth of land sown.*—The breadth of land sown in wheat for grain was 128,829 acres, against 115,928 acres in the previous year; that is an increase of 12,901 acres, or 11 per cent.

What is the comparison with regard to "produce?" By reference to the tables of 1859 we see it stated at 1,605,353 bushels, or nearly 14 bushels to the acre; whereas by the return now before us we find a produce of 1,581,597 bushels only, or about 12 bushels to the acre. The decrease is attributable to the very destructive floods which visited the principal wheat-growing districts in the course of the last year.

The yield of wheat during the five years 1854 to 1858 fluctuated between 12½ and 16½ bushels per acre, the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre. Comparing the results of the two last years (1859-60) with this, we find that they produce about two bushels per acre below the average of the previous five years.

The estimated produce of the year is at the rate of, as near as possible, four and a half bushels for every head of the population.

From seven to eight bushels per head is generally considered about the average rate of consumption; we are, therefore, short of our requirements, including what is wanted for seed, fully one half; that is to say, we produced only about 50 per cent of our total estimated consumption for the year.

Maize.

29. The extent of land planted in maize or Indian corn for grain was 51,488 acres, against 49,506 acres the year before, whilst the produce is stated at 1,484,467 bushels against 1,602,630 bushels the year before; that is a decrease of 118,163 bushels, or 7·37 per cent.

The yield in 1859 was rather over 32 bushels per acre, whilst that of 1860 was not quite 29.

The produce of the five previous years, 1854 to 1858, was very nearly 31 bushels per acre.

Barley and Oats.

30. The extent of land sown in barley and oats for grain amounted to 9,394 acres against 10,073 acres the previous year, showing a decrease of 679 acres in these descriptions of crop. The produce shows a corresponding decrease; viz., from 153,624 bushels in 1859, or 15 bushels per acre, to 138,615 bushels in 1860, or 14½ bushels per acre.

Potatoes.

31. The growth of this esculent shows a progressive increase. In 1859 there were 8,839 acres in cultivation; in 1860 there were 9,228 acres. The produce in the former year was computed at 20,537 tons, or at the rate of rather more than two tons per acre; whilst the produce of the latter year is stated at 28,127 tons, or rather more than three tons per acre. From this it appears that the unusual quantity of rain which fell in 1860, which was so unfavourable to the cereal crops, had a favourable effect upon the potato crop, to the extent of nearly a ton per acre.

Green Crops and Hay.

32. There were 19,804 acres sown in green crop in 1860, against 15,560 acres in 1859, an increase of nearly 30 per cent.; whilst for hay, the breadth of land sown in

1860 was 46,584 acres, against 45,924 acres in 1859. The produce of 1859 was 60,873 tons of hay, or at the rate of about one and a quarter tons per acre; that of 1860 was 50,926 tons, or at the rate of very little more than a ton per acre. The floods, to which allusion has already been made, are thus seen to have had a prejudicial effect upon the hay crops of the past year, to the extent of about one quarter of a ton per acre.

Vineyards.

33. The acreage planted in vines shows a considerable augmentation on the returns of the previous year, viz.:—

1859 - - - - -	1,354 acres
1860 - - - -	1,583 „

showing an increase of 229 acres, or 17 cent.

The number of acres appropriated to the production of wine was 622, or rather less than one half the total quantity in vines. From this extent of wine-producing vineyard 99,791 gallons of wine were manufactured; that is at the rate of 160 gallons per acre. In 1859 the acreage appropriated to the production of wine was 577, and the produce 96,100 gallons, or 167 gallons per acre.

The average produce of the vineyards of France is computed at about 190 gallons per acre.

Pastoral.

34. The returns of live stock will be found at the end of the volume.

These returns, like those of agriculture, have been collected with great care by the sub-enumerators of the census, and it is believed are worthy of greater reliance than it has been wonted to place upon the figures of preceding years; indeed, it may be confidently asserted that the returns express the amount of stock depasturing in the colony as accurately as it is possible to ascertain it.

Comparing the general totals with those of the previous year, the return exhibits a considerable increase, as the following figures will show, viz.:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
31st March 1860 - -	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701
Increase - - -	36,813	217,610	956,492	60,961
31st March 1861 - -	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662

By these figures it is seen that, in spite of the large export to Victoria, and the numbers that have been driven north to stock new country in Queensland (of which no account is taken), we have an increase of very little short of *a million sheep*, of over two hundred thousand head of horned cattle, of over thirty-six thousand horses, and sixty thousand pigs. As regards the supply of animal food then for the wants of our population, we have no reason to encourage any gloomy anticipations.

The system of boiling down the tallow has, since the year 1856, almost fallen into desuetude, as may be seen by reference to the table at page 170. The exigencies of years gone by gave rise to this wasteful system, and whether similar necessities may arise to superinduce a return to it, would seem to be mainly dependent upon the increase of population.

It is clear, assuming the rate of increase we have just shown to continue, that in the absence of a large influx of population the boiling pots will be again resorted to for the disposal of our surplus stock; indeed the return of live stock slaughtered for tallow for the year under review shows that the increase for consumption has already more than overtaken the demand; for it is seen that there were *twenty* boiling-down establishments in operation during 1860 to *six* the year before.

There were, as near as possible, when the return of stock was taken, seven head of horned cattle, and rather more than seventeen sheep, to every head of the population.

35. Perhaps, on account of the interest attaching to this subject, I may be pardoned for travelling rather beyond the legitimate scope of this report to show the total amount

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of live stock in the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, on the 31st March last. It was as follows, viz. :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales - -	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662
Victoria - - -	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965
South Australia - -	49,399	278,265	2,824,811	59,747
Queensland - - -	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147
Totals - -	393,688	3,803,275	18,187,451	292,521

Ten years ago, *i.e.* at the end of 1850, New South Wales, which then embraced the territories forming the colonies of Victoria and Quensland, contained as follows, viz. :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1850 - - -	132,437	1,738,965	13,059,324	61,631
The increase in the ten years has been - - -	211,852	1,786,045	2,303,316	177,143
Totals, 1860, less South Australia - - -	344,289	3,525,010	15,362,640	238,774

COMMERCIAL.

Of Imports and Exports.

36. The return of imports and exports seaward, through the customs, will be found at pages 172 to 220.

The general results of our trading are thus stated for the year, viz. :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imports.	Excess Exports.
United Kingdom -	£4,160,307	1,482,717	2,677,590	—
British colonies -	1,994,947	3,066,021	—	1,071,074
Foreign states -	1,364,031	523,282	840,749	—
	£7,519,285	5,072,020	3,518,339	1,071,074

Rate per head of Population.

The imports were at the rate of 22*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year; the exports at the rate of 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per head. It should be borne in mind, however, that New South Wales imports not for her own wants alone, but in great part to supply the wants of the population of the colony of Queensland. Her chief article of export, too, comes *viâ* Sydney for shipment, and therefore the computation should more properly be made upon the united population of the two colonies.

Taking this view of the question, and estimating the population of both colonies at the middle of the year at 366,000, we shall produce a result showing the imports to have been at the rate of 20*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per head, and the exports at the rate of 13*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per head.

The value of the imports exceeded that of the year before by nearly *a million*, whilst the exports were greater by over *three hundred thousand*, viz. :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1859 - -	£6,597,053	4,768,049
Increase - -	922,232	303,971
1860 - - -	£7,519,285	5,072,020

It is somewhat remarkable that the value of our exports to Victoria is stated at a larger sum than that of our exports to the mother country.

Victoria took from us produce to the value of 1,501,536*l.*, whilst to the United Kingdom the exports are computed at 1,482,717*l.*

Our next best customer is Queensland, to the extent of 583,047*l.*; and then New Zealand, to the value of 442,861*l.*

Imports.

37. *Imports: Increase.*—The items amongst the imports which exhibit the largest increases upon the returns of the preceding year are as follows, viz.:—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Apparel and slops	£161,425	£243,207	£81,782
Beer	203,078	229,541	26,463
Flour and bread	77,050	234,659	157,609
Gold	259,723	456,514	196,791
Grain	206,845	315,846	109,001
Hardware	250,201	287,713	37,512
Iron and steel	95,316	176,697	81,381
Leather and boots	289,398	385,948	96,550
Stationery	109,429	152,188	42,759
Tobacco	134,961	176,587	41,626
Wool	146,819	460,532	313,713

The great increase in the import of wool is attributable to the imports from Queensland for shipment to England.

During eleven months of 1859 the shipments from the northern ports were not recognized amongst the imports, being the produce of our own colony; but during 1860 it seems that no less than 4,435,677 lbs., of the computed value of 407,654*l.*, were received in Sydney from Queensland for shipment.

38. *Decrease.*—The articles which exhibit the largest decreases are coffee, fish, fruit, sugar, and tea.

The two last-named articles of consumption exhibit a very remarkable falling off, viz.:—

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Sugar	£765,168	£308,256	£456,912
Tea	501,330	400,812	100,518

In 1859 we imported 22,939 tons of sugar and 5,567,367 lbs. of tea, against 9,923 tons of sugar and 4,937,451 lbs. of tea in 1860.

With regard to sugar, it is probable that the operations of the Sydney Sugar Company in Melbourne may account for the short shipments of last year, since we may assume that they import direct what they want for carrying on their business in the sister colony.

Duties.

39. The amount of duty received at the customs was 555,103*l.* 19*s.*, being 56,770*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* short of the receipts of the preceding year, as shown below, viz.:—

	1859.	1860.
Paid on landing	£74,026 16 9	£52,489 16 5
Paid on warehoused goods	537,847 13 7	502,614 2 7
Totals	£611,874 10 4	£555,103 19 0

Cause of Decrease, and rate per head.—This decrease is attributed to the separation of the northern districts from New South Wales, and to the consequent collection by Queensland of its own duties. The revenue from dutiable commodities in the year 1859, including Queensland, was at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year, whilst that of 1860, excluding Queensland, was at the rate of 1*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per head of the estimated population at the same period.

Exports.

40. *Increase of.*—Amongst the exports exhibiting the largest increases are the following, viz.:—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Butter and cheese	£29,846	£37,081	£7,235
Coals	132,984	183,761	50,777
Flour and bread	46,388	83,238	36,850
Fruit	48,886	67,706	18,820

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	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Gold	1,704,774	1,878,592	173,818
Hardware	23,584	55,899	32,315
Leather and boots	43,744	63,895	20,151
Linen and drapery	145,391	174,894	29,503
Provisions	22,662	28,726	6,064
Sugar	68,767	109,914	41,147
Tea	61,807	148,997	87,190
Tobacco	41,904	56,180	14,276
Wine and spirits	61,802	83,574	21,772

41. *Decrease of.*—The largest decreases are observable under the heads of hides, timber, and wool.

Wool.—With regard to wool *the produce of New South Wales flocks*, the quantity exported seaward was smaller than in any year of the last decennial period except the year 1852, as will be seen by the following statement, viz.:—

	Lbs.	Value.		Lbs.	Value.
1851	15,268,473	£828,302	1856	19,200,341	£1,303,070
1852	11,086,974	676,815	1857	17,044,201	1,275,067
1853	16,358,869	999,896	1858	13,553,835	1,126,486
1854	18,976,300	1,181,956	1859	16,988,016	1,458,005
1855	17,671,684	1,078,017	1860	12,809,362	1,123,699
Totals	79,362,300	4,764,986		79,595,755	6,286,327

Decrease in shipment of wool.—By this statement it appears that we shipped seaward 4,178,654 lbs. of wool short of what we shipped in 1859. The question arises, whether the decrease is to be attributed to a short clip, or to delay on the road in getting the wool down to port, or to increased shipments from our border districts *viâ* Melbourne. I think it may be shown that the decrease arises from other causes than any of these; because, if we look to the returns of exports *viâ* "Albury" and "Moama," we shall find that we sent over *six thousand bales* to Melbourne for shipment. 6,154 is the number given in the returns, and it is not improbable that wool found its way across the Murray at other places, of which no record has been kept. However, if we calculate the number of bales of which we have returns at the average of 350 lbs. per bale, we shall arrive at an additional export of not less than 2,153,900 lbs., which will make up the total export, *the produce of our own flocks*, to 14,963,262 lbs.

Now, although it may never happen that the season's clip is shipped within the year, we may assume that, taking one year with the other, the export of the year pretty nearly expresses the produce of the year, because what remains for shipment after the expiry of the year bears pretty much the same proportion to the total wool clip. If this is a tolerably accurate view of the case, we may proceed to show the average yield of wool per sheep.

Comparing the number of sheep with the clip.—The number of sheep returned as depasturing in the colony of the 31st March 1860 was 5,162,671. Assuming that this number passed under the hands of the shearers last season, it follows that the average yield per sheep was rather over 2 lbs. 14 oz. of wool. This high average may probably be set down to the quantity sent home in the grease; at all events it goes to prove that the decease to which I have directed attention cannot be attributed to any falling off in the average yield of our flocks.

Decrease attributable to the separation of Queensland.—We must look then to other means of solving the question; and there is no doubt the solution is to be found in the fact that the shipments of wool from the northern districts up to the 1st December 1859 were treated as the products of New South Wales, and of course went to swell up the figures in the return of that year; whereas, during the year under review, the imports from Queensland are separately accounted for. In other words, New South Wales was given credit for so much of the wool clip of the northern districts as came to Sydney for shipment previous to the date of separation, from which time the imports from Queensland are placed amongst those of the other colonies.

The exports of wool from Queensland *viâ* Sydney, and direct to England, during 1860, is stated in the statistics of that colony at upwards of five millions pounds weight.

The exports of New South Wales and Queensland together may be stated in round numbers at twenty millions of pounds weight.

42. *Decennial view of our Import and Export trade.*—It is worth while glancing at the decennial tables (at page 221), which show the computed value of imports and

exports, in order to arrive at an idea of the vast expansion of our import and export trade within the last ten years.

If we divide the tables into two quinquennial periods, we shall be surprised at the very large increase exhibited in the amount which represents the latter five years.

Of Imports.—Without giving the figures in detail, the results are as follows :—From 1851 to 1855 the computed value of our imports was 20,456,346*l.*; from 1856 to 1860 the computed value was 32,366,083*l.*; showing an increase on the first quinquennial period of no less than 11,909,737*l.*

Of Exports.—The result of our export trade during the same period bears equal evidence of the wealth and industry of our population.

From 1851 to 1855 the computed value of our exports was 17,858,548*l.*; from 1856 to 1860 the computed value was 21,469,178*l.*; showing an increase upon the first quinquennial period of no less than 3,610,630*l.*

Nothing can convey to the mind a clearer perception of the extraordinary development of our industrial and commercial operations, or indicate with greater force the spirit and enterprise with which they have been conducted by a community apparently so inadequate in numbers to produce such results.

Colonial Produce.

43. *Of Exports.*—The decennial tables at pages 222 to 228 are interesting as exhibiting the quantities and values of our principal articles of export (seaward), *the produce of the colony.*

Increase.—Those which show an increase on the returns of the preceding year are thus stated, viz. :—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Grain - - -	£100,900	£150,465	£49,565
Butter and cheese -	18,907	33,527	14,620
Salt meat - - -	21,589	22,478	889
Coals - - -	132,984	183,761	50,777
Gold - - -	1,698,078	1,876,049	177,971

Decrease.—The articles which exhibit a decrease are :—

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Live stock - - -	£73,834	£54,804	£19,030
Hides and leather - -	98,542	90,554	7,988
Wool - - -	1,458,005	1,123,699	334,306
Tallow - - -	37,275	28,794	8,481
Timber - - -	47,154	28,186	18,968
Oil - - -	26,980	10,661	16,319

Whale Fisheries.

44. The result of our whale fisheries (see page 227) shows a decrease upon the operations of the previous year, viz. :—

1859.		1860.		Decrease.
£26,288	-	£17,685	-	£8,603

Shipping.

45. *Pages 228 to 232.*—The number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and outwards exceeded that of any previous year. There were entered inwards 1,424 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 427,835 tons.

There were entered outwards 1,438 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 431,484 tons.

There were 17 new vessels built, of the aggregate tonnage of 1,135 tons; and 52 new vessels registered, of the tonnage of 7,212 tons.

Overland Traffic.

46. *Treating of the trade with Victoria.*—The next tables which pass under review are those which are intended to express the extent of our import and export trade overland across the Murray to Victoria.

The returns in neither case are so complete or satisfactory as could be desired. For the greater part of the year New South Wales had no officers on the frontier whose duty it was to take account of the traffic outwards and inwards, and therefore I have been dependent upon the courtesy of the revenue officers of Victoria to supply me with such information as they were kind enough to afford.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Viâ Albury.—At page 233 will be found two Tables; the first a Quarterly Statement of the value of the general imports and exports *viâ* Albury; the second distinguishing the dutiable articles.

By the first the total computed value of our imports was 170,813*l.*, and of our exports 126,606*l.*

By the second it seems that of dutiable commodities passing through the customs there were imported to the value of 43,708*l.*, and exported to the value of 1,334*l.* This is *viâ* Albury.

47. *Viâ Moama* (*page* 234).—By way of Moama the return of imports embraces the period from 27 July to the end of the year, whilst the exports are said to embrace the whole year.

The sub-collector reported that it was out of his power to give the particulars of imports for the period preceding his entrance upon his duties.

Bearing in mind then that the value of imports is confined to the five last months of the year, we find that we received—

Of dutiable goods - - -	£12,672
Of free - - - -	36,909
Together - -	£49,581

whilst we exported for the whole year (including live stock) articles to the value of 855,930*l.*

48. *Albury and Moama together.*—Taking the traffic *viâ* Albury and Moama together, and assuming a proportionate rate of imports for the seven months at the latter place, of which we have no return, we shall arrive at an intercolonial trade with Victoria across the Murray to the value of, say—

Imports - - -	£140,800
Exports - - -	982,500

which leaves a balance in favour of New South Wales of 841,700*l.* on the border traffic for the year.

I have not succeeded in getting returns of the trade between Adelaide and the stations on the Murray and Darling, to publish with these tables.

50. *Of live stock.*—The total export of live stock at places where an account has been kept was as follows, viz.:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Victoria - -	4,495	111,841	313,764
To South Australia -	216	707	13,400
Totals -	4,811	112,548	327,164

We have no returns of any live stock received from Victoria; but from South Australia, *viâ* "Overland Comer," there were introduced 800 cattle and 17,200 sheep, so that we may take credit for a large balance in our favour from the exportation of sheep, cattle, and horses during the year.

MUNICIPALITIES.

51. *Of the increase in the number of municipalities.*—The extension of our municipal institutions is a very remarkable feature in the returns.

In the Statistical Register for 1859 notice was taken of 13 municipalities, exclusive of Sydney.

The estimated value of rateable property was computed at 244,705*l.*, the revenue at 2,807*l.*, the expenditure at 4,237*l.*

The present return shows an increase of seven municipalities, making 20 of these institutions in operation during last year, with an estimated value of rateable property of 1,177,225*l.*, with a revenue of 21,824*l.* and an expenditure of 27,490*l.*

MILITARY.

52. *Of the volunteer movement.*—The return of the volunteer corps is a novelty in the statistics of the colony, and must not be allowed to pass without notice.

It was towards the middle of the year that the first movement for the enrolment of a company of volunteer artillery was made, and this movement was soon followed by the most spirited efforts for the formation of companies of rifles in the city of Sydney, and throughout the metropolitan county, as well as at Maitland and Newcastle.

The table before us (page 246) exhibits the result of this movement.

It shows that in the course of six months 21 companies (1 mounted) of rifles have been formed, and 2 companies of artillery, numbering 1,644 rank and file, officered by 48 commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

FINANCIAL.

53. *Treating of receipts.*—The tables of receipts and disbursements for the year will be found at pages 247 to 258.

Comparison with 1859.—The statement of revenue in the year 1860, compared with the year 1859, shows a decrease exceeding half a million.

Increase.—The principal items of revenue exhibiting an increase are thus stated, viz.:

Gold and mint receipts	£11,374
Postage	1,957
Electric telegraph	2,971
Miscellaneous	25,377

Decrease.—Those exhibiting a decrease are to be found under the heads of—

Customs and duties	£67,268
Lands	165,023
Rents and licenses	1,593
Fines and fees	2,547
Railway tolls	1,834
Pilot and harbour dues	958
Immigration remittances	6,186
Loans	256,093

To the erection of the northern districts into a separate colony may be attributed the decrease in the revenue derived from duties collected by the customs; and partly to this cause, and partly to the unsettled state of the land question, may be attributed the shortcomings of the revenue from the sale of lands. The total revenue and receipts for the year (including 560,729*l.* to loans account) are stated at 1,880,508*l.*, or at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year.

54. *Expenditure: Comparative statement discontinued.*—With regard to the expenditure of the year the usual comparative statement has been by authority discontinued, in consequence of a suggestion made by the Auditor General to the effect that "the form "in which the expenditure is stated is calculated to mislead by its apparently giving the "expenditure for the service for each year, while it really gives only the amount actually "brought to account within each year."

The total disbursements during the year (excluding the sums charged under the heads of "Special Receipts" and "Trust Moneys Deposit" Accounts, 143,043*l.*) were 2,047,955*l.*, or at the rate of 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* per head of the estimated population at the middle of the year.

The total disbursements are in excess of the total receipts for the year 167,447*l.*

The abstracts of the public accounts for 1860, prepared by the Auditor General, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, furnish in detail the particulars under each branch of revenue and expenditure, and to these statements inquirers will have to refer for fuller information than is considered necessary to introduce in this publication.

55. *Statistical table of the progress of the colony from* 1821 *to* 1860.—There will be found, preceding the usual returns, a statistical table, exhibiting a complete view of the progress of New South Wales from the year 1821 to the end of the year 1860.

It is intended to show, at a glance, the development of the resources and chief branches of our colonial industry, from the earliest date at which any authentic statistics are available, to the present time, and will be found both convenient and useful for reference.

56. *Favourable notice of Mr. Newcombe's services.*—Before closing this Report it is due to Mr. Newcombe, the gentleman who has in charge the compilation of the tables, that I should make favourable mention of his untiring exertions to render them as perfect as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHRIS. ROLLESTON.

Registrar General.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF NEW SOU

Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Schools.		Convictions.	Mills, &c.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Acres under cultivation.	Live Stock.				C rai
					Schools.	Number of Scholars.					Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
1821	*29,783	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1822	30,756	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138,575	- -	-
1823	31,729	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	177,935	- -	-
1824	32,702	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	184,836	- -	-
1825	33,675	442	239	392	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45,514½	6,142	134,519	237,622	39,006	-
1826	34,649	529	278	502	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1827	35,623		No Returns.		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1828	*36,598	681	317	632	- -	- -	217	- -	- -	71,523	12,479	262,868	536,391	- -	-
1829	41,450	680	336	615	54	2,003	273	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1830	46,302	683	339	570	- -	-	275	54	84	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1831	51,155	911	436	615	- -	- -	361	72	68	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1832	53,524	1,254	619	880	- -	- -	425	78	63	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
1833	*60,794	1,560	698	1,150	- -	- -	565	60	62	60,520	- -	- -	- -	- -	
1834	66,212	1,857	705	1,164	- -	- -	685	71	58	74,811	- -	- -	- -	- -	3
1835	71,592	1,803	744	1,453	- -	- -	771	76	82	79,256	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
1836	*77,096	2,120	774	1,628	- -	3,391	- -	66	77	87,432	- -	- -	- -	- -	5
1837	85,267	2,270	916	1,799	- -	- -	- -	74	71	92,125	- -	- -	- -	- -	7
1838	97,912	2,836	970	2,104	- -	5,843	- -	- -	- -	92,912	- -	- -	- -	- -	8
1839	114,386	3,335	1,157	2,496	166	6,790	912	77	100	95,312	- -	- -	- -	- -	10
1840	129,463	4,233	1,631	2,382	167	9,040	832	97	59	126,116	- -	- -	- -	- -	16
1841	*149,669	5,204	1,924	2,894	209	9,632	725	85	61	115,130	- -	- -	- -	- -	20
1842	159,889	6,333	2,511	2,717	257	11,174	693	117	69	126,874	56,585	897,219	4,804,946	46,086	23
1843	165,541	7,182	1,848	2,293	317	12,507	654	121	95	146,165	62,017	1,017,316	5,055,337	57,767	16
1844	173,377	7,956	1,815	2,141	355	14,472	616	134	96	141,661	71,169	1,159,432	5,604,644	56,242	12
1845	181,556	8,522	1,837	2,128	367	16,516	594	145	121	163,979	82,303	1,348,022	6,202,031	60,008	8
1846	*196,704	8,473	1,796	2,550	394	19,033	651	138	124	183,360	88,126	1,430,736	7,906,811	45,600	13
1847	205,009	8,910	1,861	2,694	438	21,814	551	144	122	165,784	104,271	1,614,967	10,071,625	62,670	13
1848	220,474	8,826	1,809	2,587	462	23,374	571	172	133	164,664	113,895	1,752,852	11,660,819	70,875	14
1849	246,299	9,842	2,365	3,435	558	25,682	668	168	186	182,739	121,859	1,810,213	12,102,540	53,674	14
1850	265,503	10,037	2,825	3,379	659	28,604	666	182	206	198,055½	132,437	1,738,965	13,059,324	61,631	23
1851	*†197,168	7,675	1,915	2,600	423	21,120	574	151	140	153,117¼	116,397	1,375,257	7,396,895	65,510	25
1852	208,254	7,866	2,175	3,605	351	23,668	527	145	141	131,730¼	123,404	1,495,984	7,707,917	78,559	36
1853	231,088	8,860	2,569	4,176	420	25,660	604	143	141	139,014¼	139,765	1,552,285	7,929,708	71,595	78
1854	251,315	9,663	2,761	4,511	413	25,953	637	140	146	131,857	148,851	1,576,750	8,144,119	63,255	119
1855	277,579	10,344	2,765	4,022	476	27,243	526	147	224	171,100¼	158,150	1,858,107	8,602,499	68,091	89
1856	*286,873	10,097	2,778	4,203	565	29,426	461	154	278	186,033½	168,929	2,023,418	7,736,323	105,998	117
1857	305,487	12,501	2,902	4,846	550	29,236	395	157	261	184,513½	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166	148
1858	342,062	13,802	2,992	5,883	653	33,236	415	169	295	223,295½	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843	162
1859	‡336,572	14,415	3,295	5,642	739	32,840	406	177	549	247,542¾	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	204
1860	348,546	14,233	2,945	6,562	798	34,767	405	193	745	260,798	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	226

* The Census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6, population as above.
2nd March, 1841, population 130,856
2nd March, 1846, „ 189,609
1st March, 1851, „ 187,243
1st March, 1856, „ 266,189
The population from the year 1836 is estimated up to the end of each year.
† The reduction in the year 1851 was caused by the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales.
‡ The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
§ The decrease in the export of wool during 1827 is attributed to its low price in England.

ALES FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1860 INCLUSIVE.

Amount realised.	Shipping. Inwards. Number of Vessels.	Shipping. Inwards. Tonnage.	Shipping. Outwards. Number of Vessels.	Shipping. Outwards. Tonnage.	Exports, the Produce of the Colonies. Wool. (Value.)	Tallow and Lard. (Value.)	Oil, &c. (Value.)	Gold. Quantity.	Gold. Value.	Coal. Value.	Value of Total Imports.	Value of Total Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.
£					£	£	£	Ozs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,231	- -	1821
-	71	22,924	60	20,793	(172,88 0lbs.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Unknown	Unknown	45,210	46,429	1822
-	71	20,824	77	22,332	(198,240 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- -	- -	1823
279	- -	- -	- -	- -	(275,760 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,471	- -	1824
,548	85	24,559	75	22,688	(411,600 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300,000	100,000	71,682	93,020	1825
,596	62	17,178	60	17,020	(552,960 lbs.) £48,384	-	34,850	- -	- -	- -	360,000	166,600	72,221	97,866	1826
,274	103	26,508	63	14,501	(407,116 lbs.) § £24,306	-	31,296	- -	- -	- -	362,324	76,314	79,310	114,510	1827
,004	137	32,559	69	20,186	46,851	- -	26,431	- -	- -	- -	‖570,000	90,050	96,713	97,952	1828
,710	158	37,342	168	37,586	63,555	- -	55,975	- -	- -	- -	601,004	161,716	102,785	110,126	1829
943	157	31,225	147	28,822	34,907	- -	59,471	- -	- -	- -	420,480	141,461	104,729	102,125	1830
,597	155	34,060	165	35,252	75,979	- -	95,969	- -	- -	- -	490,152	324,168	121,066	103,228	1831
,509	189	41,350	194	42,857	73,559	2,734	147,409	- -	- -	- -	604,620	384,344	135,847	115,004	1832
,956	210	50,164	213	49,702	103,692	- -	146,855	-	- -	- -	713,972	394,801	164,741	126,693	1833
,844	245	58,532	220	53,373	213,628	- -	157,334	- -	- -	- -	991,990	587,640	205,443	138,660	1834
,784	260	63,019	269	66,964	299.587	598	180,349	- -	- -	- -	1,114,805	682,193	274,591	171,044	1835
,458	269	65,414	264	62,834	369,324	633	140,220	- -	- -	- -	1,237,406	748,624	330,579	217,877	1836
,427	400	80,114	402	78,020	332,166	- -	183,122	- -	- -	- -	1,297,491	760,054	354,802	305,388	1837
,324	428	91,777	409	93,004	405,977	- -	197,644	- -	- -	- -	1,579,277	802,768	335,294	499,396	1838
,962	563	135,474	548	124,776	442,504	- -	172,315	- -	- -	- -	2,236,371	948,776	458,301	579,765	1839
,826	709	178,958	665	163,704	566,122	- -	224,144	- -	- -	- -	3,014,189	1,399,692	683,112	570,032	1840
,387	714	183,778	690	172,118	517,537	- -	127,470	- -	- -	- -	2,527,988	1,023,397	493,980	232,298	1841
,574	628	143,921	633	134,970	595,175	- -	77,012	- -	- -	- -	1,455,059	1,067,411	428,731	498,182	1842
,297	558	110,864	564	110,026	685,647	9,639	72,989	- -	- -	- -	1,550,544	1,172,320	350,891	369,490	1843
,402	417	87,539	569	109,242	**645,344**	83,511	57,493	- -	- -	- -	931,260	1,128,115	310,953	345,584	1844
,451	597	105,352	614	103,961	**1,009,242**	102,746	96,804	- -	- -	- -	1,233,854	1,555,986	366,687	292,769	1845
,060	767	141,467	754	134,998	**1,019,985**	28,107	70,126	- -	- -	- -	1,630,522	1,481,539	352,778	290,092	1846
,801	878	154,904	933	168,664	1,272,118	108,186	80,528	- -	- -	- -	1,982,023	1,870,046	396,260	413,073	1847
,262	996	199,304	945	187,322	1,240,144	140,579	68,969	- -	- -	- -	1,556,550	1,830,368	396,863	460,531	1848
,734	898	218,967	907	214,056	1,238,559	249,932	45,468	- -	- -	4,593	1,793,420	1,891,270	575,692	516,533	1849
,698	976	234,215	1,014	263,849	1,614,241	300,721	29,368	- -	- -	15,558	2,078,338	2,399,580	633,711	567,165	1850
,425	553	153,002	503	139,020	828,302	114,168	25,877	144,120	468,336	12,027	1,563,931	1,796,912	486,698	444,108	1851
,808	721	197,366	701	175,960	676,815	146,811	34,562	818,751	2,660,946	109,951	1,900,436	4,604,034	682,137	600,322	1852
,035	1,048	336,852	1,061	341,540	999,896	134,708	25,490	548,052	1,781,172	81,078	6,342,397	4,523,346	987,477	682,621	1853
,533	1,058	376,927	1,112	409,489	1,181,956	164,256	28,155	237,910	773,209	101,752	5,981,063	4,050,126	1,239,147	1,136,569	1854
,636	1,152	353,323	1,185	362,482	1,078,017	123,255	20,770	171,367	654,549	58,893	4,668,519	2,884,130	1,660,710	1,675,024	1855
,555	1,143	321,679	1,219	336,113	1,363,970	137,202	25,355	184,600	689,174	65,730	5,460,971	3,430,880	1,986,553	1,835,134	1856
,333	1,100	351,413	1,204	377,147	1,275,067	82,134	32,306	175,950	674,477	45,960	6,729,408	4,011,952	1,531,137	1,543,328	1857
,633	1,141	348,984	1,254	366,825	1,126,486	53,186	1,450	286,798	1,104,174	89,200	6,059,366	4,186,277	1,456,451	1,570,566	1858
,627	1,250	363,121	1,299	387,015	1,458,665	37,275	26,980	329,363	1,259,127	132,984	6,597,053	4,768,049	2,339,490	1,858,166	1859
,316	1,424	427,835	1,438	431,484	1,123,699	28,794	10,661	384,085	1,462,772	183,761	7,519,285	5,072,020	1,880,508	2,047,955	1860

‖ The value of the produce of the Fisheries was not included in 1828.
Price of land in 1825, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre.
The minimum price of land was 5*s.* per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12*s.* per acre, 1840-2. (20*s.* in Port Phillip in 1841.) 20*s.* per acre from 1843 to present time.
Number of acres alienated to the end of 1860—7,170,690 acres.
Number of acres unalienated, about 200,000,000 acres.
In 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money, generally in Spanish dollars
Transportation ceased in 1840.
The Return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of Convicts and Military.
Gold discovered in May, 1851.
The Revenue and Expenditure columns include the proceeds of Loans, the amount of which remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1860, was £3,830,230.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 14.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

No. 42. Government House, Brisbane, Queensland, August 4, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six printed copies of the Statistical Register of Queensland for 1860.

2. This Register is drawn up on the model of the Register of New South Wales, which has been approved by Her Majesty's Government as a convenient substitute for the former manuscript returns. Prefixed is a report from the Registrar General of Queensland, for publication in the annual Blue Book, exhibiting the condition of the colonies.

3. The Report is so full, and yet so concise, that I need solicit particular attention to but a few significant facts, showing the very remarkable progress and prosperity of this young Colony, the separate political existence of which dates only from 10th December 1859.

Population.

4. The rapid growth of the European population of Queensland is the more striking, inasmuch as it is not in any degree attributable (as in the case of Victoria and New South Wales) to the discovery of rich gold fields. At the census of 1851, the districts now forming this colony had only 8,575 inhabitants. In 1856 this number had almost doubled itself, the population being 16,907. By the census of 1861 it appears that we have now nearly 31,000 Europeans, exclusive of the aborigines. Thus the increase during the last ten years is at the rate of not less than 251 *per cent.* From a Report of the Registrar General of New South Wales, it results that the increase in that colony during the same period, notwithstanding the attractions offered by its extensive gold fields, was only about 93 per cent. In 1860, the proportion of the increase in Queensland, arising from the excess of births over deaths *alone*, was 3·03 per cent.; a very large per-centage, for in England the increase arising from the same cause is only about 1·11 per cent.

Revenue.

5. The public revenue of Queensland (exclusive of municipal rates) averaged 7*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* per head of the population on 31st December 1860. This is nearly treble of the average in the United Kingdom.

Imports and Exports.

6. Our total imports in 1860 were valued at 742,023*l.*, or 26·44*l.* per head. The Registrar General observes that it would be a mistake to suppose that "these figures "show a balance of trade against the colony. The difference between the two sums "arises from the exports being valued before they have paid freight, shipping charges, "merchants' commissions, profit, &c.; and the imports being valued after all these "charges, profit, &c., have been added to the cost price."

7. It is worthy of note that 93 per cent. of our exports in 1860 were derived from the pastoral interest, i. e. from wool, hides, tallow, &c. It is confidently hoped that future years will exhibit also a large and growing exportation of cotton; Queensland possesses millions of acres along its sea board and on the banks of its navigable rivers, admirably adapted for the most valuable descriptions of that plant, and the recent tidings from America have given fresh impulse to several companies already formed for its cultivation. Mr. Bazley (M.P. for Manchester) recently wrote to me as follows: "I believe in all sincerity that Queensland can grow the best quality of cotton in the "whole world, and in quantity beyond the present consumption of every country. The "premium offered by your legislature will I hope extend the cultivation." He proceeds to show that, with a sufficient supply of labour, Queensland would be able "in a very few years to raise two or three millions of bales of cotton *per annum*, of

"the yearly value of more than twenty-five millions of pounds sterling." I have already twice reported on this subject, of so high imperial as well as colonial interest. QUEENSLAND.

8. From the figures given in the Registrar General's report it will be seen that the consumption of British manufactures in Queensland exceeds 23*l.* per head of the existing population; a far larger average than in any other British Colony or Foreign country. Next in order to Queensland in this respect come Victoria, which takes about 17*l.* per head; and New South Wales, which takes about 10*l.* per head. It appears that the Cape Colony takes little more than 6*l.*, and British North America little more than 1*l.* per head.

9. I annex to this despatch the speech which I delivered at the prorogation of parliament in 1860. It contains a careful summary of the large amount of practical legislation, and other useful business, achieved during the first session, also a statement of the ample provision then made for the construction of roads, bridges, public offices, electric telegraphs, the improvement of our harbours, and other undertakings calculated to advance the material prosperity of the Colony, as well as for education, schools of art, and other similar institutions for fostering the moral and social progress of the people.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) G. F. BOWEN.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1. Encl. in No. 1.

At noon this day his Excellency the Governor proceeded in state from the Government House to the Legislative Chambers to prorogue the first session of the first Parliament of Queensland, and delivered the following speech:—

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

"The advanced state of the public business and the satisfactory conclusion to which you have carried no small amount of legislation enable me to release you, for a time, from your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present session.

"During the recess various measures of importance, to which your attention has, in some cases, been already directed, will be matured by my government, and will be submitted for your consideration when you assemble again. As at present advised, I consider that the public convenience will be best provided for by my opening the next Session of Parliament towards the close of the month of April in the ensuing year.

"It is a matter of deep satisfaction to myself, and of congratulation to you, that so much useful legislation should have been completed during your first session. Questions difficult of settlement and materially affecting the future prosperity of this colony have been approached and examined by you in a spirit of patient industry, and of persevering enquiry; and I entertain a confident hope that from legislation of such a character, based on no abstract theories, but on practical experience, and neither impaired by haste, nor influenced by favour, nor impeded by faction, the results to be developed will prove both valuable and permanent.

"Looking to the solemn and most interesting duty in which we have been engaged, that namely of inaugurating this new and flourishing colony, and of preparing it to assume that high position among the other provinces of the British empire to which it has already attained, looking also to those cordial relations, the existence of which between myself and the members of both houses it is alike my pride and my happiness to acknowledge, I have deemed it natural and proper that my first addresses to the first Parliament of Queensland should not bear a merely formal character. Further, as the speeches of governors are laid before the Imperial Parliament, and are thus destined to authoritative circulation in the mother country, it cannot but be desirable that my addresses should contain, to a certain extent, an official and authentic summary of the general condition and prospects of this colony, and more especially of such recent legislation as may have at once enhanced its advantages and extended those advantages more freely to our fellow countrymen at home.

"With these views I will now pass briefly in review the principal Acts which have received your sanction during the present session, and to which I have signified the assent of the Queen.

The chief Public Bills which have already become law, may be divided into the following classes:—

First in order stand those measures which were immediately necessary upon your meeting for the effective adaptation of the constitution of New South Wales to the altered circumstances of this colony. In addition to the Act whereby the number of members required to be present for the dispatch of business is defined, and to the Act which limits the number of salaried officials capable of being elected to the Legislative Assembly, an important amendment has been made in the law under which voters are registered, ensuring greater accuracy in the electoral lists, and obviating a considerable expenditure of public money. 23 Vict. No. 1. 24 Vict. No. 2. 24 Vict. No. 9.

"The all-important interests of religion and education have received a full share of your careful consideration. The much-vexed question of grants in aid of public worship has been set at rest, in accordance with the feelings of a large proportion of our population. Primary education has been provided for upon the general principles of that comprehensive system, which experience has proved 24 Vict. No. 3. 24 Vict. No. 6. 24 Vict. No. 7.

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to be peculiarly adapted to meet the requirements of our colonial communities; at the same time education of a more advanced order will shortly, under the provisions of the Grammar Schools Act be placed within easy reach of the inhabitants of all the more populous districts.

24 Vict. No. 5. "The necessary provision has been made for the collection of the census in this colony on the same day of the ensuing year with that on which it will be taken in the United Kingdom, and in many other portions of the empire. The accurate statistical information which will thus be rendered available will prove of eminent interest and utility in your future labours.

24 Vict. No. 4. "In taking the requisite steps for a settlement of the outstanding accounts between Queensland and New South Wales, your legislation has been based upon principles which can hardly fail to recommend themselves to the concurrence of the sister colony, for they are identical with the principles originally adopted by the executive, and sanctioned by the Parliament of New South Wales itself, and which have further received the approval of the Imperial Government. I am justified, therefore, in entertaining a well-founded hope that no long time will elapse before this, the last remaining difficulty of separation, shall be amicably adjusted, and the two great neighbouring colonies whose interests are so inseparably united shall regard each other only with feelings of friendly emulation.

24 Vict. No. 16. "Your adoption of an Act to regulate the exportation of warlike stores, proposed by my government, with a view to the lamentable outbreak in New Zealand, affords me an opportunity of bearing my testimony to the sympathy existing here, as throughout Australia, with the troubles of our fellow-countrymen in the aforesaid colony. Queensland has hastened to offer an effective proof of that sympathy by cheerfully contributing towards the augmentation of the forces at the seat of war that proportion of Her Majesty's troops which had been allotted for the defence of this colony.

"The patriotic spirit with which the volunteer movement has been supported by all classes of our community is a further and most valuable testimony to the undoubted loyalty of this portion of the Queen's dominions, and to the determination of our people, as they participate in the glory and prosperity, so also not to shrink from their share in the trials of the mother country.

"I now come to those measures regulating the occupation and alienation of the Crown lands, on which you have bestowed so large a portion of your time and attention, with the full knowledge that the progress of Queensland will mainly depend upon the judicious discharge of the high trust involved in the control and administration of our vast territories.

24 Vict. No. 11. 24 Vict. No. 12. 24 Vict. No. 13. 24 Vict. No. 10. 24 Vict. No. 15. "Having in the first instance adopted such means as were legally and equitably available for the purpose of checking that speculative monopoly of pastoral lands under which wide tracts of country were withheld from profitable occupation, you have thrown open to real settlement those extensive districts upon conditions, and with advantages, such as will not fail to secure a large and immediate accession to the capital and producing power of the colony.

"Again,—That part of your legislation which is, perhaps, of paramount importance to the community at large, by whom the proprietorship and occupation of freehold properties upon favourable terms is so urgently demanded, will also be regarded with satisfaction by those who are interested in promoting a stream of emigration from England. The liberal grants of land to immigrants arriving here without cost to our treasury, the facilities afforded to small capitalists of extending their operations, during the first and more arduous years of their enterprise, by leasing at a nominal rent the land adjacent to that which they may have purchased, the increased opportunities of settlement, by a departure on the agricultural reserves from the system of auction, whereby intending purchasers were often delayed or impeded in the attainment of their object, and the strong inducements offered for the cultivation of cotton, to which this soil and climate are so eminently adapted, these combined advantages will, I doubt not, prove sufficiently attractive to draw to our shores that immigration which we so much need as the best instrument for the development of the rich and varied resources of this favoured country.

24 Vict. No. 14.

"Moreover, by your extension to retired soldiers and seamen of good character of privileges in the acquisition of land similar to those allowed by the Queen's regulations to officers of Her Majesty's army and navy, I am of opinion that a valuable addition will shortly be made to the population and strength of Queensland, while an honourable retreat will be provided among you for a class of men which deserves well of the empire.

"In other matters not comprised within legislative enactments, I have observed with much satisfaction your earnest desire to look beyond the pressing requirements of the moment, and to devote a due proportion of the means under your control to objects less immediately, although not less closely, connected with the welfare of this colony.

"From the reports furnished by the various select committees which have been occupied upon special subjects, an amount of practical information is to be collected which will prove not only of direct advantage to the executive administration here, but which, when made known in England, will be studied with keen interest by the many persons to whom this portion of the island-continent of Australia is an object of anxious attention.

"Again—By inquiries tending to facilitate the future settlement of the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the intercourse of Australia with India and China, by equipping an expedition of discovery in the direction of that system of rivers and tableland which holds forth the promise of the profitable occupation, at no distant day, of our northern districts, by procuring such scientific aid as may be available towards ascertaining the existence of the precious metals within our boundaries, and by making provision for an adequate representation of this colony in the Industrial Exhibition of 1862;—you have made no scanty contribution to the rapidly growing prosperity of Queensland, while adding new conquests to the domains of geography and science.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

"I thank you, in the name of the Queen, for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty. It will be the duty of the Government to exercise a watchful supervision over their expen-

diture, and in so doing to study such economy as may be consistent with an effective fulfilment of your expressed intentions. QUEENSLAND.

"The steady and rapid increase of the revenue is a matter of no slight congratulation. It is most gratifying to observe that the second quarter of this year has produced nearly treble the amount of the first quarter; and I have every reason to hope and believe that this financial progress will continue on an equally satisfactory scale.

"You have devoted above one fourth of the estimated revenue to the construction of roads, bridges, and public offices, to the extension of electric telegraphs, and postal communication, to the improvement of our harbours, and to other works calculated to advance the material prosperity of our people. And it will not, I think, be forgotten in the future annals of this colony that the first Assembly of Queensland was equally careful of the moral and social as of the material wants of the community; that in its first session it voted ample sums for the formation and encouragement of hospitals, libraries, botanical gardens, and schools of art, and that it appropriated for purposes of education alone, a sum larger in proportion to our present numbers, than is devoted to that object in Great Britain itself, larger, probably, than is devoted to it in any other country of the world.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

"The result of your labours fully justifies the hopes expressed in the speech which I addressed to you at the commencement of this session. You have left little to be desired by the warmest friends of Queensland, except that future sessions may maintain the high character which you have already earned for this legislature. I recently laid before you a despatch from the Secretary of State, informing me that the conduct of the inhabitants of this colony on the occasion of the first establishment of their new government, was "highly satisfactory" to the Queen. I am confident that the happy initiation of parliamentary institutions among you will afford additional gratification to Her Majesty. It is my earnest hope that those institutions, now so successfully inaugurated here, may be productive of all those blessings, which, when rightly administered, they cannot fail to confer. This colony has now, so far as human influences extend, its destinies in its own hands. I humbly pray that, by the favour of the Supreme Ruler, its onward career may be characterized by the same spirit of loyalty, moderation, and enlightened patriotism with which it has commenced the exercise of its rights, and the performance of its duties, as a separte and independent province of the British empire."

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT to the Honourable Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Registrar General's Office,
Brisbane, June 10, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the Statistical Register of Queensland for the Year ending the 31st December 1860. The several tables of which it is composed are compiled from official returns, collected and transmitted to my office by the heads of the various Public Departments, and, in many instances, derived from valuable information, obligingly supplied to me by private individuals. I have spared no pains to make this document as comprehensive, and yet as concise, as the variety of subjects alluded to would allow; and I hope that it will be found to contain a tolerably full and correct statement of the highly prosperous Political, Industrial, Social, and Financial position of this Colony, whose short existence only dates from the 10th December 1859.

The Annual Register of New South Wales, in which up to the day of Separation the statistics of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions were included, has been accepted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in lieu of the former annual compilations, known as the Blue Book Returns. Desiring to obtain a like favourable reception for this document, I have been careful that it should contain all the information formerly required in those returns; and, in the forms and arrangements of the tables, and the subjects to which they refer, I have followed, as closely as the circumstances of the colony will permit, the example furnished me by the Registrar General of New South Wales.

I am aware that by adopting this course, and by prefacing with comparative and analytical calculations the tables which are usually considered to form by themselves the official statistics of the colony, and still more by adding explanatory remarks, and by alluding otherwise than in the said tables to the physical peculiarities, existing institutions, and future prospects of Queensland, I lay myself open to the charge of travelling somewhat out of the strict beaten path, sometimes, but I think erroneously, assigned to my office, I trust, however, my exculpation to the undoubted truth of the following quotation:—"Figures, by themselves, unaccompanied by any explanation of the "nature of the subject upon which they bear, and especially without any account of the causes "that may have influenced them, or the circumstances by which they were attended, can lead only "to false conclusions, or to no conclusions at all. Figures are the mere dry bones of statistics, "which require to be systematically arranged and explained, and the principles which they illustrate "pointed out before they can be of real value. In the same way to know merely the population, "productions, or trade of a country or place, at a given time, is of comparatively little value, unless "we possess also the same facts for different periods, in order to compare them, and to know how

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"far, and in what particulars, progress or decline has taken place. It is from comparing similar "facts of the same country for different times, or of different countries at the same time, and noting "the difference of circumstances in each, that the statist arrives at a knowledge of those principles "that are constantly at work in society; and hence to confine his operations to mere figures, or to "a particular time, would be to deprive them of their chief value." I may also, in further support of these opinions, refer to Lord Stanley's opening address before Section F of the British Association, in 1856, in which he most forcibly points out the importance to the Government of statistical facts, and strongly urges ths necessity of establishing a special department of Government charged with the annual publication of statistics relative to our national affairs. I need hardly point out how thoroughly this recommendation has been approved of and acted up to in England, and I therefore hope that you, Sir, will agree with the above opinions, and accept of them as apologies for the digressions I have made in my attempts to increase the value of this Report as an official record of Queensland Statistics.

Constitution.

Executive Council.

The existence of this colony as a separate dependency of the Crown dates from the 10th day of December 1859, that being the day on which its separation from the Colony of New South Wales was proclaimed. A Constitution had previously been conferred on it, and a Governor-in-Chief appointed by Her Majesty, by letters patent, made on the 6th June 1859. His Excellency the Governor is assisted and advised in the administration of the Government by an Executive Council, appointed by himself under the Great Seal of the colony.

Administration of justice.

The Order in Council made by Her Majesty, also on the 6th June 1859, provides for the government of the Colony, and for the administration of justice; with the latter object in view, it is declared, *inter alia*, that all Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, which, at the time when the said Order in Council came into operation, were in force within the said Colony, shall remain and continue to be of the same authority as if the said Order in Council had not been made, except in so far as the same are repealed and varied thereby, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the said Colony, and all Charters, Legal Commissions, Powers and Authorities, and all offices, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, within the said Colony respectively, except so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by or may be inconsistent with the provisions of said Order, shall continue to subsist as if said Order had not been made, unless and until other provisions shall be made, as to any of the matters aforesaid by Act of the Parliament of Queensland.

Civil list.

The said Order in Council further declares, that the sum payable every year to Her Majesty, by way of Civil List, shall not exceed six thousand four hundred pounds, distributed as follows:—

Governor	£2,500*
Private Secretary	300
Colonial Secretary	700
Treasurer	700
Judge	1,000
Public Worship	1,000
Total	£6,400

Legislative Council.

The Parliament of Queensland, called into existence by the above Order in Council, consists of two chambers, a nominated Legislative Council or Upper House, and an elected Legislative Assembly or Lower House. To the former or Upper House, 11 gentlemen were on the 1st of May 1860 nominated by his Excellency Sir W. Denison, Governor-General of New South Wales. These appointments are, according to the said Order in Council of 6th June 1859, only to continue for five years. On the 19th of May his Excellency the Governor of Queensland appointed Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., to be president of the Legislative Council; and on the 23rd of the same month four other gentlemen were appointed members by his Excellency the Governor. These last four gentlemen are, in terms of the said Order in Council, members for life. The total number of Members of the Legislative Council was thus, on the 31st December 1860, fifteen.

Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly or Lower House is elected for five years, unless sooner dissolved by his Excellency the Governor. It consists of 26 members, returned by 16 electorates, containing, according to the Electoral Rolls compiled at the beginning of last year, 4,790 electors. The electorates may be roughly classed as follows:

6	Urban electorates,	containing	2,339	electors, returning	10 members.
7	County „	„	1,502	„ „	11 „
3	Mixed „	„	949	„ „	5 „
Total 16	electorates,	containing	4,790	electors, returning	26 members.

An Act, passed last Session by the Queensland Parliament, 24th Vict., No. 9, entituled "An Act to abolish the Collection of Electoral Lists," will, it is believed, from the greater facilities for enrolment which it affords, be instrumental in largely increasing the number of electors.

The proportion of members to the number of electors in each class is as follows:—

Urban electorates	1 member to 233 electors.
Country „	1 „ 136½ „
Mixed town and country	1 „ 190 „

Qualification.

The only qualification required of a member is, that he be registered on the Electoral Roll as an elector, and an elector's qualification is, that he be a subject of Her Majesty either by birth or naturalization, that he be of the age of 21 years, and that he be, and shall have been

* Increased to 4,000*l.* by Colonial Act, confirmed by the Queen.

for the six immediately preceding months, in possession of an unincumbered freehold estate worth 100*l.*; or that he be, and shall have so been for the six immediately preceding months, the occupier of a house, shop, warehouse, or office of the annual value of 10*l.*; or that he be possessed of a leasehold of the annual value of 10*l.*, held upon a lease that has three years still to run, or that has already run for that time; or that he be the holder of a licence from the Crown to depasture lands; or that he be, and have been for the six immediately preceding months, in the receipt of a salary of 100*l.* per annum; or that he be the occupant of any room or lodging, and do pay, and shall have so paid for the six immediately preceding months, 40*l.* per annum for board and lodging, or 10*l.* per annum for lodging only, Practically, this franchise only excludes new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, such as Chinese, &c., &c., and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community. QUEENSLAND.

I regret that the information afforded by the various returning officers, relating to the different elections which occurred last year, is in some instances not so complete as I could wish. This has arisen, I believe, entirely from the attention of those gentlemen not having been, at the time of each election, drawn to the nature of the information they would be requested to supply at the end of the year, so that when the demand was made but few of them retained at hand the materials necessary to enable them to comply with it; and in two instances the returning officers had left the district. I propose obviating this inconvenience for the future by making application at the time of each election. Elective franchise.

The total number of electors on the roll last year was 4,790. This is in the proportion of 19 to every 100 of the whole estimated population, male and female, at the begining of last year. It may be useful to compare this franchise with that of New South Wales, which possesses the doubtful advantages of manhood suffrage, subject only to a residence of six months.

	Population, 1st Jan. 1860.	No. of Electors, 1st Jan. 1860.	Per-centage.
New South Wales - - -	336,572	69,776	20·73
Queensland - - - -	25,020	4,790	19·41

It follows, therefore, that 1½ per cent. more electors are on the roll in New South Wales than in Queensland; or that, if 397 more individuals were placed on the roll in Queensland, the proportion would be exactly the same. This is but a small number to represent the idle, improvident, and dissolute portion of the inhabitants, and shows most clearly that but very few of the industrious and orderly citizens fail to obtain the present franchise; in other words, that none but the former class, and aliens, are excluded. Franchise.

In those electorates which were contested, and from which returns have been received, 60·07 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes by ballot. The resident and non-resident electors are distinguished in these returns in only twelve instances; in these it appears that, on an average, 10·43 per cent. are non-resident. It must not, however, be understood that they are absentees from the Colony, for the great majority are resident in the Colony, but in a different electorate.

First Session of Parliament.

The first Session of the first Queensland Parliament was opened by his Excellency the Governor on the 22nd May 1860, when the Assembly elected as its first speaker Gilbert Eliott, Esq. Parliament sat until the 4th of August, was then adjourned until the 21st August, and again sat from that time until finally prorogued by his Excellency on the 18th September. During this Session 20 Acts of Parliament were passed, two of which were reserved for Her Majesty's assent Many of these measures are of the greatest importance, and calculated to have a beneficial and lasting effect on the future career of this country, such as the Acts regulating the sale and occupation of the Crown lands, the Acts relating to education and the foundation of primary and grammar schools, and also the Act discontinuing state-aid to religion. The two reserved Acts relate to the salary of his Excellency the Governor, and to a modification of the constitution of the Supreme Court. Two separate Appropriation Acts were also passed during this Session, one providing for the services of the year 1860, and the other for the present year. The sum appropriated for the former was 153,969*l.*, for the latter 203,973*l.*; or 7*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* per head of the population on 31st December 1860. The increase is 50,004*l.*, the principal items of which are as follows Parliament. Appropriation Acts.

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Education - - - -	3,300	10,000	6,700
Department of Lands and Works -	24,216	32,399	8,183
Emigration - - - -	6,995	16,855	9,860
Roads - - - -	11,610	23,442	11,832
Bridges - - - - -	3,550	8,750	5,200
Postal Expenditure - - -	12,413	15,061	2,648
Salaries, and all other Services - -	91,885	97,466	5,581
Total - - -	153,969	203,973	50,004

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Municipalities.

There are but few localities in which the population is yet sufficiently concentrated to enable the inhabitants to form themselves into Corporations. A beginning was, however, made, and an example set, by the two principal towns, Brisbane and Ipswich, which several others have since expressed a desire to follow. It is to be hoped that the extensive and judicious improvements now commencing in the two above-named towns, under the direction of their Municipal Councils, will show the colonists generally the great advantages that may be derived from their adoption, and that at no distant period every district of the Colony will be in a position to take into its own hands the entire control and management of its local affairs, roads, bridges, buildings, streets, &c., &c., to the manifest relief of the Central Government, and to its own great profit and improvement.

Brisbane Municipality.

The Municipality of Brisbane consists of a Mayor and eight Aldermen. The estimated annual value of rateable property within its limits is put down at 47,251*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; on this an annual rate of 1*s.* in the pound was levied, which, including the rates for a portion of the year 1859, realized 2,874*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The Total Revenue for 1860 was - - - - -	£5,062	18	2
The Total Expenditure for 1860 was - - - - -	4,589	3	7
Leaving, therefore, a balance in hand of - - - -	473	14	7

Ipswich Municipality.

The Municipality of Ipswich also consists of a Mayor and eight Aldermen. The rateable property within its limits is valued at an annual value of 25,000*l.* The rate was fixed at 1*s.* in the pound per annum, but of this only a portion was levied.

The Total Revenue for six months of 1860 was - - -	£1,181	19	0
The Total Expenditure „ „ „ - - -	1,791	10	3
Leaving therefore a Balance Debtor of - - -	609	11	3

As even the oldest of these Corporations only came into being during the course of last year, as their revenues are small, and as the streets (if streets they could be called) were handed over to them in the most unformed state, with everything to be done, it is obvious that it was not in their power to do more than to execute a few temporary repairs, and to make preparations for the future; the latter, however, judging from the activity now shown, and the magnitude of the works now going on, seem to have been well made.

Physical.

Area.

The doubt which existed as to the western boundary of the Colony has been removed, and it is fixed at the 141st meridian. The area may, therefore, at a most moderate computation, be roughly put down at 559,000 square miles, or about three times the size of Spain, whilst the area of that portion already occupied is about the same as that of Great Britain and Ireland, *i.e.*, 119,370 square miles.

Climate.

The climate of this territory, so far as known, is decidedly healthy, and in the neighbourhood of the sea coast, where, during the summer months the sea breeze is felt, the heat, although sometimes very great, can seldom be called oppressive, except when rain is either threatening or actually falling. January is the hottest and June the coldest month. At Brisbane last year the temperature in the shade varied 44·3 degrees between the means of the hottest and coldest months, and in the shade the thermometer showed a difference of 67·9 degrees between its highest in summer and lowest in winter. The highest point in the sun to which it rose was 125·8.

A true estimate of this climate will never be arrived at without the establishment of Meteorological Observatories at several distant points both of the sea coast and of the interior, for it is well known that the climate of the comparatively low country between the sea and the ranges is essentially different from that of the high table lands to which those ranges ascend, and that the climate of the low flat country to the west varies from both. The climate of the first, at least of the southern portion of it, is tolerably well shown by the Meteorological Table, from which it appears that the mean annual temperature at Brisbane was last year 68°·25; this is nearly the same as that of Funchal in Madeira; the range of the thermometer is, however, greater. The mean temperature of our own winter was 61°·5, at Funchal it is about 64°·4; in our summer it was 75°, at Funchal it is about 72°·5. On our high lands the range of the thermometer is far greater, for whilst the heat of the day is at least as great, the nights all the year round are much cooler, particularly in winter, when severe frosts are of frequent occurrence. As you advance northward, the heat and moisture appear to increase in proportion to the diminution of the latitude, but the climate retains its healthy character at least as far north as Port Denison, in latitude 20° 1′.

The following tables, compiled from Strzelecki's work on New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, will afford the means of making many interesting comparisons between the climates of various parts of those colonies and of Brisbane:—

PORT ARTHUR, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
Lat. 43° 10′ S. Long. 152° 56′ E.

	°	
SUMMER.		
Maximum of temperature	78·3	
Minimum of „	46·8	
Mean of the season	62·5	
The warmest month, December.		Annual Mean, 57·9
WINTER.		
Maximum of temperature	66·5	
Minimum of do.	38·2	
Mean of the season	53·3	
The coldest month, August.		

PORT JACKSON, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Lat. 33° 51′ S. Long. 151° 13′ E.

	°	
SUMMER.		
Maximum of temperature	81·9	
Minimum of do.	59·0	
Mean of the season	73·9	
The warmest month, November.		Annual Mean, 66·6
WINTER.		
Maximum of temperature	73·3	
Minimum of do.	45·3	
Mean of the season	59·3	
The coldest month, July.		

CIRCULAR HEAD, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
Lat. 40° 40′ S. Long. 145° 20′ E.

	°	
SUMMER.		
Maximum of temperature	75·0	
Minimum of do.	56·2	
Mean of the season	65·6	
The warmest month, January.		Annual Mean, 59·7
WINTER.		
Maximum of temperature	63·4	
Minimum of do.	44·4	
Mean of the season	53·9	
The coldest month, September.		

PORT MACQUARIE, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Lat. 31° 25′ S. Long. 152° 56′ E.

	°	
SUMMER.		
Maximum of temperature	88·3	
Minimum of do.	61·8	
Mean of the season	75·0	
The warmest month, November.		Annual Mean, 68·0
WINTER.		
Maximum of temperature	75·3	
Minimum of do.	46·8	
Mean of the season	61·0	
The coldest month, August.		

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND. Latitude 27° 28′ S. Longitude 153° 0′ E.

	°	
SUMMER.		
Maximum of temperature	88.8	
Minimum of do.	60·1	
Mean of the season	75·0	
The warmest month, January.		Annual Mean, 68·25
WINTER.		
Maximum of temperature	78·1	
Minimum of do.	44·5	
Mean of the season	61·5	
The coldest month, June.		

These calculations are made from the mean maximum shade and mean minimum shade.

From the above tables it appears that from the southern extremity of Tasmania as far north as Port Macquarie, the increase in the mean temperature of the seasons, as well as of the whole year, maintains a certain proportion to the diminution in the latitude. In the mean temperature of the year it seems to be about one degree of heat to one degree of latitude. Between Port Macquarie and Brisbane this rule seems to be departed from. Whether this anomaly be attributable to one year's observations at the latter place not affording a true average, or whether, as I am more inclined to think, it arise from local pecularities of soil and vegetation, remains to be proved; at present it appears that the mean temperature of Brisbane is within a small decimal the same as that of Port Macquarie.

The following table is calculated to remove the widely spread but erroneous idea that Australia, as compared with other parts of the world, is not blessed with its fair share of rain.

	Average Annual Fall.
London	24·55 inches.
Tasmania	41·28 „
New South Wales	48·60 „
Queensland	54·63 „

The quantity of rain seems to increase steadily as we approach the equator.

There is one feature which favourably distinguishes the climate of Brisbane, and I believe the climate of the whole of Queensland from that of the other Australian colonies, and that is the absence of hot winds; the nearest approach to these is a dry parching west wind, sufficiently hot to be disagreeable, but which seldom blows for more than a few hours in the morning, and that very rarely, and which seems to have lost the peculiar properties of the hot winds to the south, so destructive to vegetation. If I am rightly informed it is a curious fact that in Melbourne where the hot winds are most powerful they invariably blow from the north, in Sydney where they are not quite so strong they blow always from the north-west, and in Brisbane the nearest approach to them always comes from the west. The intersection of those lines would seem to point out the birthplace of these destructive tempests.

QUEENSLAND.

Social.

Population.

On the 31st December 1859 the white population was estimated at 25,020, and on the same day 1860 at 28,056, the estimated increase during the year being 3,036, or 12·13 per cent. The proportion of this increase arising from the excess of births over deaths was 758, or 3·03 per cent., a very large per-centage; in England the increase arising from the same cause is about 1·11 per cent. Immigration from Europe, paid for or partly paid for by Government, contributed an increase of 479 souls, or 1·91 per cent., and the excess of arrivals over departures from the neighbouring colonies supplied the balance of 1,799 persons, or 7·19 per cent.

Since I had the honour of addressing to you my first annual Report, dated the 13th February 1861, Containing the above estimate of the population, a census has been taken. The compilation is not yet completed, but sufficient advance has been made to show that the above estimate was so close an approximation to the truth as not to render any alteration of the tables founded on it necessary. If it erred at all it was on the right side, by making the population appear rather less than it really was. 29,000 would have been, perhaps, nearer the truth.

Aboriginal population.

I can hardly with propriety close this section without some allusion to the aboriginal population of the Colony, whose numbers are variously but very vaguely stated at from 10 to 15,000. These unfortunate beings are divided into numerous tribes, hostile to each othr, and speaking different dialects, but all evincing a deeply-rooted aversion to a permanent residence or to any regular occupation. They are by no means deficient in intelligence, and are possessed, like most savages, with extraordinary acuteness of the perceptive organs. Their stature increases as we approach the equator, and many of the men are endued with great physical strength. The tribes that live in the settled districts are annually supplied with blankets and other articles of clothing at the expense of the Colonial Government, and in the neighbourhood of the towns or large stations they earn rations or small sums of money (the value of which they perfectly understand), by doing odd jobs, such as cutting wood, drawing water, running errands, &c., &c.

Immigration.

Immigration.

The returns from which the annexed tables relating to immigration are compiled vary slightly from former ones furnished to me. It now seems that the total European immigration was 479, not 463, consisting of those whose passages were paid in full by Government, numbering - 238
and those who paid a portion themselves, the balance being paid by Government - - 241

Total - - - - - - - 479

The total expenditure on account of this department was 6,840*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; the share of this sum expended in Brisbane being 1,774*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* If from this be deducted the sum of 939*l.* 5*s.* paid for the passages from Sydney of a certain number of the above assisted immigrants, and for gratuities paid to the officers of the emigrant ships, it leaves 834*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* to be divided among the remaining immigrants, or at the rate of 2*l.* 16*s.* per head for salaries of department and contingencies at Brisbane. The only emigrant ship which arrived last year was chartered at 17*l.* 17*s.* per head per statute adult. The cost of the assisted emigrants, *viâ* Sydney, except their passages from Sydney to Brisbane, has been paid by the New South Wales Government, and forms an item in the open account between the two Colonies.

On the 1st February 1860 his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, caused "Regulations for facilitating immigration from the continent of Europe of relations and "friends of persons naturalized in Queensland" to be published in the Government Gazette. By means of these any naturalized foreigner may, by the deposit of a trifling sum of money, succeed in getting brought out to this country any friend or relative he desires. These regulations extend to all naturalized foreigners the same facilities that were granted to our own countrymen, and are almost a verbatim copy of the Immigration Remittance Regulations issued by his Excellency the Governor-General of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, dated 10th August 1857.

The sums required to be deposited are as follows:—

For each immigrant between 1 and 12 years of age							-	£2
Do.	do.	do.	12 and 40	do.	-	-	-	£4
Do.	do.	do.	40 and 50	do.	-	-	-	£8

But single women above 35, and single men above 40 years of age, and persons whose husbands or wives are resident in the Colony, will not be deemed eligible under these regulations, unless upon payment of a deposit of 12*l.* each; and the persons eligible are mechanics of every description, domestic servants, and all persons of the labouring class of sound mental and bodily health and of good moral character. The amount of deposits received last year under the regulations of the 10th August 1857 was 2,555*l.* 16*s.* Immigrants who pay their own passages will receive on their arrival a land order for 18*l.*, and after a residence of two years in the Colony a further land order for 12*l.* This great inducement to immigration is given by the 20th clause of an Act of the Parliament of Queensland, 24th Vict., No. 15., passed last session.

Education.

Education.

On 7th September 1860, all existing primary schools at that period receiving pecuniary assistance from Government were, by Act of Parliament, 24 Vict. No. 6., divided into two classes, called vested and non-vested; the former, or vested schools, were at once placed under the control and

management of a Board appointed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council entitled the Board of General Education. The previously existing National Board of Education was dissolved, and all their school-houses, lands, &c., &c., were vested in the new body, which from the day of its creation took into its own hands the entire direction of those schools which had previously been managed by the National Board. The second class of schools, called non-vested, are those still permitted to remain more immediately under the supervision of the clergy of the several denominations, and whose buildings and lands are not vested in the Board of General Education, but which, in order to entitle themselves, after the expiration of the year 1860, to receive a share of the money voted by Parliament for educational purposes, are required and are content to conform during school hours to the rules and bye-laws promulgated by the Board of General Education for the management of their schools, and during those hours to fulfil all the requirements of that body. The numbers of the two above classes of schools, expenditure, and average daily number of scholars are as follows :—

Vested and non-vested schools.

	No. of Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Government Expenditure.	Average per Head.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
National, now called vested - - - -	3	306	2,479 16 8	8 2 0¾
Denominational, now called non-vested - -	11	757	819 3 0	1 1 7½

The first year of a new system is always an expensive one, and it may be considered certain that the average cost per head of scholars attending the vested schools will be considerably reduced during the current and future years.

With the exception of Sunday and private day schools of an elementary character, there was, as far as I can learn, no private boys' school and only one girls' school in the Colony; nor have any steps yet been taken to establish grammar schools under the provisions of the Act for that purpose passed last session.

This dearth of private schools for scholars of a rather more advanced condition must not be presumed to evince any disregard for the education of their children by the middle or upper classes; it arises entirely from our recent connexion with New South Wales, and from the superior advantages necessarily offered by the numerous educational establishments of Sydney, our former capital. It will probably take some time to break the connexion thus formed.

There were in the Colony 21 Sunday schools under the immediate management of clergymen of various denominations.

Sunday schools.

	Average Attendance.			No. of Schools.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Church of England - - -	176	229	405	8
Roman Catholics - - - -	134	181	315	3
Presbyterian - - - -	41	43	84	2
Wesleyan - - - - -	140	135	275	5
Baptist - - - - -	80	70	150	2
Independent - - - -	24	26	50	1
Total - -	595	684	1,279	21

There were also 27 elementary day schools for the instruction of young children of both sexes; the total number of scholars is stated at 827. The census now being compiled will throw much light on the state of education of the people. Until that be completed very little reliable information can be obtained. The marriage registers afford a little, by showing the proportion of persons married during the year who did not, and it is therefore to be presumed could not, sign their names; the proportion seems to be 21·97 per cent., or rather above one-fifth who could not write.

Crime.

The Supreme Court of Queensland, presided over by one judge, holds at Brisbane four Criminal Sessions in the year, at Ipswich also four, and at the towns of Toowoomba and Maryborough, each two. The number of criminals tried, their offences, and the proportion who were acquitted are elsewhere detailed.

Supreme Court.

The statistics on the above important subject are highly satisfactory, for they show that although the population increased last year 12·13 per cent., the number of persons tried before the Supreme Court was considerably less that in 1859. The actual numbers were—

	Tried.	Acquitted.	Guilty.
1859 - - - - -	57	22	35
1860 - - - - -	41	11	30

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The number tried in 1860 was therefore 28·07 per cent. less than in 1859, and in proportion to the population on the last day of each year the difference would be still greater.

In 1859 the centesimal proportion to the population was - - -	23
In 1860 it was only - - - - - - - - - - -	14

A diminution of nearly one half.

Of the thirty found guilty during the year, twelve were convicted of offences against person, and eighteen for offences against property, and but one suffered the extreme penalty of the law for murder.

Inferior Courts.

Leaving the Supreme Court, and referring to the returns received from the various Courts of Petty Sessions, whose proceedings show, perhaps more correctly than the above, the moral condition of the people, it appears that, excluding drunkards and those dealt with for offences against the Masters' and Servants' Act, 694 were taken into custody for minor offences against person or property, and that of this number 391, or 56·34 per cent., were convicted and punished summarily by the various benches.

Drunkards.

The number of drunkards taken into custody was 715, and of this number 565, or 79·02 per cent. were found guilty, and punished by fine or otherwise.

I regret that the returns from which the above calculations are made are not so correct as they might be, and must not be absolutely depended upon, the general results cannot however vary much from the truth. In examining them it must also be born in mind that in the list of offenders against property, and more especially in the list of drunkards, the same individual will figure many times during the year, and that, therefore, although the number of offences remains the same, the number of offenders is in reality far less than appears to be the case. The number of offences of all kinds tried by the Courts of Petty Sessions is about 3·5 per cent. of the total population on 31st December, but there is little doubt that the real number of offenders is less than 3 per cent. of the population.

The criminal statistics of England and Wales show that about one out of every forty-five individuals of the whole population is taken into custody during the year. In the "Statistical Register" of New South Wales, for the year 1859, it is stated that one out of every eighteen, or nearly three times the English proportion, "are laid hold of, shut up in a cell, imprisoned, or fined." In this Colony, so far as one year's return justifies an opinion, it appears that one in thirty-three is taken into custody; it therefore approaches much more nearly than does New South Wales to the proportion of crime and drunkenness existing in England and Wales. As far as the imperfect returns showing the education of persons taken into custody supply information, it seems that 30·08 per cent. could neither read or write, that 15·73 per cent. could read but not write, and that therefore 54·19 per cent. could both read and write.

Industrial.

Mills and manufactories.

Under these heads there is little or nothing to allude to. Both capital and labour are far too valuable to be employed with advantage or profit in manufactories or other undertakings, exposed to the active and infallibly destructive competition of older communities possessed of both in superabundance. The returns, therefore, as might be expected, only show the existence of a few steam saw-mills and flour-mills, soap and candle manufactories, and boiling-down establishments.

Mines.

The same may be said of mining, to which little attention has yet been paid, beyond sinking a few shafts into one or two of the most accessible coal seams, for the supply, principally, of steam boats plying on the river Brisbane. The Colony is, however, well known to be possessed of great mineral wealth. Coal is abundant near the surface, and in many instances close to water carriage. Rich iron and copper ores also exist; and in spite of the sudden failure of the Gold Fields near the town of Rockhampton, those persons best acquainted with the geological formation of the country are confident in their belief that rich deposits of gold will still he found.

Agricultural.

Agriculture.

The important tables under this head are made up to the 1st April 1861, advantage having been taken of the collection of the census on the 8th April to have the Agricultural Returns collected by the Census Collectors. By this means it is believed that greater care and correctness have been attained than it has been found possible to arrive at when the police acted as Collectors. As this opportunity can only occur once in five years, it is very desirable that some more efficient means of obtaining this valuable information should be adopted during the intervening years, for trusting it to the Police, unless some special instructions be issued by Government, is useless.

As yet, Agriculture has made little progress, the high rate of wages, uncertainty of getting labour when required, and the difficulty of conveying produce to market, over roads always bad, and often impassable, have hitherto made it more economical to import almost all kinds of agricultural produce than to grow them. Sufficient has, however, been done to show, that while the high table-lands of the interior are well adapted to the growth of cereals and other vegetable productions of the temperate zones, the low lands lying near the sea and along the banks of the eastern rivers are capable of producing the most valuable productions and luscious fruits of the torrid zone, viz., cotton, sugar, coffee, arrowroot, the pineapple, bananas, mango, &c., &c. The quantity of land under cultivation on the 1st April 1861 was 3,353A. 1R.; the whole quantity of land, exclusive of town lots for building alienated from the Crown by grant, is 102,031A. 3R. 2½P.; thus only 3·28 per cent of the country land held in fee is cultivated. The total quantity of land, including town lots, sold by the Crown last year, is 23,587A. 1R. 21P., and it realized at auction the sum of 37,978*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* per acre.

Pastoral.

Live stock.

Live stock and its products, such as tallow, wool, hides, and horns, are the main, and, at present it may be said, the only productive interest of the Colony. On our pastoral prosperity depends almost entirely our revenue and our trade, and to it we are indebted for our wealth, and for our great and rapidly increasing powers of consumption of British manufactures. The direct revenue derived from this source in the shape of rents of runs, and of assessment of live stock, was 55,523*l.* 2*s.*, or 41·88 per cent. of the total Revenue, "exclusive of receipts arising from sale of and deposits on Crown Lands." In addition to this direct payment made to the Revenue, the persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, or those immediately dependent on them, consume at least two-thirds of the annual Imports, and thus indirectly pay that proportion of the total Revenue derived from Customs Import Duties, viz., 39,251*l.* 5*s.* 0⅔*d.* Adding together their direct and indirect payments, they may safely be said to contribute 94,774*l.* 7*s.*, or 71·49 per cent. of the Revenue, exclusive of that derived from the sale of Crown lands. If we next turn to the table of exports, we there see wool, tallow, hides, horns, &c., &c., valued at 489,638*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and forming 93·53 of the whole exports of the Colony; the importance, therefore, of the pastoral interest, can hardly be over estimated.

The Returns collected on the 1st April show the number of live Stock to be as follows, viz. :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1st April 1861 - -	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147

And the following Tables show the mortgages on stock and liens on wool effected in 1860 to be as follows :—

Mortgages of live stock.

MORTGAGES ON STOCK.

No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount secured.
140	1,121,519	89,213	2,968	£748,973 6 6

Liens on wool.

LIENS ON WOOL.

No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount secured.
43	571,862	£107,961

The total amount secured on wool and live stock is 856,934*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, the annual rate of interest may be estimated at 12 per cent. per annum, and will therefore amount in round numbers to £103,000; but as the registration of encumbrances on live stock only commenced in Queensland last year, the above Returns do not embrace the mortgages or liens on wool entered into before that period, and do not therefore show the actual amount of money borrowed, or its security.

In future years it may be interesting to compare the annual value of exports, the produce of our flocks and herds, with the annual amount payable as interest to mortgagees of live stock.

The Customs' Returns of wool, tallow, hides, &c., the produce of the above live stock, exported during the year 1860, are as follows :—

		Value.	Average Value.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Wool - - - - -	5,007,167 lbs.	444,188 9 3	0 0 21·29 per lb.
Sheepskins - - - -	705 bundles	3,737 13 0	5 6 0 per bundle.
Tallow - - - - -	640 tons	25,628 0 0	40 0 10½ per ton.
Hides - - - - -	18,976	10,277 1 0	0 10 10 per hide.
Beef - - - - -	961 tierces	4,273 0 0	4 8 11 per tierce.
Horns, hoofs, calfskins, tongues, &c.	- - -	962 15 0	
		489,066 18 3	

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Sheep contributed, therefore, produce valued at 447,926*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, or 2*s.* 7*d.* per head; cattle contributed, produce valued at 41,140*l.* 16*s.*, or 1*s.* 10¾*d.* per head.

Trade and Commerce.

Imports and exports.

These Returns require some explanation, for at the first glance a very erroneous idea would be formed of our commerce with Great Britain. Owing to our recent position as a dependency of New South Wales, our mercantile transactions still continue to be, to a great extent, centred in Sydney; a large portion of our flocks and herds are mortgaged to Sydney merchants; to them is, therefore, consigned the great bulk of our exports, and from them is received in return nearly the whole of our imports. A connexion of this kind cannot be severed at once, and so long as it exists our direct commerce with great Britain must be very small. New South Wales will not only make a large profit out of the produce of our flocks and herds, but will also get the credit of being larger consumers of British manufactures than is true, and we, on the contrary, must remain liable to misrepresentation. A more serious evil arises, however, from this state of things, and that is, the position in which it places the producers of our staple exports, who are thereby rendered dependent upon the solvency of New South Wales merchants and commissionagents. This, to say the least of it, is not satisfactory. To arrive at a true appreciation of our trade with Great Britain, it is necessary to add to the small amount of our direct imports from that country at least nine-tenths of our imports from New South Wales; this will put in its right light our power of consuming British manufactures.

The value of our direct imports from Great Britain is - - -	£56,730
The value of 9-10ths of our imports from New South Wales is - - -	612,774
Assumed total value of our imports from Great Britain for 1860 -	£669,504

Our exports, which in like manner appear as made to New South Wales, are in truth made indirectly to Great Britain. Their value last year was 522,975*l.*

These sums, when compared with our small population, estimated on the 31st December 1860 at 28,056, are most unusually large.

I regret much that I have access to no reliable records of our commerce in former years; I am therefore unable to compare the year 1860 with any preceding it, or to show the large increase that must have taken place since separation. I have, however, endeavoured to supply the deficiency to some extent by the following compilations, the result of which, as regards Queensland, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to every person interested in her prosperity.

	Population. 31st December 1859.	Imports from United Kingdom 1859.	Amount per head.	Remarks.
			£	
N. S. Wales - -	336,572	3,592,775	10·67	3,636,505*l.* is the total imports, from which I have deducted exports to Queensland, 43,730*l.*
Victoria - - -	530,262	9,176,528	17·30	
British North American Colonies - -	3,000,000	3,159,055	1·15	
Mauritius - - -	266,000	601,399	2·66	
West Indies - -	850,000	1,791,931	2·11	
Western Australia -	14,837	27,193	1·83	The returns do not specify where the imports are from, the total from all parts is therefore given.
Cape Colony - -	269,000	1,818,080	6·75	If the calculation was made on the white population alone, it would rise to above 10*l.* per head.
	31 Dec. 1860	1860.		
Queensland - -	28,056	669,504	23·86	

The above figures may, as far as the Australian Colonies are concerned, be relied on; the information relating to the other Colonies, not being obtained direct from official documents, cannot be vouched for, although I believe it to be correct.

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Our total imports in 1860 were valued at 742,023*l.*, or 26·44 per head; our total exports for the same period were valued at 523,476*l.*, or 18·66 per head; and they were divided as follows between the four shipping ports:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Brisbane	587,034	350,184
Maryborough	71,456	107,296
Rockhampton	72,384	56,593
Port Curtis	11,149	9,403
Total	742,023	523,476

It is a mistake to suppose these figures show a balance of trade against the Colony. The difference between the two sums arises from the exports being valued before they have paid freight, shipping charges, merchants' commissions, profit, &c., and the imports being valued after all these charges, profit, &c. have been added to the cost price.

To understand this statement thoroughly, it is necessary to look upon money as merchandise, and to bear in mind that, as merchants always seek to make a profit in all their transactions, they will, to the best of their abilities, select such articles, as remittances, as are likely to return them the greatest profit. Unless, therefore, money be in that position, it will not be remitted. It must also be admitted, as a general rule, that merchants always do make profits, and that an occasional loss is the exception, and in no way affects the general argument. Also, that one merchant's gain is by no means necessarily, or even usually, another merchant's loss; and the result will be, as indeed is found to be the case all over the world, that the country which is driving a profitable trade with its neighbours, and in which, as a consequence, wealth and capital are increasing, will always seem to export less than it imports. Facts bear out this statement, and if an excess of exports over imports were a loss, it would be a difficult matter to say from what fund the annual aggregate amount of national losses could be made good.

To return to the trade of Queensland. Another cause has tended to throw it into the hands of the Sydney merchants; a cause removable indeed, but which the Government of New South Wales cared not to remove so long as Queensland remained her dependency. I allude to the absence of a safe commodious harbour for sea-going ships of large tonnage, and to the forced necessity of an intermediate shipment of our exports intended for the English market. The three principal shipping ports of Queensland are situated on three rivers, each of which, it is confidently believed, may, by the labours of a moderately powerful steam dredge, be rendered accessible to ships drawing twenty feet of water; and even should this prove not to be the case, the long line of sea coast offers several natural harbours with every convenience that ships require, though these, from the absence of roads, are at present unavailable for shipping purposes.

That no attempt should ever have been made either to clear the rivers, or, in failure of that scheme, to open communication between the pastoral country and some of the natural harbours, north of the 29th parallel, is perhaps hardly to be regretted, as a more liberal policy on the part of New South Wales would, in all probability, have indefinitely deferred the creation of the Colony of Queensland.

Revenue and expenditure.

The solution of the first problem, *i. e.* the possibility of clearing the rivers, will not long remain doubtful, a steam dredge being in course of construction for the purpose.

The principal items of imports into Queensland, during the last year, may be grouped together as follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Wearing apparel and haberdashery, including boots and shoes	198,569	0	0	or	7	1	6½	per head.
Groceries, including tea, sugar, coffee, &c., &c.,	106,217	10	7	or	3	15	8¾	do.
Flour, wheat, corn, barley, biscuit, rice, &c.	103,034	0	5	or	3	13	5¼	do.
Fluids, including spirits, wine, cordials, and beer	67,168	0	0	or	2	7	10½	do.
Ironmongery and hardware	60,770	14	4	or	2	3	3½	do.
Tobacco, in all shapes	17,727	1	5	or	0	12	7¾	do.

The principal items of export are as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Wool	5,007,167 lbs.	of the value of	444,188	9	3
Tallow	640 tons	do. do.	25,628	0	0
Hides	18,276	do. do.	10,227	1	0
Salt beef	911 tierces	do do.	4,073	0	0
Sheepskins	705 bundles	do. do.	3,737	13	0
Timber	388,181 feet	do. do.	2,442	0	0
Fruit	1,796 packages	do. do.	2,251	12	0

Financial.

Although no comparison can be drawn between the accounts current of receipts and disbursements for the years 1859 and 1860, inasmuch as the former only embraces one month, I have nevertheless included it among the tables relating to this subject, if it be only for the purpose of showing our financial operations from the first, and also how the account for the year 1860 commenced with a debt of 2,213*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

The financial transactions for 1860 must be considered very satisfactory. The ordinary Revenue

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has been more than sufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure, the former being	£178,589	8	5
and the latter being - - - - - - - - -	161,503	5	3
leaving a balance credit of - - - - - -	17,086	3	2
After paying off the debt incurred in 1859 - - - -	2,213	12	11
there still remains a balance credit of - - - -	£14,872	10	3

In addition, however, to the ordinary expenditure of the Colony, a further sum of 18,600*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* was laid out during the year in furtherance of public works of a durable and lasting nature. As this expenditure can by no means be considered as forming a part of the ordinary expenditure of the year, it is proposed to raise it by loan, and that its repayment be spread over several years. The expenses of Government in a country of vast extent, and in which, even within what are called the proclaimed districts, there is hardly an average of one white inhabitant to every fifty square miles, must of necessity be heavy in proportion to the population. Bearing in mind, moreover, that the first year of self-government may be presumed to be an expensive one, and that the New South Wales Government took good care that Queensland should commence her career without one shilling in her chest, it must be admitted to be a singular proof of prosperity and good government, that this Colony should from the first have been in a position to provide liberally for the ordinary services of the year, not only without incurring debt, but with a sum on hand to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

The statement of Revenue and Expenditure is so clear as to require no comment. The absence of statistical records takes away from me the power of showing by comparison with other of Her Majesty's colonial dominions, the prosperity with which Queensland has been blest during the past year. The following tables are little more than a record of things as they were on 31st December 1860, but they show unmistakeably that we are possessed of all the elements of national wealth and greatness, and that, assisted by a wise and judicious legislation, our rich natural resources have been so developed as even in one year to evince, in proportion to our population, a larger power of consumption of British manufactures than that, I believe, of any other of Her Majesty's colonial dominions; a revenue more than equal to all the ordinary requirements of Government; and a population small, but rapidly increasing in numbers and wealth.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to the valuable services of the Deputy Registrar, who has been my sole assistant in the compilation of the following tables, and to whose assiduity it is largely owing that I have been able to prepare this register for publication at this comparatively early period of the year.

I have, &c.,
F. O. DARVALL,
Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

VICTORIA.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B. to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 97.)

Government Offices, Melbourne,
November 22, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

IN forwarding the statistical returns composing the annual "Blue Book" of this colony for 1860, I purpose limiting my remarks to the state of affairs in that year only, as compared with its immediate predecessor; so much having been published on Victorian statistics generally by Mr. Archer, the Registrar General, in his "Notes on the Progress of Victoria, 1835–60," and more recently still in his essay prefatory to the catalogue of the collection about to be sent home to the Exhibition of 1862, that it seems superfluous to enter here at any length on the subject.

The "Civil Establishment" placed first in order, not having then undergone the searching scrutiny to which it has been since subjected, needs no comment.

The "Population Returns" are by no means of a satisfactory character for a new country like this, where progress must depend on a constant influx of immigrants to develop its resources; for although an aggregate increase of 18,000 souls is shown, as against 26,000 in the previous twelve months, 10,802 being by excess of births over deaths, and 7,378 by the balance of immigration over emigration, the latter calculation includes arrivals and departures by "sea" alone, whilst thousands crossed the Murray into New South Wales for the Snowy River rush; a fact too surely confirmed by the census taken on the 7th April last, which gives a total population of but 540,322 at that date, in lieu of 548,412 as here estimated for the 31st December previous.

Nor do the vital statistics of 1860 compare favourably; for though the births are about 800 more than in 1859, the deaths are in the alarming proportion of 12,061 to 9,469! The number of marriages, moreover, declined from 4,769 to 4,351.

In other respects there seems little indication in these returns of deterioration in the condition of the people.

The postage revenue again advanced by several thousand pounds, and the number of letters and newspapers received or despatched now exceeds ten millions.

The list of churches and chapels pertaining to the several religious bodies is longer than ever, probably in some degree from the pains taken to render it more complete; whilst, notwithstanding the still unsettled position of the education question, the number of schools and of scholars will be found materially augmented.

With respect to crime, but three executions took place, as compared with six; and the number of convictions diminished from 582 to 416—almost exclusively, too, under the head of "Felonies."

The returns of gaols and prisoners, further on, show likewise a reduced number in confinement, especially at the chief penal establishment at Pentridge, where, with improved accommodation, Mr. Champ, the Inspector-General, continues to carry out a more efficient system of discipline than formerly.

In further elucidation of this subject I enclose a parliamentary return of "prisoners taken into custody," which contains much interesting information, though it refers only to 1859.

There were 60 cases of suicide in the year, as against 57.

Hospitals, benevolent asylums, and orphanages continue to spring up in every district, and their vital statistics are given in minute detail. For the first time too a statement of the numbers and locations of the aboriginal population is put forth on the authority of the newly-established board for protection of the aborigines.

The grand principle of local self-government makes steady progress,—district road boards, and the amount of funds at their disposal, being both augmented and several new municipalities added to the list.

The savings banks returns only apply to half the year, but they show a satisfactory increase of deposits. The returns of railway traffic now first given possess much interest, especially those connected with the Government lines, in which so large an amount of British capital is being invested. So far as can be judged from the short sections opened, the receipts promise well for the eventual success of the undertaking.

Manufactories of implements and machinery, foundries, saw mills, breweries, tanneries, &c., are spreading gradually, but as yet employ a very small portion (under 5,000) of the population.

Steam engines on the gold fields increased from 503 to 711, of 10,782 horse-power, whilst horse puddling machines very materially decreased. More than half the engines, however, are employed for quartz crushing.

Flour mills were scarcely so numerous, but a larger number of them were driven by steam, and no doubt were far more powerful.

Agriculture, the statistics of which I may as well here allude to, though they come near the end, still continues to make rapid progress, the area under tillage being again augmented by sixty thousand acres, whilst every description of crop (save barley) shows an increase, that of wheat rising from 2,296,157 bushels to 3,459,913, which would give over six bushels for every head of the population.

The number of live stock seems to have been nearly stationary, which is to some extent explained by the increased quantities slaughtered for consumption.

The state of commercial affairs during 1860 will, I fear, hardly be found so favourable. The number of insolvencies, which had greatly increased during the last quarter of 1859, from the afterclap, as it were, of the European crisis, continued to advance till they more than doubled those of 1858.

Nor was it the mercantile interest alone that felt straitened, for the statement as to mortgages on land and preferable liens on wool and live stock shows increased indebtedness to a serious extent. The circulation of the banks was, as a further consequence of such advances, restricted.

The course of trade as evidenced in these Tables would scarcely, indeed, seem to warrant so great a disturbance. It is true that the value both of imports and exports declined, but the former only from 15,622,000*l.* to 15,093,000*l.*, the latter from 13,867,000*l.* to 12,962,000*l.*; but the balance in excess under the first head in both years is to some degree accounted for by the large importation of railway plant purchased by the loan, whilst the decrease in the latter is not nearly so great as might have been anticipated from the falling off in the yield of gold (598,000*l.*), coupled with the reduced shipments of specie (738,000*l.*), proving that other classes of producers contributed more than usual.

VICTORIA.

That the continued decline in the gold export is, however, beginning to exercise a deleterious influence on the commerce of the colony is clear from the receipts at the custom house, which slowly decline in a similar proportion; and though the deficit has been met by the strict economy lately practised in the public establishments, it seems obvious that new sources of taxation must be sooner or later resorted to, unless the progress of the colony in other respects becomes more striking than I regret to say it was in the year referred to.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) HENRY BARKLY.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 15.

Extracts from Enclosures in No. 15.

POPULATION.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of the Colony of Victoria during the Year ending 31st December 1860, and the Total Population on the latter date.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration by Sea - -	19,566		9,471		29,037	
Increase by Births - - - - -	11,845		11,018		22,863	
Total Increase - - -		31,411		20,489	—	51,900
Decrease by Departures by Sea - -	17,220		4,469		21,689	
Decrease by Deaths - - - -	7,134		4,927		12,061	
Total Decrease - -		24,354		9,396	—	33,750
Net Increase during the Year - -		7,057		11,093	—	18,150
Population on 31st December 1859 -		335,708		194,554	—	530,262
Population on 31st December 1860		342,765		205,647	—	548,412

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

RETURN of the Number of Immigrants introduced into the Colony at the Public Expense during the Year 1860.

12 Years and upwards:		
Males - - - -	127	
Females - - - - -	1,492	
1 Year and under 12 Years;		
Males - - - - -	37	
Females - - - - -	45	
Under 1 Year;		
Males - - - - -	21	
Females - - - - -	14	
Total;		
Males - - - - - -		185
Females - - - - - - - -		1,551
		1,736

Note.—Compiled from a Return furnished by the Immigration Office.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

UNASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

RETURN classifying the Unassisted Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the Year 1860.

PLACE OF DEPARTURE.

The United Kingdom.						New South Wales.						South and Western Australia.						Tasmania.						New Zealand and South Seas.						Foreign Ports.					
Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.
6,946	2,967	790	30	140	161	3,539	867	144	160	5	4	3,258	1,123	308	267	24	20	2,351	963	205	177	22	9	329	100	33	30	10	5	1,214	255	55	70	8	12

GENERAL TOTAL.						TOTAL SOULS.
Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17,637	6,275	1,535	1,434	209	211	27,301

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

EMIGRATION.

RETURN classifying the Emigrants who departed from the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the Year 1860.

PLACE OF DESTINATION.

The United Kingdom.						New South Wales.						South and Western Australia.						Tasmania.						New Zealand and South Seas.						Foreign Ports.					
Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,733	1,051	373	331	140	99	4,523	922	196	215	42	11	1,718	343	79	80	4	5	1,488	732	131	134	17	14	906	285	111	103	20	13	3,709	96	27	29	3	6

GENERAL TOTAL.						TOTAL SOULS.
Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
16,077	3,429	917	892	226	148	21,689

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

VICTORIA.

SUMMARY OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons who arrived in and departed from the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the Year 1860.

	Adults.		Children (1 to 12 Years.)		Infants.		Total.		Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Arrivals -	17,764	7,767	1,572	1,479	230	225	19,566	9,471	29,037
Departures -	16,077	3,429	917	892	226	148	17,220	4,469	21,689
Excess of Arrivals over Departures.	1,687	4,338	655	587	4	77	2,346	5,002	7,348

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

SUMMARY of the POPULATION on the GOLD FIELDS on 31st DECEMBER 1860.

Mining District.	Other than Chinese.				Chinese.				Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ballaarat - -	31,125	11,025	15,515	57,665	5,748	—	4	5,752	36,873	11,025	15,519	63,417
Castlemaine -	13,973	5,510	4,924	24,407	6,182	1	—	6,183	20,155	5,511	4,924	30,590
Maryborough -	39,643	8,289	13,238	61,170	3,364	—	—	3,364	43,007	8,289	13,238	64,534
Ararat - -	7,550	2,210	2,400	12,160	1,400	—	—	1,400	8,950	2,210	2,400	13,560
Sandhurst - -	13,720	4,080	4,820	22,620	2,740	—	—	2,740	16,460	4,080	4,820	25,360
Beechworth -	13,504	4,250	4,315	22,069	5,447	—	—	5,447	18,951	4,250	4,315	27,516
Total - -	119,515	35,364	45,212	200,091	24,881	1	4	24,886	144,396	35,365	45,216	224,977

Mining Department,
Melbourne, 8th May 1861.

R. BROUGH SMYTH, Secretary for Mines.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of BIRTHS and DEATHS registered during the Year 1860, showing the Number of Males and Females registered during the year.

Births:	
Males - - - - -	11,845
Females - - - - -	11,018
Total - - - - - - -	22,863
Deaths:	
Males - - - -	1,134
Females - - - - -	4,927
Total - - - - - - -	12,061

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne.

MARRIAGES.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MARRIAGES celebrated during the Year 1860 by the Clergy and by lay Registrars.

Performed by the Clergy - - - - - - -	4,223
Performed by the Registrars - - - - -	128
Total - - - - - - -	4,351

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

POSTAGE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of SHIP and INLAND LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS passed through the various Post Offices in the Colony of VICTORIA during the Year 1860.

Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters passed through the Post Office.		Number of Newspapers passed through the Post Office.		Total.		Income.	Expenditure.
	Inland.	Ship.	Inland.	Ship.	Letters.	Newspapers.		
311	6,001,014	2,115,288	3,915,137	1,767,886	8,116,302	5,683,023	£ s. d. *120,472 12 5	£ s. d. 133,064 11 3

* Included in the above income are stamps to the amount of £10,168 8*s.* 9*d.*, that have been supplied to the Government Departments, and for which cash has not been received.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of INLAND LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS posted in the Colony of VICTORIA, also the Number of Ship Letters despatched and received during the Year 1860.

Inland Letters Posted.	Ship Letters.		Inland Newspapers Posted.	Ship Newspapers.		Total.	
						Letters.	Newspapers.
4,024,753	Despatched -	941,139	1,890,534	Despatched -	835,399	6,285,313	3,856,640
	Received -	1,319,421		Received -	1,130,707		
	Total -	2,260,560		Total -	1,966,106		

NOTE.—In previous years the Number of Letters passing through the various Offices in Victoria has been given; it has been thought desirable this year to add a Return of the Number of Letters circulated in and despatched from the Colony, as showing more clearly the correspondence of the country.

General Post Office, Melbourne,
31st May 1861.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Secretary.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLHOUSES, and PRIVATE DWELLINGS used for Public Worship in the Colony of Victoria on the 31st December 1860.

DENOMINATION.	Number Churches, Chapels, Schoolhouses, and Private Dwellings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schoolhouses.	Private Dwellings and Public Buildings.	Number of Persons they are estimated to contain.
Church of England - -	190	56	2	99	33	30,619
Roman Catholic Church* -	119	12	23	63	21	27,486
Presbyterian Church of Victoria -	113	23	4	29	57	11,300
Free Presbyterian Church -	13	7	—	6	—	4,200
United Presbyterian Church -	5	5	—	—	—	2,050
Free Church of England -	1	1	—	—	—	400
Wesleyan Church - -	217	179	4	10	24	34,763
Primitive Methodist Church -	71	—	52	1	18	7,214
United Methodist Free Church -	16	—	16	—	—	3,090
Bible Christian Church -	16	—	12	1	3	1,723
Congregational Church - -	42	42	—	—	—	11,205
Baptist Church - - -	36	3	32	1	—	8,450
Lutheran Church - - -	10	7	2	1	—	2,200
Israelites Church - -	3	3	—	—	—	500
Disciples of Christ - -	11	—	2	—	9	670
Unitarian Church - - -	2	2	—	—	—	320
Society of Friends - -	1	1	—	—	—	250
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist -	1	1	—	—	—	140
Reformed Presbyterian Church -	1	—	—	—	1	500
Moravian Church - - -	1	—	1	—	—	150
Jews Synagogues - -	5	5	—	—	—	2,150
TOTAL - -	874	347	150	211	166	149,380

* Two private Dwellings and one Schoolhouse; the number of persons they will contain are not stated.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS in operation in the Colony of Victoria during 1860.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Aid from Government.			Voluntary Contributions.			TOTAL.		
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Church of England	205	7,335	6,589	13,924	36,539	7	5	19,853	4	2	56,392	11	7
Roman Catholic	113	3,461	3,463	6,924	16,752	17	1	7,763	10	10	24,516	7	11
Presbyterian	69	2,692	2,175	4,867				9,445	16	7			
Free Church	11	449	367	816	15,067	3	10	1,031	8	8	25,868	6	0
United Presbyterian	1	90	78	168				323	16	11			
Wesleyan	66	2,801	2,235	5,036	10,027	0	10	6,194	17	8	16,221	18	6
United Methodist Free Church	7	523	363	886	1,360	4	1	1,013	11	2	2,373	15	3
PrimitiveMethodist	3	128	64	192	378	11	7	287	8	5	666	0	0
Independent	11	369	340	709	1,885	18	2	1,205	17	8	3,091	15	10
Baptist	2	71	99	170	429	7	1	311	18	2	741	5	3
Lutheran	5	148	139	287	735	9	3	357	12	3	1,093	1	6
Combined Protestant	11	332	241	573	1,250	11	11	766	13	7	2,017	5	6
Jews	1	42	9	51	178	7	2	97	14	6	276	1	8
TOTAL	505	18,441	16,162	34,603	84,604	18	5	48,653	10	7	133,258	9	0

NOTE.—During this year 66 schools were opened, viz., 21 Church of England, 14 Roman Catholic, 18 Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan, 1 Primitive Methodist, 1 United Methodist Free Church, 4 Independent, 1 Free Church, 4 combined and 1 Jewish. Thirteen schools were closed, viz.,—7 Church of England, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Wesleyan, 1 Combined, and 2 Roman Catholic.

R. HALE BUDD, Secretary.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NATIONAL SCHOOLS in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1860.

DESCRIPTION. OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Aid from Government.			Voluntary Contributions.			Total.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Model Schools	3	381	229	610	2,225	14	1	1,053	3	6	3,278	17	7
Town and Suburban	51	3,011	2,333	5,344	9,328	16	3	5,500	10	7	14,829	6	10
Country	70	1,836	1,528	3,364	8,788	1	8	3,351	6	6	12,139	8	2
Gold Fields	36	1,498	1,268	2,766	5,207	15	10	2,893	13	10	8,101	9	8
TOTAL	160	6,726	5,358	12,084	25,550	7	10	12,798	14	5	38,349	2	3

BENJAMIN F. KANE, Secretary.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of SCHOLARS in the 22 PRIVATE SCHOOLS in the Colony of Victoria on the 31st March 1860.

Males	55
Females	166
Total	221
Number of Scholars:	
Males	1,938
Females	3,043
Total	4,981

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

SUMMARY of SCHOOLS, 1860.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Aid from Government.			Voluntary Contributions.			TOTAL		
		Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Denominational -	505	18,411	16,162	34,603	84,604	18	5	48,653	10	7	133,258	9	0
National - -	160	6,726	5,358	12,084	25,550	7	10	12,798	14	5	38,349	2	3
Private - -	221	1,938	3,043	4,981	—			—			—		
TOTAL -	886	27,105	24,563	51,668	110,155	6	3	61,452	5	0	171,607	11	3

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

GOLD.

RETURN showing the QUANTITY of GOLD brought from the Gold Fields by the Government Escort for each Month during the Year 1860.

Month.	Quantity.	
	oz.	dwts.
January - - -	160,415	10
February - - -	136,536	10
March - - -	185,092	10
April - - -	144,007	0
May - - -	198,581	10
June - - -	171,143	0
July - - -	159,782	10
August - -	205,332	10
September - -	157,544	0
October - -	145,531	10
November - -	190,384	5
December - -	154,492	10
TOTAL - -	2,008,843	5

11th February 1861.

JOHN WILKINSON, Gold Receiver.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

Authority.	District.	Congregate at	Tribes.	Total Number including Men, Women, and Children.
Thomas - - -	Melbourne - -	Mordialloc, Brighton, &c.	Wawoorong, or Yarra; and Boorroorong, or Coast Tribe.	35
Armytage Brothers -	Geelong - - -	Geelong, Winchelsea, &c.	Barrabool and Colac -	20
Manifold - - -	Central Western -	Purrambeet, &c. -	Charcourt - - -	20
Taylor - - -	Ballaarat - - -	Ballaarat, Bald Hill, Mt. Emu, Bacchus Marsh, &c.	Bereberra, or Mount Emu; Murrutchuloo, or Bald Hill; Buninyong and Bacchus Marsh.	255
Adair - - -	Upper Loddon - -	Mount Franklyn, &c -	Upper Loddon - -	8
Godfrey - - -	Lower Loddon - -	Boort, &c. - -	Lower Loddon - -	40
McLachlan - -	Richardson River -	Rich Avon, &c. - -	Richardson - - -	20
Beveridge - - -	Northern Wimmera -	Lake Boga, Swan Hill, banks of the Murray.	Wampa Wampa, Watty Watty, and Maika Maika.	200

Authority.	District.	Congregate at	Tribes.	Total Number including Men, Women, and Children.
Wilson, Ellerman, and Officer.	Central Wimmera -	Moravian Mission Station, Veetis' Station, and Upper Regions.	Pine Plain, Lake Hindmarsh, Mackenzie, Tatiara.	300
McLeod - - -	South-Eastern Wimmera.	Harrow and Apsley -	Names lost - - -	90
McLeod - -	Portland Bay - -	Glenelg, Wannon, Lake Condale, Mount Rouse, Portland, &c.	- - -	142
Allan -	Warrnambool - -	Tooram-Terang, Warrnambool, &c.	Tooram-Merri, Wyete-Yallock, Terang.	207
Chauncy - - -	Rodney - - -	Banks of Goulburn, Campaspe, townships, &c.	Campaspe and Lower Goulburn.	66
Reid - - -	Wangaratta - -	Wahgunyah, Wangaratta, Wodonga, Yackandandah, &c.	Whroo, Gelematong, Kiewa, Unorring, &c.	60
Lane - - -	Mitta Mitta - -	On banks of Mitta, &c.	Thurumatong, or Little River; and Omeo.	28
Aitken and Hickson -	Upper Goulburn -	Mohican Station, towns, &c.	Goulburn, Delatite (or Bealite), Seymour, and Yarra.	96
Hedley - - -	Port Albert - -	Port Albert, and Tarraville.	- - -	23
McMillan - - -	Sale - - -	Banks of rivers, towns, &c.	Eight tribes, names not received.	250
			TOTAL - -	1,860

NOTE.—The numbers in the above Table are only approximate; the wandering habits of the Aborigines render it difficult to obtain accurate returns.

Central Board for Aborigines.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Secretary.

LAND.

RETURN of all LANDS Granted without Purchase and sold during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

Lots under 100 Acres.							Lots over 100 & under 500 Acres.					Lots over 500 Acres.					TOTALS.					
Granted.				Sold.			Granted.	Sold.				Granted.	Sold.				Granted.				Sold.			
No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R. P.		No.	A.	R. P.		No.	A.	R.	P.		No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.
23	26	3	7	5,753	123,897	1 $27\frac{19}{60}$	,,	2,112	328,030	0 20		,,	63	40,320	0	0	23	26	3	7	7,928	492,247	2	$7\frac{19}{60}$

Amount realized.			Average Price per Acre.			Total sold in the Colony.			Total Grants without purchase issued in the Colony.			Total extent unalienated in the Colony.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
663,238	8	2	1	6	11	3,993,843	3	$4\frac{19}{60}$	589	1	21	51,649,193	3	6

C. HODGKINSON,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey.

Crown Lands Selection Office.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Date.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what cause.	State Provisions for Payment of Interest or Sinking Fund, and refer to Enactments by which it is made.	Amount of original Debt.	Amount repaid.	Remarks.
31st December 1860.	To holders of Debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1855, 1857, and 1858. 2. To obtain funds for the construction of waterworks to supply the City of Melbourne, its suburbs, and the town of Geelong, with water.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony, by Act 18 Vict., No. 40.	800,000*l.*	150,000*l.*	5,000*l.* due on 1st Jan. 1859, and 5,000*l.* due on 1st Jan. 1860, remain in the Treasury up to date. The last instalment on this loan is due in the year 1872.
31st December 1860.	To holders of Debentures.	Five pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1856. 2. To obtain funds for the purchase of the privileges, rights, and properties held by the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.	Both principal and interest made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony, by Act 19 Vict., No. 15.	68,100*l.*	Nil.	This amount is due in the year 1873.
31st December 1860.	To holders of Debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1858, 1859, and 1860. 2. To obtain funds for the construction of railways.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony, by Act 21 Vict., No. 36.	The amount of the loan is limited by Act 21 Vict., No. 36, to 8,000,000*l.*: 4,400,000*l.* have been obtained by sale of debentures.	Nil.	

MILITARY EXPENDITURE for the YEAR 1860.

There are not any Military Posts or Works, the expenses of which are defrayed from Imperial funds.

There are not any Militia or Local Corps maintained at the Imperial expense.

No bills have been drawn by the Commissariat during the year 1860.

MILITARY FORCES in DECEMBER 1860.

40TH REGIMENT.

1	Lieutenant-Colonel.
2	Captains.
5	Sergeants.
1	Drummer.
134	Rank and File.
5	Staff Sergeants.
148	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1	Captain.
2	Sergeants.
24	Privates.
27	

IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE for 1860.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Pay of General Staff	866	10	3
Ditto Commissariat Staff	1,003	17	6
Ditto Medical Staff	1,093	3	6
Ditto Commissariat Extra Staff	13	14	8
Ditto Staff Clerks	454	7	6
Ditto 40th Regiment	8,160	19	11
Servants allowance to General, Commissariat, and Medical Staff	202	7	6
Provisions	3,963	8	8
Forage, allowance in lieu of	1,266	17	0
Fuel and Light	2,281	10	0
Contingencies	122	10	8
Travelling	30	11	4
Hospital Expenditure	743	1	9
Passage, Inter-colonial	7,288	12	3
Freight	196	19	6
Land and Water Transport	240	16	0
Field Allowance to General and Medical Staff	483	0	0
Purchase and Removal of Warlike Stores	551	18	8
TOTAL	28,964	6	8

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE for 1860.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Total Expenditure incurred by Colony. £	s.	d.
Pay of General Staff	1,631	14	5			
Ditto Commissariat Staff	587	5	4			
Ditto Medical Staff	1,043	14	6			
Ditto Barrack Department	410	9	0			
Ditto Staff Clerks	201	13	8			
Ditto 40th Regiment	9,343	0	4			
Lodging Allowance to General Staff	1,974	11	1			
Ditto Commissariat Staff	727	12	11			
Ditto Medical Staff	1,091	10	6			
Ditto Barrack Master	224	3	6			
Ditto 40th Regiment	1,545	19	0			
Transport Establishment, Fatigue Pay	135	14	0			
Ditto Forage	160	15	2			
Ditto Shoeing Horses	24	0	0			
Ditto Repairs, &c.	50	18	6			
Transport, Land	81	17	6			
Water	55	17	10			
Straw for Bedding	81	5	10			
Washing, &c. Bedding	357	10	10			
Sweeping Chimnies	29	9	2			
Emptying Cesspools	161	14	0			
Barrack Stores, Purchase and Repair of	624	11	2			
Ditto Repairs, Works, &c.	181	3	4			
Office Furniture	45	9	6			
Occasional Labor	13	6	9			
Advertising and Printing	50	11	7			
Hospital Clothing	70	0	0			
Offices, Rent of	192	2	8			
				21,098	0	1
Colonial Expenditure for Victorian Contingent, from 1st January to 31st August 1860—Strength 300 men. Authorized as a Contingent to the 40th Regiment :—						
Pay, Imperial and Colonial	3,384	1	5			
Provisions	531	14	10			
Fuel and Light	142	1	2			
Contingencies	0	17	10			
				4,058	15	3
Colonial Expenditure for Royal Engineers, from 1st June to 31st December 1860 :—						
Pay, Imperial and Colonial	1,287	7	2			
Ditto, Working	593	8	8			
Provisions	105	12	1			
Fuel and Light	39	10	6			
Contingencies	3	14	0			
				2,029	12	5
Carried forward						

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total Expenditure incurred by Colony.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward -		
Colonial Expenditure for Pay, &c. of Volunteers doing Duty in the absence of the Troops, from 1st July to 31st December 1860 :—		
Pay - - - - -	1,404 10 0	
Provisions - - - -	84 4 5	
Fuel and Light - - - - -	60 12 7	
		1,549 7 0
TOTAL - - - - - -		28,735 14 9

The sums paid by the Colony during the Year 1860 for the Military are detailed above.

Commissariat, Victoria,
Melbourne, 23d July 1861.

F. T. MYLREA, D.C.G.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RETURN of the STRENGTH and EXPENDITURE of the VICTORIA VOLUNTEER CORPS for the Year 1860.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.
General Staff :—	£ s. d.
Principal Commanding Officer - - - -	400 0 0
Two Captains, one at 575*l.* and one at 275*l.*, inclusive of allowance for horse - - - - - -	850 0 0
Clerk - - - - - -	250 0 0
Armorer - - - - - -	250 0 0
Laborer, at 4*s.* - - - - -	73 4 0
Royal Victoria Volunteer Artillery Corps :—	
Pay, Staff, &c. - - - - - -	1,452 2 0
Geelong Volunteer Rifle Corps :—	
Pay, Staff, &c. - - - -	822 14 0
Mounted Rifle Corps :—	
Pay, Staff, &c. - - - - - -	1,171 4 0
Royal Victoria Yeomanry Cavalry Corps :—	
Pay, Staff, &c. - - - - - -	896 4 0
Naval Volunteers, Williamstown :—	
Pay, Staff, &c. - - - - - -	0 4 0
Volunteer Rifle Companies :	
Five Drill Instructors, four at 250*l.* and one at 200*l.* - -	1,200 0 0
Eight Drill Sergeants, at 4*s.* per diem - - -	585 12 0
Thirteen Buglers to Rifle Companies, at 1*s.* per diem - -	237 18 0
Travelling Expenses of Inspecting Field Officer - - - -	140 0 0
Arms and Ammunition - - - - - -	1,050 0 0
Medals and Targets - - - - -	760 0 0
Clothing - - - - - -	3,450 0 0
Rent of Offices - - - - - -	622 10 0
Stores - - - - - -	125 0 0
Incidental Expenses - - - - - -	500 0 0
Fuel, Light, and Water - - - - - -	50 0 0
TOTAL - - - - -	15,342 12 0

Victoria Volunter Corps of all ranks - -	419
Geelong Volunteer Rifle Corps - -	235
Mounted Rifle Corps - - -	194
Royal Victoria Yeomanry Cavalry - - -	118
Naval Volunteers - - - -	201
Volunteer Rifles - - -	2,781
TOTAL - - - -	3,948

GEO. DEAN PITT, Colonel of Volunteers.

SUMMARY of GAOLS and PRISONERS, 1860.

	No.
Number of Prisons	10
Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing in separate Cells	207
Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing where more than one sleeps in a Cell	926
Offences of Prisoners in confinement at Michaelmas 1860 :—	
Felonies	388
Misdemeanors	255
Debt	19
Greatest number of Prisoners in confinement at any one time during the Year	921
Number of Prisoners committed during the Year	2,365
Number of Prisoners who have been committed before :—	
Once	1,227
Twice	473
Three times or more	297
Number of cases of sickness during the Year	2,457
Number of deaths during the Year	35

NOTE.—The deaths include one infant, a child of one of the prisoners.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

SUMMARY of PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, HULKS, and PRISONERS.

	No.
Number of Penal Establishments	4
Number of Prisoners the Penal Establishments are capable of containing in separate Cells	549
Number of Prisoners the Penal Establishments are capable of containing where more than one sleeps in one Cell	983
Offences of Prisoners in Confinement on 31st December 1860 :—	
Felonies	960
Misdemeanors	216
Debts	—
Greatest number of Prisoners in Confinement on 31st December 1860	1,376
Number of Prisoners received in the course of the Year	2,055
Number of Prisoners who have been convicted before :—	
Once	302
Twice	90
Thrice or more	255
Number of cases of sickness during the Year	1,205
Number of deaths during the Year	5

Registrar-General's Office. WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar-General.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS to and EXPORTS from the Colony during the Year ending 31st December 1860.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				
Articles the Produce or Manufacture of			TOTAL.	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of				TOTAL.
United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.		Victoria.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.	
£ 9,024,567	£ 2,987,513	£ 3,081,650	£ 15,093,730	£ 11,061,076	£ 944,089	£ 597,014	£ 378,525	£ 12,962,704

Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, 1861.

H. W. SPAIN, Comptroller of Accounts.

J. F. SULLIVAN, Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT showing the NUMBER of HOLDERS of PURCHASED LAND in VICTORIA, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, the Area cultivated and uncultivated, for the Year ending 31st March 1861.

	Number of Holders exceeding 1 acre.	Total extent of Holding.	Total extent uncultivated.	Extent not enclosed.	Total extent of enclosed land.	Extent of enclosed land not cultivated.	Total extent under tillage.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL—1861 -	13,653*	2,517,033½	3,097,653¼	1,021,639¼	2,495,394¼	2,076,014	419,380¼
TOTAL—1860 -	13,175	3,015,607¼	2,656,879⅝	967,515¼	2,048,092	1,689,442⅜	358,727⅝
INCREASE -	478	501,426¼	440,773⅝	54,124	447,302¼	386,571⅝	60,652⅝

* In addition to this number of Holders, returns have been received, chiefly from the Ballarat District, of nearly 150 unlicensed occupants of small areas of Crown Lands.

RECEIPTS of REVENUE, 1860—STATEMENT No. 6.

SUMMARY of RECEIPTS of REVENUE at the Treasury, Victoria, for and during the Year 1860.

No	Head of Revenue.	Total.
		£ s. d.
1	Customs - - - -	1,497,676 17 2
2	Duty on Spirits distilled in Victoria -	3,510 5 10
3	Gold - - - - -	70,177 17 5
4	Ports and Harbors - -	20,771 17 0
5	Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands	662,627 17 10
6	Licenses - - - -	323,950 4 6
7	Postage - - - -	110,299 14 4
8	Fees - - - - -	62,588 10 10
9	Fines and Forfeitures - - -	10,685 16 2
10	Miscellaneous - - - -	196,683 1 9
		£2,958,972 2 10

EXPENDITURE, 1860—STATEMENT No. 8.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December 1860, as brought to account during the same Year.

		£ s. d.
I.	Chief Secretary - - - -	619,964 9 7
II.	Attorney-General - - -	146,105 12 4
III.	Treasurer - - - - -	376,673 18 5
IV.	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey -	441,872 11 11
V.	Commissioner of Public Works - -	338,046 9 9
VI.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs -	103,825 1 11
VII.	Postmaster-General - - - -	142,303 1 5
		2,168,791 5 4
	Special Appropriations - - -	429,674 16 2
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE -	£2,598,466 1 6

VICTORIA.

RAILWAY LOAN—STATEMENT No. 10.

RAILWAY LOAN (Act 21 Vict. No. 36) from its commencement to 31st December 1860.

1860.		£	s.	d.	1860.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Expenses in connexion with Sale of Debentures - -	47,673	14	11	Dec. 31.	By Par Receipts for Debentures sold -	4,400,000	0	0
	To discount on Sale of Treasurer's Drafts on the Loan Agents, London, in reimbursement of Advances made by the Banks in Melbourne - -	20,563	8	6		By Premium (exclusive of accrued interest) obtained on Sale of same	239,750	0	5
						By Premium obtained on Sale of Treasurer's Drafts on the Loan Agents, to the Banks, in reimbursement of their Advances -	4,680	0	0
		68,237	3	5					
	To Balance - -	4,576,212	17	0					
		4,644,450	0	5			4,644,450	0	5
						By Balance -	4,576,213	17	0

TASMANIA

No. 16.

TASMANIA.

No. 16.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 85.)

Government House, Hobart Town,
September 18, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statistics of the Colony of Tasmania for the year 1860.

2. The census taken on the 7th April last, the return of which was transmitted in my Despatch, No. 75, of 22d July last, showed the population of the island to be 89,977, an increase of 4,009 upon the estimated population of 1859.

3. The aborigines are now 11 in number, viz., 4 males and 7 females, against 14 in the last year.

4. The births registered in 1860 were 3,238, or 6 less than in 1859; the deaths 1,749, or 339 more; the marriages 689, or 17 less.

5. The number of immigrants introduced under the Government regulations was 818, viz., males 220, females 598, at a cost of 9,311*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

6. During the year, 3,432 persons arrived in the colony, and 3,114 left it, leaving a balance of 318 in favour of the population.

7. The total imports were 1,068,411*l.*, the exports 962,170*l.* Compared with the last returns these figures show a falling off of 95,496*l.* in imports, and 231,728*l.* in exports.

8. The number of vessels entered inwards at the ports of Hobart Town and Launceston was 806, having an aggregate tonnage of 116,172; and the number cleared was 818, with a tonnage of 118,243.

9. The expenditure chargeable upon the general revenue of the colony was 286,957*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the receipts 285,250*l.* 10*s.*, leaving a balance against the latter of 1,707*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The land fund (including debentures) produced 126,956*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, of which 117,073*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* was expended, leaving a surplus of 9,883*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

10. The commissariat imperial expenditure was, for military services 39,648*l.* 16*s.* in 1860, against 48,586*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* in 1859; and for convict 48,396*l.* 13*s.* in 1860, against 71,911*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* in 1859.

11. There were, under the control of the Tasmanian Government, six lighthouses, maintained at a cost of 3,349*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and producing a revenue of 3,733*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

12. The number of steamers belonging to the ports of Hobart Town and Launceston was 12, with an aggregate horse power of 621, and tonnage of 2,296.

13. The amount of coin deposited in the banks and the military chest on the 31st December 1860 was 299,200*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 11,756*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* as compared with the previous year. The bank returns show a total of assets amounting to 1,842,163*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* against 949,016*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* liabilities.

14. The post office in 1860 cost 15,435*l.*, and produced a revenue of 10,459*l.*

15. The live stock in the island on the 31st December 1860 were—

Horses	21,034
Horned cattle	83,360
Sheep	1,700,930
Goats	2,888
Mules	6
Asses	9
Pigs	31,290

These numbers, except the last, contrast favourably with those in the preceding year.

16. Return No. 34. shows the number of acres in crop in the years 1859 and 1860. The cultivation of wheat, English grass, and hay has increased in a sensible degree; while the quantity of mangold wurzel, tobacco, and apples produced has been very considerably augmented. The total number of acres under cultivation (52,860 being in crop) is 218,315; and 7,775 acres of new land were broken up during the year 1860.

17. The lands sold in 1860 were, country lots 90,849 acres, realizing 107,909*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, or an average of 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per acre; town and suburban lots 1,172 acres, which produced 8,025*l.* 15*s.*, or an average of 6*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per acre. Under depasturing licenses 1,830,017 acres were held, at a yearly rental of 21,131*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

18. The number of mortgages on land registered in 1860 was 380, representing an amount of 236,418*l.*

19. The number of insolvencies in 1860 was 172, involving liabilities to the extent of 198,489*l.*, the assets being 66,410*l.*

20. The number of convictions before the Supreme Court, Hobart Town, and the Recorder's Court, Launceston, was 168 in 1860, or 16 less than in 1859; the executions were 6, or 6 less than in 1859. The civil cases tried in the Supreme Court were 28 in 1860; actions in the Court of Requests 1031.

21. The number of prisoners in the gaols at Michaelmas was 105; and the greatest number in confinement at once at any time during the year was 144. The gaols are calculated to afford accommodation for 253 prisoners.

22. The return of public schools in the southern educational district shows the average daily attendance to have been 1899, and the average number on the rolls for the year 2711, the number of teachers 92, with 36 pupil teachers; the amount of government aid to the schools 8,170*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, making an average for each child of 4*l.* 4*s.* 7¾*d.*, besides which 18*s.* 8*d.*, for each child was derived from school fees and local contributions. In the northern district the daily average attendance was 1222; the average number on the rolls for the year 1681; the number of teachers 61, and pupil teachers 4; the amount of Government aid 4,782*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, or 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per annum for each child; and the school fees of teachers 1*l.* 0*s.* 9¾*d.* for each child.

23. In the hospitals throughout the colony there were treated 4,081 cases, the deaths being 238 or 5·6 per cent. It should be remarked, with reference to the rate of deaths, that a large number of the cases treated at the General Hospital, Hobart Town, were those of out-patients. At the Lunatic Asylum, New Norfolk, 42 patients were admitted during the year, 12 were discharged, and 28 died; and 220 were remaining in the establishment at the end of the year.

I have, &c.

H. E. F. YOUNG.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

South Australia.

No. 17.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 17.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir R. G. MacDonnell to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 559.)

Government House, Adelaide,
January 27, 1861.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1860. I regret that I did not return to town in time to send it by the mail of yesterday, as I am aware that its transmission now is unusually late. I had hoped to have accompanied it by a full report, and it was my desire to carry out that intention in a complete manner which has occasioned the delay. Circumstances, however, have caused my time to be so fully occupied of late, that I think it better to forward the Blue Book without further delay, especially as the annexed report on the statistics of the colony by Mr. J. Boothby contains a very complete analysis of the points of most interest connected with the material progress of the colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. G. MACDONNELL,
Governor.

Report to the Hon. John Morphett, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide,
July 31, 1861.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the statistical register for the year ending 31st December 1860.

In accordance with custom, I append, for the convenience of those who may have neither leisure nor inclination to analyze the accompanying tables, a report embodying the results of the statistical inquiries, from which the general reader may ascertain at a glance the progress made during the year under review.

Considerable care has been devoted to the collection of the following information, and various important additions to that hitherto supplied have been inserted; but it is thought advisable to defer making calculations based upon population returns until the figures embraced in the detailed tables of the census of 1861 are available.

Absence of uniformity in the mode of prosecuting and presenting to the public the result of the statistical researches conducted by the officers of the several colonial governments of necessity deprives those elaborate publications of much of their general practical value, and obstacles are thereby thrown in the way of inquiries into certain facts. It is to be hoped that the correspondence which has already taken place will, ere long, be productive of a more united action than has hitherto prevailed; the diffusion of reliable information with regard to the relative position and progress of these portions of Her Majesty's dominions cannot, however, be effected until some enlarged plan of operations is agreed upon, by which the uniform credibility of the various returns may be ensured. In a despatch dated December 1860 his Excellency Sir R. G. MacDonnell refers to this point in the following words:

"It seemed to me very desirable that the leading subjects of statistical science should be treated on some uniform principle by all Her Majesty's colonies, but without fettering the individual discretion of any colony as to the further elaboration of details which its local position or requirements might render expedient.

"I was, therefore, anxious that one or more officers from each colony conversant with the preparation of its statistical returns should have been deputed to meet at Melbourne, as the most central capital, and not merely arrange there the forms of the most important and general statistical tables common to all these colonies, but more especially investigate the process of obtaining, in the first instance, the details summed up afterwards in the annual statistical returns of each colony.

"It seems to me that only half the task is completed when the forms of general tables are agreed on, unless there be equal precautions adopted in each colony to ensure the

accurate filling in of the figures inserted in those tables. I nevertheless apprehend, on inquiry, that the mode of procuring statistical information and the machinery employed for the purpose will be found to vary much more in these colonies than is generally supposed. Yet it is impossible that such can be the case without affecting in a proportionate degree the credibility of results attained by processes either of a different character, or arrived at by means and machinery which, though similar in character, may be very different in practical efficiency.

"I have long, therefore, been of opinion that although it is very desirable to attain more unity in the several forms of returns, there is something still more important to be achieved, and that is, the comparison and analysis of the various methods for eliminating the items whose sum is presented in the Statistical Tables of the various colonies, and to determine by the test of experience and by comparison what degree of increased accuracy can be attained in future by improvement in the mode of getting at and preparing the information whereof the totals given in the Annual Statistical Tables are the result, the former being the inner life and truth, of which the latter are but the visible exposition."

The Imperial Government having expressed a desire that effect should be given to the views thus set forth, this Government concurred in His Excellency's suggestion that a meeting of officers from each colony, conversant with the preparation of its statistical returns, should take place at Melbourne, and have made arrangements for the representation of this colony at such meeting. I have the honour to be deputed to attend; and I think at one sitting more can be accomplished towards the effectual carrying out of this important object than by a year's correspondence between officers so widely apart, and upon a matter so essentially one of detail. All classes, more especially the mercantile and trading classes, must be greatly benefited by any steps tending to secure a reliable record and fair and complete exposition of the statistical facts affecting population, trade, crime, health, agriculture, education, &c. &c., into which subjects annual inquiry is instituted in all the Australian colonies.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of births registered during 1860 was, males 2,819, and females 2,749—together 5,568, or 170 less than in the previous year.

The number of marriages registered was 1,031, against 1,045 in the previous year, being a less number than in any year since 1855.

The deaths numbered 2,336—1,216 males and 1,120 females—an increase of 413; of the total two thirds were under the age of five years. An increase is shown in the mortality of children under two years of age, being 57·7 per cent. on the total deaths, against 53·8 per cent. in 1859. The natural increase to the population has therefore been only 3,232 souls during the twelve months, against 3,815 in the previous year.

The nosological tables will repay attentive perusal, and are every year becoming more valuable, as indicating the diseases most prevalent and fatal in this climate.

Charitable Institutions.

The hospital returns show 835 patients treated in the course of the year, against 828 in 1859, of whom 59 died, 693 were discharged, cured or relieved, and 83 remained under treatment on 31st December, against 92 at the same date last year. The daily average number in hospital was 97 in both years—57 males and 40 females.

It is satisfactory to notice, that the number of deaths in the hospital in 1860 was less than in any of the past nine years, notwithstanding the number of cases treated had more than doubled. The average duration of stay of patients during the year was, in acute diseases—males, twenty-two days; females, twenty-three days: chronic diseases—males, 120 days; and females, 109 days.

On the 31st December 1860 there were 142 inmates in the Lunatic Asylum, against 128 at the same date of the previous year, whilst the daily average number has increased from 114 to 134, of which 77 are males and 57 females. The average admissions of the last three years has been 78 patients, including re-admissions. Forty-eight persons were discharged in 1860, against 43 in the previous year; 16 deaths occurred in 1860, and 18 in 1859.

In-door relief was afforded in the Destitute Asylum to seven more individuals than in 1859, the number of inmates being 166 of all classes—aged and infirm, sick and

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deserted children. Out-door relief was administered to 464 persons; of whom 330 were English, 81 Irish, 25 Scotch, and 28 of other countries; the great majority being cases in which the family had been deserted by or left destitute in consequence of the death of the husband.

The Government expenditure upon these institutions amounted to 17,363*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, viz., Medical and Hospital, 6,325*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; Lunatic Asylum, 3,728*l.* 18*s.* 9*d*; and Destitute Poor, 7,309*l.*, against 15,780*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year.

Crime.

Criminal records in South Australia are fortunately distinguished by the absence of serious offences; and although the list of informations laid under Acts of Council is a lengthy one, the greater portion of the cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts of Summary Jurisdiction cannot be considered sufficiently serious to be included in the category of *crime.*

The magistrates heard 3,364 cases, or 568 less than in 1859; of these 903, or 330 less than in the previous year, were for charges of drunkenness, the convictions for which offence (866) were one third less than in any of the five preceding years; 339 charges, chiefly for common assaults, were not proceeded with.

Prelimimary investigations by the magistrates resulted in 145 committals for trial in the Supreme Court—126 on charges of felony, and 19 for misdemeanors; 98 cases were referred to the local courts, and 181 dismissed. The total number of investigations was 424, against 448 in 1859.

Of 78 offenders convicted in the Supreme Court last year 68 were sentenced for felonies—8 being for offences against the person, 52 offences against property, and 8 for forgery, &c.; 10 were convicted of misdemeanors. Taking an average of the last five years, 54 per cent. of the cases committed for trial in the Supreme Court terminated in a conviction.

A return of the number of criminals executed since 1850 shows that the last execution of a white person occurred six years ago.

Ecclesiastical.

The number of places of worship in connexion with the various religious denominations, taken from returns supplied by their respective heads, shows a large increase in the number of buildings and accommodation provided for public worship.

	1859.	1860.
Number of Churches or Chapels - -	319	343
„ Sittings in ditto - - -	53,939	57,735
„ Rooms used, &c. - - -	168	184
„ Sittings in ditto - - -	6,080	6,215
Total number of Places of Worship - -	487	527
„ Sittings provided - -	60,019	63,950

The following figures also show considerable progress in the Sunday Schools of the various denominations:—

	1859.	1860.
Number of Sunday Schools - - -	255	283
„ Teachers - - - -	2,123	2,297
„ Scholars - - -	15,575	16,319

Education.

The comparative return of the schools licensed by the Board of Education affords many interesting particulars connected with Government education.

It will be observed that the number of licensed schools has increased from 198 to 210, and the scholars usually in attendance from 7,352 to 7,694; the number of children on the roll of the various schools is, however, nearly 10,000. The per-centage of scholars at licensed schools in the city and suburban towns is less than in the previous year, but greater in the country districts. The proportion of boys was 53·8 to girls 46·2 The average number of scholars on the roll at each school was 46·9, the average attendance being 36·6. Two additional schoolhouses have been erected during the year with the Government aid, the total number now being 38, towards the expense of erecting which the State has granted 6,965*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Arrangements were made in the census of the present year for recording the number of children at schools of all classes, licensed and private, with a view of ascertaining the proportion of children receiving education to the total number of children in the colony of all ages, and at each description of school respectively.

Exchange, Currency, &c.

Difficulties having arisen in obtaining a statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks up to one uniform date the usual returns can only be given, which show the average amount of coin and bullion held by the banks in 1860 to have been 293,633*l.*, against 294,314*l.* in 1859, and of notes in circulation to have been 229,950*l.* against 226,684*l.* in the previous year.

In the savings bank returns for 1860 the prosperity of the industrial classes is evidenced in the increased operations of 1860 as compared with those of 1859, although that year was one of considerable improvement upon its predecessors.

The figures are so important that it is well to reproduce them here :—

	1859.	1860.
New Accounts opened (number) - -	706	893
Increase in Depositors „ - - -	271	367
	£	£
Amount deposited - - - -	39,430	52,293
„ withdrawn - - -	34,906	38,168
„ Depositors balances - - -	71,895	88,889
„ Reserve Funds - - - -	7,550	9,126
„ Total Funds - - - -	79,445	99,016

46,520*l.* is lent on mortgage, and 17,054*l.* is invested in Government securities.

In considering the above statement the fact should be borne in mind that the advantages of the savings bank are almost entirely confined to Adelaide and its vicinity, branches of this institution not having yet been established in the country districts.

Gaols.

An interesting addition to the statistical information will be found in the returns under this head. They show the number of persons, males and females, distinguishing black or coloured persons, confined in the several gaols during 1860, specifying, in periods of ages, the description of offence and sentence, education, previous committals, employment, and punishments; also, the diseases most prevalent in the gaols during the same period, with the number of deaths; and the number in confinement upon the last day of the year, stating whether tried or untried, and the nature of the offence for which those convicted were undergoing sentence. The number at that date was 142 males and 34 females; 96 males being in the convict stockade, 10 of whom were blacks.

Of 678 prisoners, white persons, received into confinement during the year, 325 could read and write, 220 could read only, the remainder, 133, could not read. 110 males and 74 females had been committed before, once or more times. 326 males and 117 females were employed at hard labour. Solitary confinement was inflicted upon seven males and 10 females, making 17 instances of gaol punishment during the year.

Immigration and Emigration.

The returns under this heading are remarkable as showing, for the first time in a long series of years, an excess of departures over arrivals of 528 persons; viz., 335 males and 193 females. This result is readily traceable to the exodus to the Snowy River gold fields, which took place early in the year; the returns show that the departures for Victoria and New South Wales exceeded the arrivals from thence by 1,625 persons. This excess would have been greater had not many persons returned before the close of the year; and it is satisfactory to notice that during the first six months of the present year the excess of arrivals from New South Wales and Victoria is over 300 persons.

The Government immigration during 1860 consisted of 972 persons—492 males and 480 females; the nationalities being as follows :—579 English, 304 Scotch, and 89 Irish. Only three vessels arrived during the year; the average contract rate of passage money was 15*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per statute adult. The following abstract shows in quinquennial periods

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the total immigration and emigration to and from Great Britain, British colonies, and foreign countries, with the excess in each case:—

Countries.	Quinquennial Period.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Gain by Immigration.	Loss by Emigration.
Great Britain	1851–1855	44,114	1,781	42,333	—
	1856–1860	17,035	1,127	15,908	—
	Total 10 years	61,149	2,908	58,241	—
British Colonies	1851–1855	35,825	42,258	—	6,433
	1856–1860	15,119	23,179	—	8,060
	Total 10 years	50,944	65,437	—	14,493
Foreign Countries	1851–1855	3,911	77	3,834	—
	1856–1860	2,607	43	2,564	—
	Total 10 years	6,518	120	6,398	—
Totals	1851–1855	83,850	44,116	46,167	6,433
	1856–1860	34,761	24,349	18,472	8,060
	Grand Total 10 years	118,611	68,465	64,639	14,493

Net increase by Immigration	1851–1855	39,734
	1856–1860	10,412
	Total 10 years	50,146

The above table shows that the net addition to the population by immigration, during the past ten years, has been 50,146 persons (in the ten years ending with 1859 the increase was 56,811 persons), of which number 39,734 were gained in the first five years 1851-55, and but 10,412 in the last five years, 1856-60; the number of Government immigrants during the same periods being 34,227, and 14,678 respectively.

Imports and Exports.

In continuation of those introduced last year, the returns by the Collector of Customs exhibit in a clear and concise form many particulars of which persons engaged in trade and commerce are desirous to be-placed in possession; but it is a matter of regret that the vast amount of valuable information published from time to time in the several colonies should, from the want of uniformity in its preparation, be deprived of a great part of it usefulness. For instance, the total imports into these colonies of many important articles of commerce cannot possibly be ascertained from the Customs Returns of the Governments, simply from the absence of any preconcerted arrangement in the mode of procuring this statistical information. The import and export returns have been rendered more complete by the addition of those connected with the River Murray trade since its opening.

I may again point out that in all the returns the quantity is given in addition to the value, thus affording means by which more correct results may be arrived at than if the declared value only is rendered.

The decennial return of imports and exports to and from each country shows the combined import and export trade of 1860 to have amounted to 3,423,307*l.*, against 3,163,370*l.* in the previous year. The excess of exports over imports was 144,125*l.*; the exports having amounted to 1,783,716*l.*, against 1,639,591*l.* imports, of which 1,432,201*l.* value were retained for home consumption.

The balance of trade with Great Britain was 155,447*l.* in favour of this colony, upon combined import and export trade of 1,723,243*l.*; but this amount must be increased by the value of exports to the mother country by way of Melbourne.

The exports to Victoria exceeded the imports from thence by 370,590*l.*; the combined import and export trade with that colony having amounted to 1,049,911*l.* against 1,191,477*l.* in 1859.

The exports to New South Wales amounted to 190,226*l.*, against 150,115*l.* in the previous year, and exceeded the imports by 28,168*l.*; the combined trade being 352,283*l.*, against 264,121*l.* in 1859, or an increase of 88,162*l.*

The imports from Mauritius exceed the exports by 77,322*l.*; whilst the trade with India consisted of 52,203*l.* exports, against only 136*l.* imports. From China we received shipments to the value of 40,104*l.*, and from Sweden 17,958*l.*, our exports direct being *nil.*

A detailed return of the general imports and exports during the year is given, stating the quantity and value of each article, the country from which imported, with the quantity entered for home consumption; also the country to which articles were exported, distinguishing whether the produce or manufactures of the colony or otherwise.

The total imports during 1860 amounted to 1,639,591*l.*, of which 1,432,201*l.* were retained for home consumption, against 1,507,494*l.* in 1859, of which 1,353,783*l.* were for consumption in the colony, but still below the average of the three preceding years, which, however, were years of excessive importations; the values retained for home consumption was 78,418 more than in 1859, and nearly equal to the average of the preceding years.

This province received from Great Britain 939,345*l.* worth of goods, against 841,922*l.* in 1859, an increase of 97,423*l.*; from New South Wales, 162,057*l.* against 114,006*l.*; and from Victoria, 339,600*l.*, against 331,961*l.* during the same periods. No great difference exists in the value of imports from other countries in the two years.

The total exports during 1860 was 1,783,716*l.*, of which 1,576,326*l.* was of the produce of the colony, against 1,655,876*l.* in 1859, of which 1,502,165*l.* produce was shipped. The exports to Great Britain amounted to 783,898*l.*, being considerably higher than in the six previous years, and an increase of 206,505*l.* upon 1859. The shipments to New South Wales have increased from 150,115*l.* in 1859 to 190,226*l.*, and to India and China from 23,929*l.* to 66,788*l.* Victoria shows a decline, being 710,251*l.* against 859,516*l.*; whilst to other countries little variation is observable.

Exports, the Produce of the Colony.

Of all the satistical returns those showing the quantities and values of the many descriptions of the produce of this colony annually exported are, perhaps, the most interesting; and, if carefully studied, cannot but be productive of much valuable knowledge with respect to the nature and extent of our resources, and in what directions the energies of the colonists mainly tend and with what result.

Our industrial progress will be an admitted matter for congratulation when it is understood, that in a community of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand persons—of whom less than thirty thousand are *adult* males—more than one million and a half value of produce, agricultural, pastoral and mineral, is annually exported, or *fifty* pounds per head for each adult male, after retaining sufficient for our own requirements.

The following table exhibits most clearly the rapid development, during the last ten years, of the great staple productions of this colony:—

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports.			
		Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1851 - - -	540,962	73,359	148,036	310,916	8,651
„ 1855 - -	686,953	236,400	283,479	155,557	11,517
„ 1860 - - -	1,576,326	499,102	573,368	446,537	57,319
Total in five years 1851–55 -	3,390,831	1,095,686	965,831	1,112,826	216,488
„ 1856–60 -	7,576,083	2,890,976	2,395,861	2,097,718	191,528
Average of five years 1851–55 -	678,166	219,137	193,166	222,565	43,298
„ 1856–60 -	1,515,216	578,195	479,172	419,543	38,305
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1851–55.	100·	32·3	28·4	32·9	6·4
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1856–60.	100·	38·2	31·6	27·6	2·6

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A comparison of the average of the two quinquennial periods stated below with that of the previous quinquennial period, shows the following increases—

	1855–59 over 1850–54.	1856–60 over 1851–55.
Upon total Exports of Produce - -	105 per cent.	124 per cent.
„ Breadstuffs, &c. -	193 „	164 „
„ Wool - - -	159 „	149 „
„ Copper, &c. -	36 „	88 „

The following figures exhibit side by side the proportions in which each class of exports contributed in the total shipments of produce, calculated upon the average of the four quinquennial periods ending 1854, 1855, 1859, and 1860 respectively—

	Average. 1850—1854.	Average. 1851—1855.	Average. 1855—1859.	Average. 1856—1860.
Breadstuffs, &c. - -	27·6	32·3	39·3	38·2
Wool - - -	25·1	28·4	31·5	31·6
Copper, &c. - - -	40·7	32·9	27·1	27.6
Miscellaneous Products -	6·6	6·4	2·1	2·6

Breadstuffs, Grain, &c.

Wheat, flour, &c., to the value of half a million was exported during the year 1860. This large sum is, however, below the average of the past five years, viz. 578,195*l.*; but, as the value of these staple commodities is constantly varying, it is desirable to show the *quantities* exported, as giving a more correct estimate of the great increase in this trade.

Period.	Flour.	Wheat.	Total (* in Flour).	Bran and Pollard.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1851 - - - -	3,942	20,080	4,388	85
„ 1855 - - - -	5,759	8,456	5,947	1,863
„ 1860 - - - -	21,166	238,984	26,476	3,352
Total in five years 1851–55 - -	32,645	216,552	37,457	9,451
„ 1856–60 - -	118,973	1,088,320	143,158	22,240
Average of five years 1851–55 - -	6,529	43,310	7,491	1,890
„ 1856–60 - -	23,794	217,664	28,631	4,448

It will be seen from the above table that the average export of wheat and flour for the last five years has been 28,631 tons per annum. In 1860 the shipments amounted to 26,476 tons, against 25,855 tons in the previous year; the increase being in the shape of flour—a less quantity of wheat, in grain, having been exported than in the year 1859, although still above the average. The shipments of wheat to New South Wales have increased from 80,000 bushels, in 1859, to 132,216 bushels in 1860; and declined to Victoria, from 190,000 bushels to 102,408 bushels. A return is given showing the quantities of breadstuffs shipped to each country during the past four years.

Wool.

The pastoral interest, last year, exported produce to a greater amount than either of the other two branches of industry, having shipped considerably above half a million pounds worth of wool. The value of this staple exported in 1860 was 573,368*l.*—the weight of the total shipments being 11,731,371lbs. against 9,496,715lbs. in 1859, when the declared value was 484,977*l.*

As illustrating the rapid increase in the production of our flocks, the following table is given, from which it will be seen that in the past ten years the quantity of wool annually shipped has more than trebled, and that the value of the exports of this staple commodity has increased nearly fourfold:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.		
	lbs.	£	*s.*	*d.*
In the year 1851 - - - -	3,694,672	148,036	0	0
„ 1855 - - - -	5,590,171	283,479	0	0
„ 1860 - - - -	11,731,371	573,368	0	0
Total in five years 1851–55 - -	20,070,388	965,831	0	0
„ 1856–60 - -	46,934,735	2,395,861	0	0
Average of five years 1851–55 - -	4,014,077	193,166	0	0
„ 1856–60 - -	9,386,947	479,172	0	0

* Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

The ports from which the wool was shipped, distinguishing the quantity from each, in the two years 1859 and 1860, are as follows, viz.:—

	1859.	1860.
	lbs.	lbs.
From Port Adelaide - - -	5,190,603	5,699,200
„ Port Wakefield - - - -	1,706,170	1,908,800
„ Port Robe - - - -	1,218,720	1,549,540
„ Port Augusta - - -	1,381,222	2,573,831
Total export of wool - -	9,496,715	11,731,371

Minerals.

The mineral wealth of the Province is sufficiently evidenced in the fact that the average exports of ores and metals has during the last five years reached above four hundred thousand pounds sterling. This amount has been reached prior to the new and valuable discoveries of the past and present year, which must materially increase the shipments of this description of produce, which in 1860 were of the value of 446,537*l.* against 411,018*l.* in 1859.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average yearly shipments:—

Period.	Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.	Regulus.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total in five years, 1851–55 - - -	134,638	34	27,312	320	730
„ „ 1856–60 - - -	271,843	3,085	38,604	2,640	783
Average of five years, 1851–55 - -	26,927	7	5,462	64	146
„ „ 1856-60 - - -	54,368	617	7,720	528	156

It will be seen that the export of manufactured copper continues to increase in a much larger ratio than the shipment of ore—of this latter the increase has been only twenty-five per cent., whilst of the former the increase has been no less than one hundred per cent., taking the average of five years. Lead and lead ore again appear to a large amount. Of the fine copper 27,842 cwts. were shipped to Great Britain, 28,207 cwts. to Melbourne, probably for the same destination, and 9,380 cwts. to India direct.

In the exports of miscellaneous products and manufactures of the colony considerable increases are observable. Amongst other shipments were the following:—702 horses, value 17,949*l.*; leather, 5,383*l.*; bark, 5,815*l.*; eggs, 4,026*l.*; fruit, 7,531*l.* In the four latter articles the increase in five years is about five-fold. Of colonial wine 3,435 gallons, value 1,430*l.* was exported, against 1,523 gallons, value 772*l.*, in 1858. Other items, such as butter, cheese, hay, hides, &c., show a decrease.

River Murray Trade.

A return of the imports and exports, *viâ* the River Murray, from and to New South Wales and Victoria, during the years 1856 to 1860, shows the average combined trade of the last five years to have been 132,570*l.*—that for 1860 was 187,085*l.*

With New South Wales the trade in 1860 consisted of flour, stores, &c., shipped from this province to the extent of 69,799*l.*, the amount of wool, &c. brought down the river from thence being 89,623*l.* From Victoria, only 3,546*l.* worth of wool was imported, but flour was taken to the value of 24,117*l.* The total exports, *viâ* the Murray, amounted to 93,916*l.* against 93,169*l.* imports.

Lands—Crown.

The quantity of land alienated from the Crown during the year 1860 was 129,262 acres, or less than in any year since 1852, and 58,803 acres less than in the year 1859. In the former year the average price of country lands sold at auction was 1*l.* 3*s.*, the average size of the lots being 95 acres. In the latter year the price was 1*l.* 3*s.*4*d.*, the average size of the lots being 121½ acres. 21,211 acres of country lands, which had passed the hammer at auction, were taken up at 1*l.* 0*s.* $2\frac{7}{10}$*d.* per acre.

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Up to the 31st December 1860 the total alienated land was 2,233,052*l.* acres, of which 482,816 acres were under cultivation—the proportion of purchased land was to cultivated 19·2, or two per cent. higher than in the previous year.

The following table shows that the area of purchased land has quadrupled since 1850, and the land under cultivation has increased nearly seven-fold : —

Year.	Total Lands purchased.	Rate per head.	Land under cultivation.	Rate per head.	Proportion per cent. of cultivated Land to purchased Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1850 - - -	559,589	8·71	64,728	1·01	11·56
1855 - -	1,221,046	14·34	203,423	2·38	16·65
1859 - - -	2,103,789	17·83	361,884	3·06	17·2
1860 - - -	2,233,052	17·6	428,816	3.38	19·2

The extent of Crown Lands for which leases were issued at the end of 1860 was 32,412 square miles—4929 square miles having been reserved by the Crown. The annual rent payable was 20,076*l.* or double the amount in 1851.

Litigation.

In reviewing the statistics collected upon this subject, the following remark from a former report is still applicable; viz., "That as a means of correctly estimating the amount of litigation, or as showing the amount of business transacted in the courts, the returns are necessarily incomplete, from the absence of information relative to cases disposed of prior to trial in court."

The Supreme Court return shows a general increase of business during the past year. The number of records entered for trial was 176 against 163 in 1859; the total amount for which judgment was signed was 20,842*l.* against 28,631*l.* in 1859. Fifty-four probates were issued: the amount sworn to being 88,370*l.* The number of divorce cases under the new Act was twenty-four against sixteen in 1859. The apparent decrease in the number of writs in 1860 is caused by the returns now being made for writs of summons only, whereas in former years all writs were included. Two hundred and ten writs passed through the Sheriff's office against 212 in the previous year.

The number of cases heard and determined on the civil side of the Local Courts was nearly the same as in 1859 ; the following are the figures :—

	1859.	1860.
Summonses issued - - - -	7,245	7,231
Amount of claims sued for - -	50,225	50,106
Amount of judgments - - -	20,677	18,358

The same equality in the amounts is observable in the several classes of cases brought before these courts.

Loans for Public Works.

Since the 31st December 1859—when the public debt of South Australia amounted to 830,200*l.*—bonds have been issued for the sum of 60,000*l.*, and the amount of debt paid off 20,100*l.*, leaving the sum of 870,100*l.* as the total liability of the colony outstanding at the close of 1860.

It is desirable to point out that this amount has been borrowed solely for the formation of reproductive public works in aid of the sums appropriated from the general revenue for such objects, viz., the Port and Northern Railways, the City of Adelaide Waterworks, and the improvement of the harbour of Port Adelaide, all of which are either constructed or approaching completion.

Manufactures, Trades, &c.

Taking advantage of the machinery for the collection of the Census, I endeavoured to procure some reliable information with respect to the several manufactures and trades carried on in the various districts of the colony. The tables under the above head are the result of those inquiries, and although satisfactory, as exhibiting considerable progress of late years in our internal resources, a really accurate idea cannot be conveyed of the extent and variety of our local manufactures until several collections have been made.

Among the subjects of inquiry the following are especially interesting, viz., the extension and improvements in the art of wine-making; the description of machines in use for raising water for stock or irrigation; and the applicableness of various processes in operation for purifying for domestic purposes brackish or salt water; and any particulars afforded by proprietors of such improvements will be carefully recorded, and render this branch of statistics of greater value.

Population.

The estimated population of South Australia at the close of 1860 was 124,112 persons, as made up from records of the natural increase, and of arrivals and departures; this number must, however, be less than was actually the case, the Census returns taken on the 8th April 1861 showing the population on that day to have been in round numbers 127,000; the exact number enumerated is not yet ascertainable.

Railways.

The return of the amount of traffic and of the receipts and expenditure of the South Australian Railways, since the opening on the 21st April 1856 to the end of 1866, illustrates the working of this national undertaking in as favourable a light as the short period of its existence will permit.

Of merchandise, 142,853½ tons were conveyed along the lines in 1860; the total freight being 30,670*l.* against 149,598 tons in 1859, the freight being 22,766*l.* Passengers numbered 303,483 against 315,699 in the previous year—the receipts from this source being, in 1860, 22,859*l.*, and in 1859 23,610*l.* The financial returns are also satisfactory, the revenue showing a considerable increase with a proportionately smaller expenditure; the receipts in 1860 being 55,588*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* against 43,636*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* payments, and in 1859 48,068 receipts against 39,871*l.* expenditure. On 31st December 1860 fifty-six miles were open to traffic—at the same date in the previous year only thirty-two and one-half miles.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is now established with all the principal cities and towns in the neighbouring colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, in connexion with lines throughout the settled districts of this province. At the close of 1860, twenty-six stations, 529 miles of line, and 654½ miles of wire were opened. The revenue of this department is rapidly increasing, whilst the facilities and conveniences it creates are largely being availed of; the messages transmitted in 1860 were 71,368, against, in 1859, 64,688. The intercolonial wires being the quickest means by which the European and Indian intelligence can reach Melbourne and Sydney the services of this line are largely placed in requisition.

Works—Public.

The decennial return of the expenditure of the Government in connection with public works and improvements shows that the total sum thus expended during the years 1851 to 1860 amounted to 2,713,129*l*; of which sum 1,741,472*l.* was provided from the Revenue, and 976,657*l.* was paid from loans raised for the construction of reproductive public works. The average yearly expenditure during the past five years has been 395,704*l.*, against 146,921*l.* in the previous similar period.

Agricultural and Live Stock.

The agricultural and live stock statistics were taken simultaneously with the Census, and the results are set forth in the report which accompanied the returns, dated 18th June 1861. It is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into the subject; but, to render this volume more complete as a medium of general statistical information, the summary tables are reproduced, and also the following extracts from the report:—

The total country and suburban land alienated from the Crown up to the 31st December 1860 was 2,231,977 acres, or 17·6 acres per head of the population, against 1,578,300 acres at the end of 1856, or 15·1 acres per head of the population at that date.

Nineteen per cent. of the land sold was under cultivation in 1861, as against 13 per cent. in 1856–7.

The extent of land under cultivation—season 1860–61—was 428,816 acres, or 3·38 acres to each individual of the population, being an increase of 66,932 acres, or 18 per

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cent. on the previous year; and, upon the year 1856, of 225,393 acres, or 110 per cent., when the rate per head of the population was 2·38 acres; showing that, notwithstanding the large addition to the population of the province during the past five years, the rate at which land has been brought under cultivation has been still greater.

The large extent to which land, during that period, has been brought into settlement and occupation is still more prominently indicated in the return of enclosed land, which is now 1,579,992 acres, or an increase of about 175 per cent. upon the acreage enclosed at the end of 1856.

The number of acres under wheat was 273,672, the produce of the crop being 3,576,593 bushels; in 1859 the acreage was 218,216, the produce 2,103,411 bushels.

A return is given showing the number of acres under each description of crop during the past five years, and the following table gives the average produce per acre during the past three seasons:—

Season.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Potatoes.
	Bush. lbs.	Bush. lbs.	Bush. lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1859–9	11 11	16 24	20 18	23	67½
1859–60	9 38	12 44	18 16	18	27
1860–1	13 4	16 34	23 12	25	60½

The planting of vines progresses with vigour; the number not in bearing being 1,948,510, against 1,577,881 returned in the previous year, whilst 420,280 came into bearing, making a total of 1,874,576 actually under crop. The total number of gallons of wine made was 182,087, or only 1,763 gallons more than returned in the previous season.*

With respect to live stock, the returns show a very large increase upon the numbers of last year, but as those were evidently erroneous, and were published with a remark to that effect, comparison should be made with those of the year 1857, the number in 1858 having been over-estimated:—

	Year 1857.	Year 1860–61.
Horses	26,220	49,399
Cattle	310,400	278,265
Sheep and Lambs	2,075,805	2,824,811
Goats	1,647	8,027
Pigs	38,199	59,747
Poultry	Not known.	315,728

Conclusion.

A comprehensive table, showing the progress of the colony since its foundation, closes the volume; from its concise form, handy for reference as an epitome of the statistical information generally found most useful.

In conclusion, I may be permitted respectfully to suggest that wider publicity should be given to statistical information connected with this colony, in order that the rapid advances we are making to a high position amongst the provinces of Her Majesty in social welfare, material wealth and prosperity, may become more generally known at home and abroad than is at present the case. It may be that the dissemination of such reliable information will more closely draw the attention of influential men in other countries to the almost unbounded natural resources and advantages this country possesses as a field for the profitable employment of capital, when aided by the necessary amount of labour, in the fuller development of the treasures of our mines, the more careful cultivation of our farms and vineyards, the increase of our flocks and herds, and the extension of various other branches of native industry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent of Census.

* Number of gallons of wine made from the vintage of 1856–7, 100,624; 1857–8, 149,970; 1858–9, 180,324; 1859–60, 182,087.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 41.)

Government House, Perth,
April 25, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the duplicate Blue Book for the year 1860.

2. The general information, especially as regards population, civil and criminal returns, will be found given more fully in detail than has been the case in former years.

3. The prosperity and progress of the colony has been steady and uninterrupted during the past year.

4. The Customs revenue may be fairly taken as the best criterion of the prosperity of Western Australia. The receipts under this head for the year 1860 exceeded those of the previous year by a sum of 4,166*l.*, exceeding the estimates for the year 1860 by a sum of 6,419*l.* The increase is applicable not to any particular items, but is equally dispersed over the general customs revenue.

5. The revenue exceeded the expenditure by a sum of 8,118*l.*, while the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by a sum of 6,826*l.*

6. The revenue and expenditure for the years 1859 and 1860 stand thus :—

	1859.	1860.
Revenue - - -	57,943*l.*	69,862*l.*
Expenditure - - -	54,918*l.*	61,744*l.*

7. No increases have been made to the permanent establishment of the civil service, either in the amount of pay or in the number of officers, with the exception of an addition of 400*l.* to the salary of the commissioner of the civil court.

8. The increased expenditure of 1,313*l.* beyond that of 1859 is mainly attributable to the additional pay and increase of the police force, rendered necessary by the dispersion of convicts over this extensive territory.

9. The imports and exports stand thus :—

	1859.	1860.
Imports - - -	125,315*l.*	169,074*l.*
Exports - - -	93,037*l.*	89,246*l.*

10. It will, therefore, be observed that the gross amount of imports during 1860 exceeded that of 1859 by a sum of 43,659*l.* or 35 per cent., and exceeded the *average* of the preceding six years by a sum of 56,000*l.* There are no grounds for believing that the market is in anywise overstocked.

11. The gross amount of exports for 1860 falls short of that in 1859 by a sum of 3,791*l.*, but in comparison with the *average* of the six preceding years it shows an *increase* of 29,291*l.*

12. The principal items of decrease in 1860 have been under the heads of horses and copper ore. The comparatively high prices which horses continue to command in the colony affect their export.

13. The shipments of copper ore in 1859 were valued at 14,122*l.*, and in 1860 at 8,021*l.*, showing a decrease of 6,101*l.* I anticipate for the future a steady increase of export under this head.

14. The sale of Crown lands has realized 6,000*l.* more than the estimate for 1860, or the receipts of 1859; and this increase occurs in the face of a reduction of price from 20*s.* to 10*s.* per acre, indicating the sound policy of the land regulations sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government and promulgated in April 1860, as well as demonstrating the substantial prosperity and permanent occupation of the country. Nothing bearing a semblance of land jobbing has occurred.

15. The land revenue has increased 36 per cent. above that estimated for the year. The quantity of land leased for *tillage* purposes in 1859 was about 7,000 acres, which increased to 18,000 acres in 1860.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

16. The opposition which was raised against the new land regulations has disappeared on a better acquaintance with their working, and it is now a matter of congratulation that this fruitful cause of discord and party spirit has been removed.

17. Under the heads of "Works and Buildings," and "Roads and Bridges," there has been an increased expenditure of 5,800*l.* over 1859, and about 4,000*l.* over the *estimates* of 1860. All available surplus revenue is devoted to works of improvement and public utility.

18. The absence of all serious crime, and the entire security for life and property continue to be a matter of congratulation.

19. Of the summary convictions for minor crimes 50 per cent. have their origin in the degrading propensity of drunkenness.

20. The loyalty, order, and obedience to the laws which characterize the whole population are most gratifying, and a careful consideration of the financial returns of the accompanying Blue Book will, I trust, clearly show the steady improvement in the general condition of all classes of the colonists.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

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No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 84.) Government House, Auckland, New Zealand,
MY LORD DUKE, June 21, 1861.

I have the honour to forward six copies of Statistics of New Zealand for the year 1860.

Your Grace will perceive, from the introductory Report of the Registrar General, that he has so fully and ably called attention to the more prominent and important features in these Statistics that it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with any further remarks on them.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Registrar General's Office, Auckland,
SIR, May 30, 1861.

Previous Statistics.

I HAVE the honour to present statistical tables for the year 1860, forming the fifth of a series of annual volumes of "Statistics of New Zealand," commencing from 1853. Compiled, as all these volumes have been, from official records, under the immediate direction of the government, and presented to the parliament of the colony by command of his Excellency, they have had an authentication which has secured for them considerable attention and frequent quotation not only in the United Kingdom but in other countries, and it may be hoped that they have not been unsuccessful in diffusing definite and accurate views of the condition and progress of New Zealand in various influential quarters, where previously comparatively vague, if not absolutely erroneous notions were entertained.

Immigration and emigration, arrivals and departures.

The present volume in its general arrangement closely resembles that for last year, with (of course) the necessary introduction of the proper figures for 1860, and a few modifications of plan and detail. An alteration, which it is anticipated will be deemed an improvement, may be observed in the tables showing the fluctuations of population occasioned by the immigration and emigration over seas, and the arrivals and departures at and from the ports of the colony, respectively. These, which were before included

in the same table, are now given separately; thus guarding against a mistake into which some, on a superficial inspection of the statistics, have fallen, viz., that the total numbers described as "departures" were departures from the colony to other countries, whereas in fact they were, in a considerable proportion, only migrations (often for short periods) from one part of New Zealand to another. Thus, instead of stating a general total of 12,483 departures, which might erroneously be regarded as the number of persons who had left New Zealand altogether, the number of actual emigrants is truly shown to have been 2,871, against 8,935 immigrants, leaving a balance of 6,064 in favour of actual immigration over seas to the colony during 1860. NEW ZEALAND.

In applying this mode of compilation, however, to the calculations on which we are dependent for any approximate estimate of the population in the years in which the census is not taken, a difficulty arose from the discrepancy between the numbers shown by the returns as "arrivals" and "departures" respectively in the migration between the colonial ports, the former of which were found very considerably to exceed the latter. While the whole of the arrivals may be presumed to be correctly reported, the departures are limited to those recorded at the ports of clearance, and do not include the numbers of persons who went on board after the vessels had cleared, or were taken up at points touched at during the passage, without coming under the cognizance of any emigration officer. This excess of arrivals, amounting in 1860 to no less than 1,648, has been dealt with in the manner explained in a note to the population table (No. 1), viz., by deducting the whole from the total population of the colony, but retaining the numbers of arrivals and departures stated in the returns, in forming the estimates for the several provinces, this (though involving an apparent disagreement between the figures) appearing necessary in order to afford any adequate view of the comparative numbers to be assigned to each of the provinces in relation to the others. Calculations as to population.

Meanwhile, definitely ascertained figures afford sufficient evidence of the rapid increase of the population of the colony. The total in December 1858, as shown by the census, was (exclusive of the Chatham islands) 59,328. Since that date, up to December 1860, the returns show an increase from the two great sources from which population is to be supplied, amounting to upwards of 9,000 souls in each year, the excess of births over deaths in the two years 1859–60 having been 3,997, and the excess of immigration (strictly limited to that over seas) above emigration, 14,701, thus making, for those two years together, an increase from these sources amounting to 18,698, which calculated centesimally shows an increase of 31.53 per cent. on the whole population, or, taking the sexes separately, of 31.10 on the males and of 32.09 on the females respectively. This is the lowest estimate that can be formed, without including any allowance for increase by unregistered births, or possibly unrecorded arrivals. According to the estimate given in table No. 1. the increase would be 34.23 on the whole population, or 34.86 on the males and 33.41 on the females respectively. Estimate of population of Colony.

A centesimal calculation for the several provinces taken singly cannot, for the reasons above indicated, be positively accurate in itself, or in exact agreement with the results of the calculation for the colony. It may, however, be acceptable as showing the proportions in which the respective provinces may be assumed to have participated in the total increase. Calculated on the figures in table No. 1., the centesimal increase in Auckland during the two years 1859–60 would be 30.56 on the whole population, or 31.19 on the males and 29.73 on the females respectively. In Taranaki, as might be anticipated from the removal of families in consequence of the war, there is a large decrease, amounting to 53.24 on the whole population, or 33.23 on the males and 76.13 on the females. All the other provinces show increase in the following proportions, viz., Wellington, 17.73 on the whole, or 22.48 on the males and 11.79 on the females; Hawke's Bay, 55.28 on the whole, or 54.93 on the males and 56.09 on the females; Nelson (including Marlborough), 29.42 on the whole, or 27.34 on the males and 32.07 on the females; Canterbury, 71.40 on the whole, or 67.79 on the males and 76.62 on the females; and Otago, 82.76 on the whole, or 92.28 on the males and 70.74 on the females respectively. Population of the several provinces.

It is to be borne in mind that throughout all the above calculations respecting population nothing more is assumed than such an approximation as the available sources of information permit, and that in the use of the data at command the difficulties already adverted to must more or less qualify the reliance to be placed on even the approximate accuracy of the results as regards the provinces. A further qualification arises from the impossibility of ascertaining the amount of overland migration from one province to another. The time for taking the triennial census of the colony is close at hand, however, and the statistical volume for 1861 may be expected to afford not only new but reliable information, where now only a qualified estimate can be offered.

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Other Census Statistics.

To the same time must necessarily be postponed the presentation of more recent information than that obtained in 1858 respecting various of the particulars connected with cultivations, stock, and some interesting aspects of the social condition of the population. With regard to the latter department of the census statistics, however, it may be acceptable to re-produce here a few tables which appeared in the report prefixed to the last statistical volume. They were calculated centesimally on the numbers returned at the census of December 1858, on the assumption that the persons added to the population since that date may be supposed, generally speaking, to be divisible into about the same proportions with regard to places of birth, religious denominations, occupations, and state of education as the persons who were in the colony when the census was taken. It is by no means improbable that the approaching census may show marked variations in some of these particulars; still the calculations may be accepted for all that is claimed for them, viz., an attempt to indicate the general classification of the population in the matters they embrace. The Tables, of course, refer only to the population of European descent in New Zealand, and they do not include the military or their families, or the small population of Stewart's and the Chatham Islands.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

Places of birth.

TABLE showing the PER-CENTAGE of PLACES of BIRTH of the POPULATION in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	New Zealand.	Australian Colonies.	Other British Dominions.	United States of America.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign Places, or not described.
Auckland	30·08	15·26	9·28	0·32	34·28	3·61	4·06	0·93	0·31	0·29	1·58
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	52·98	1·92	2·53	0·19	40·00	0·90	0·87	0·04	—	0·19	0·38
Wellington	43·48	5·78	9·90	0·35	35·84	2·04	0·95	0·31	0·10	0·34	0·91
Hawke's Bay	43·99	8·06	11·03	0·53	26·55	4·03	2·11	0·99	0·99	0·79	0·93
Nelson	45·86	3·32	8·20	0·45	35·54	1·90	1·28	0·36	0·21	2·60	0·28
Canterbury	90·61	4·62	6·97	0·71	21·61	1·09	1·45	0·30	0·67	1·02	0·95
Otago	19·30	2·97	50·47	0·22	22·02	2·19	1·19	0·35	6·14	0·29	0·86
Average for the Colony	39·94	7·68	13·45	0·39	31·49	2·37	2·09	0·52	0·29	0·78	1·00

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.

TABLE showing CENTESIMALLY the DISTRIBUTION of OCCUPATIONS in NEW ZEALAND in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agricultural and Pastoral.	Mechanics and Artificers.	Professions, including Clerical, Legal, Medical, Teachers, Surveyors, and other educated Professions).	Labourers.	Miscellaneous, including Domestic Servants.	No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children).
Auckland	3·74	5·39	9·64	1·84	7·00	8·39	64·00
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	2·38	8·83	5·92	1·96	4·26	3·89	72·76
Wellington	3·43	6·42	7·46	1·53	5·03	7·27	68·86
Hawke's Bay	3·96	15·46	9·84	1·78	9·64	15·59	43·73
Nelson	2·72	8·27	5·99	1·53	7·58	7·40	66·51
Canterbury	2·61	8·42	7·52	1·62	7·67	6·47	65·69
Otago	1·74	9·95	5·92	1·05	7·85	7·59	65·90
Average for the Colony	3·05	7·45	7·72	1·61	6·85	7·61	65·71

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Religious denominations.

TABLE showing the PER-CENTAGE of the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS in NEW ZEALAND in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterians.	Roman Catholic Church.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Congregational Independents.	Baptists.	Primitive Methodists.	Lutheran Church.	Hebrews.	Society of Friends.	Other Denominations, or not described
Auckland - - -	45·82	15·49	21·98	8·12	3·03	1·84	0·41	0·15	0·66	0·04	2·46
New Plymouth (Taranaki) -	52·08	2·94	2·00	20·11	4·19	1·51	11·85	0·08	—	0·30	4·94
Wellington - - -	54·60	14·55	10·61	12·32	1·72	1·92	1·20	0·21	0·32	0·13	2·42
Hawke's Bay - -	62·02	17·44	13·01	3·10	1·39	0·33	0·13	0·53	0·20	0·92	0·93
Nelson - - - -	54·98	12·01	6·34	11·30	1·51	4·37	0·21	3·00	0·19	0·13	5·96
Canterbury - -	72·88	10·67	4·08	8·26	1·13	1·47	0·11	0·54	0·09	0·02	0·72
Otago - - -	25·50	65·74	2·02	1·35	2·22	1·67	0·03	0·39	0·01	0·16	0·91
Average for the Colony -	51·40	19·40	11·11	9·09	2·16	2·12	0·95	0·70	0·32	0·12	2·63

EDUCATION.

Education.

TABLE showing the CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS of MALES and FEMALES respectively and of the TOTAL (EUROPEAN) POPULATION of NEW ZEALAND ABLE or UNABLE to READ or WRITE in December 1858.

PROVINCES.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.								
	Cannot Read.		Read only.		Read and Write.		Both Sexes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Cannot Read.	Read only.	Read and Write.
Auckland - - -	24·89	28·23	10·43	15·05	64·68	56·72	26·35	12·46	61·19
New Plymouth (Taranaki) - -	24·75	25·24	12·17	15·45	63·08	59·31	24·98	13·70	61·32
Wellington - - - -	24·27	26·89	9·93	14·84	65·80	58·27	25·43	12·12	62·45
Hawke's Bay - - -	20·88	39·91	6·12	7·98	73·00	52·11	26·55	6·67	66·78
Nelson - - - -	22·91	26·52	7·67	11·43	69·42	62·05	24·49	9·32	66·19
Canterbury - - - -	22·28	27·91	8·58	10·31	69·14	61·78	24·58	9·29	66·13
Otago - - - - -	21·35	25·02	10·79	13·94	67·86	61·04	22·97	12·18	64·85
Average for the Colony - -	23·51	27·32	9·59	13·52	66·90	59·16	25·16	11·29	63·55

Maori population.

With respect to the aboriginal native population no new information can be presented, and indeed the native insurrection would have interposed during the last year almost insuperable difficulties in the way of any attempt to collect definite statistical facts in some of the most important Maori districts. As, however, existing circumstances will doubtless cause special interest to be felt in this matter, I may here state generally what was estimated to be the number of the Maori population according to the latest data obtained. Taking as the basis the Maori census of 1857–8 (of which a full abstract appeared in the volume of statistics for 1857), and correcting the numbers for Canterbury by a later census taken by Mr. W. Buller in February 1860, excluding also Stewart's and the Chatham Islands (in the former of which the numbers were estimated at 200, and in the latter at 510), the Maori population in New Zealand was, at the latest attempt at enumeration, believed to amount to 31,298 males and 23,898 females, making (with 79, sex not stated,) a total of 55,275.

It is important, however, to observe the distribution of the natives in the Northern and Middle Islands respectively:—

Northern Island, (including Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay)—males, 29,984; females, 22,993; sex not stated, 79; total, 53,056.

Middle Island, (including Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago)—Males, 1,314; females, 905; total, 2,219.

Trade, interchange, &c.

Passing on from calculations which can at present only be estimates liable to future, perhaps extensive, correction, to a portion of the statistics on the accuracy of which full reliance may be placed, the tables in the following series relating to trade, interchange, and the revenue have (as in the preceding year) been prepared in the office of the

NEW ZEALAND.

Hon. the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter. As heretofore, the information is supplied both in detail and by summaries which condense the principal points of general interest into a conveniently compendious form.

The general results shown by an examination of these tables are satisfactory. It will be seen that (with some fluctuation, involving, however, no falling off of any real importance,) the colony has not only maintained its ground but has continued to make steady advance.

Imports. The total value of imports shows a decrease of 2,697*l.*, the amount in 1860 having been 1,548,338*l.*, while in 1859 it was 1,551,030*l.*; but this trifling decrease is to be viewed in connection with the fact that there was an increase in 1859 as compared with the previous year amounting to no less than 409,757*l.*

Exports. The total value of exports which in 1859 showed an increase of 93,461 over 1858 (of which 87,358*l.* was on articles of New Zealand produce and manufacture) shows for 1860 a further increase (over 1859) amounting to 37,469*l.* in the whole, and to 27,825*l.* on New Zealand produce and manufactures. The value of articles in this latter class, excluding the mere exports of goods imported from other countries, was, in 1859, 521,308*l.*; in 1860, 549,133*l.* Taking the article of wool singly, the comparative table, No. 25, shows how remarkably this resource of the colony has progressed. In 1860 the value of this export, calculated at the uniform rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb., was 444,392*l.*, being an increase of 101,613 over the preceding year 1859,—an increase in one year which exceeds the total value of all the wool exported in 1853 by 38,105*l.*, in 1854 by 34,508*l.*, and in 1855 by 11,507*l.*

Shipping. The returns of shipping show an increase of tonnage, although a decrease in the number of vessels, indicating the employment of a larger class of vessels in the intercourse with New Zealand, especially from the United Kingdom. The vessels entered inwards in 1860 numbered 398, being 40 less than in 1859, but the tonnage was 140,276, being an increase of 3,696. The vessels cleared outwards numbered the same in both years, but the tonnage in 1860 was 19,901 above that of 1859.

Registered vessels. The number of registered vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand increased from 213 with a tonnage of 7,883 in 1859 to 238 with a tonnage of 8,527 in 1860. At the port of Auckland, to which a large proportion of these vessels belongs, the increase in the last year was from 171 vessels with 5,815 tonnage to 187 vessels with 6,325 tonnage.

Revenue. The customs revenue, which in 1859 exceeded that of 1858 by 16,679*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, shows for 1860 a further advance on 1859 amounting to 20,851*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the total revenue from customs duties being 189,167*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The ordinary revenue altogether in 1860 amounted to 233,107*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase of 24,661*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* on 1859. The territorial revenue in 1860 was 215,760*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, being a decrease of 26,121*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, but nearly the whole of this falling off, it will be seen, was in the territorial revenue of Otago, where from April 1860 the land sales were suspended in consequence of a pending augmentation of the upset price of land. Besides, in the preceding year (1859) the territorial revenue had increased by the remarkable amount of 80,082*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The total revenue of New Zealand in 1860 amounted to 464,738*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, being, notwithstanding the temporary decrease in the land revenue at Otago just noticed, an increase of 5,089*l.* 18*s.* as compared with 1859.

Meteorology. The Meteorological Appendix is rather fuller than that of last year, including, in addition to the Annual Abstract of the Meteorological Register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, and an Abstract of a Weather Register kept at Heathcote Valley, near Lyttelton, again kindly supplied by I. T. Cookson, Esq., M.G.A., Meteorological Observations at New Plymouth by Edward L. Humphries, Esq., and a Summary of the Weather at Dunedin by the Rev. Dr. Burns. Although the amount of information is still far from being as comprehensive, with respect to the number of places furnishing records of observations, as is desirable, yet enough is even here given to support that judgment as to the salubrity and general excellence of the climate of New Zealand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent observers. Its merits, as compared with the climate of other countries (including some of those which have gained high European reputation as residences for invalids), is strikingly exhibited in Appendix E., again reprinted from the Statistics for 1853–6. The comparative elements of climate

Dr. A. S. Thomson. embodied in that table were compiled with great care by the late Dr. A. S. Thomson, whose "zealous and most valuable assistance as to the whole of the Meteorological Appendix," published in the first volume of this Statistical Series, I felt it both gratifying and just to acknowledge in the Memorandum prefixed to that volume, and whose recent death must be lamented by every friend of science, especially by all interested in scientiffc

observation in relation to New Zealand, of which he was an enlightened, laborious, and loving cultivator. NEW ZEALAND.

The Census which, as already stated, will be taken before the close of the current year, will afford means of furnishing information on important branches of statistics, some of which find no place in the present volume, whilst others can only be dealt with in the way of estimate, and more or less reliable approximation. The month of December is unquestionably the best (if not the only really satisfactory) month in the year for collecting the agricultural statistics of New Zealand; and although the census of this colony will not be on the same day as that fixed for the decennial census of Great Britain (and adopted for that reason in several of the colonies) it will probably be deemed sufficiently near as coming within the same year; while in the modes of collecting and compiling the census statistics there will, no doubt, be so much conformity to the forms and methods decided on in Great Britain and in the Australian Colonies as may be found compatible with the circumstances of New Zealand, thus recognising the principles and following out as closely as may be practicable the plans which found such able exposition and influential advocacy in the Great International Statistical Congress assembled in London during the last year. Approaching Census.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

No. 1.

TABLE showing the ESTIMATED EUROPEAN POPULATION of NEW ZEALAND in December 1860.

Provinces.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Auckland	13,406	10,326	23,732
Taranaki	944	295	1,239
Wellington	7,991	5,846	13,837
Hawke's Bay	1,647	704	2,351
Nelson (including Marlborough)	6,626	5,374	12,000
Canterbury	8,895	6,475	15,370
Otago	7,449	5,242	12,691
District of Stewart's Island	31	22	53
Totals	46,989	34,284	81,273
Less (see annexed note)	1,648	—	1,648
Estimated Total European Population, exclusive of the Military and their Families	45,341	34,284	79,625
Military and their Families—			
Officers and Men - 3,278 / Male Children - 322	3,600	—	—
Women and Female Children	—	694	—
Total Military and their Families on 31st December 1860	—	—	4,294
Estimated General Totals of the European Population in December 1860	48,941	34,978	83,919

The above estimate has been made in continuation of that for 1859 as published in the last volume of statistics, by adding to the numbers then stated the excess of births over deaths, and the excess of immigration over emigration in the last year. The arrivals and departures between the several ports of the colony have also been included in the calculation for the provinces, but as to the general total a difficulty in what at first view might seem reliable as an approximate estimate has been found in the fact that the returns of the emigration officers at the ports show an excess of arrivals from other ports of the colony above the departures, amounting in the aggregate to 1,648. The particulars of this migration will be found in Table No. 3, with a note suggesting an explanation of the discrepancy. But the result is, that while the estimate of population for the whole colony, after deducting, as above, this excess of 1,618, may be considered a fair approximation to the actual numbers, (subject only to the exception that, if the same mode of dealing with the arrivals and departures in 1859 were adopted, the general total of the estimated population for that year, as previously published, would be further diminished by 1,601), yet it is impossible to determine the proportions in which the numbers in the several provinces are respectively affected by this diminution.

The population of the Chatham Islands, amounting to about 86, is not included, the requisite information not having been obtained.

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the TOTAL VALUE of the IMPORTS of NEW ZEALAND during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

PROVINCE.	COUNTRIES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
AUCKLAND	United Kingdom	74,035 1 2	128,187 9 6	126,189 15 5	114,992 8 11	125,249 17 4	153,991 15 4	237,081	245,579
	British Colonies	171,997 13 4	215,009 4 4	237,816 18 9	145,531 10 0	193,074 11 10	185,526 12 3	166,333	198,199
	Foreign States	13,884 19 5	5,723 18 11	8,186 14 8	10,463 14 8	5,450 9 4	5,734 4 0	8,587	22,252
	TOTALS £	259,917 13 11	348,920 12 9	372,193 8 10	270,987 13 7	323,774 18 6	345,252 11 7	412[illegible]	466,030
TARANAKI	United Kingdom	18,697 6 0	12,316 0 11	20,554 11 9	15,291 6 0	18,563 2 6	15,299 13 1	22,051	19,512
	British Colonies	11,313 3 0	23,017 17 4	14,393 3 3	11,924 4 0	7,090 7 0	17,203 19 9	12,220	16,724
	Foreign States	—	—	32 0 0	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
	TOTALS £	30,010 9 0	35,333 18 3	34,979 15 0	27,215 10 0	25,668 9 6	32,503 12 10	34,271	36,236
WELLINGTON (including HAWKE'S BAY until 1859)	United Kingdom	60,695 12 9	130,166 11 1	82,933 10 5	71,041 9 4	158,998 14 5	163,565 18 10	232,723	176,042
	British Colonies	100,182 15 8	145,567 5 10	93,480 6 9	107,987 6 4	102,228 18 11	119,891 16 0	108,316	77,567
	Foreign States	578 16 5	240 0 0	1,512 0 0	—	205 0 0	441 0 0	50	4
	TOTALS £	161,457 4 5	275,973 16 11	177,925 17 2	179,028 15 8	261,432 13 4	283,898 14 10	341,089	253,613
HAWKE'S BAY	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,463	8,514
	British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,103	3,524
	Foreign States	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	170
	TOTALS £	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,946	12,208
NELSON (including MARLBOROUGH until 1860)	United Kingdom	19,869 0 0	49,835 0 0	48,410 7 0	49,782 19 0	43,267 10 9	66,229 17 11	91,226	91,174
	British Colonies	31,579 0 0	37,313 0 0	37,812 13 0	31,389 4 6	93,968 19 2	84,173 4 6	77,755	60,421
	Foreign States	—	12 0 0	—	—	213 0 0	195 11 0	—	—
	TOTALS £	51,448 0 0	87,160 0 0	86,223 0 0	81,172 3 6	137,449 9 11	150,598 13 5	168,981	151,595
MARLBOROUGH	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
	British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreign States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS £	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
CANTERBURY	United Kingdom	20,784 17 1	36,035 4 4	36,592 3 0	34,902 4 4	69,144 15 9	89,949 4 0	163,979	185,384
	British Colonies	63,052 7 9	64,029 5 3	60,762 10 10	55,133 10 0	96,304 17 9	127,105 1 2	166,670	112,126
	Foreign States	82 17 0	55 16 0	238 0 0	410 10 0	954 15 0	211 0 0	1,222	5,429
	TOTALS £	83,920 1 10	100,120 5 7	97,592 13 10	90,446 4 4	166,404 8 6	217,265 5 2	331,871	302,939

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the TOTAL VALUE of the IMPORTS of NEW ZEALAND during the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860—*continued.*

PROVINCE	COUNTRIES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
OTAGO	United Kingdom	8,752 15 0	27,574 17 0	14,228 10 0	23,592 8 0	45,065 9 0	43,560 0 0	88,771	143,814
	British Colonies	2,321 10 0	16,117 10 0	29,900 11 0	36,718 5 9	32,768 10 0	66,665 5 0	155,100	181,348
	Foreign States	—	—	416 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals £	11,074 5 0	43,692 7 0	44,545 11 0	60,310 13 9	77,833 19 0	110,225 5 0	243,871	325,162
CHATHAM ISLANDS	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Returns.	No Returns.
	British Colonies	—	—	—	1,651 9 5	430 12 4	1,464 18 0		
	Foreign States	—	—	—	56 4 0	—	64 6 0		
	Totals £	—	—	—	1,707 13 5	430 12 4	1,529 4 0	—	—
GENERAL TOTALS £		597,827 14 2	891,201 0 6	813,460 5 10	710,868 14 3	992,994 11 1	1,141,273 6 10	1,551,030	1,548,333

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the TOTAL VALUE of the EXPORTS of NEW ZEALAND during the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

PROVINCE.	COUNTRIES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
AUCKLAND	United Kingdom	34,342 15 0	28,361 0 0	3,660 2 0	12,286 0 0	23,351 10 8	23,542 5 10	35,324	26,987
	British Colonies	119,264 15 0	143,146 17 11	148,979 0 6	107,636 0 4	72,184 0 8	62,878 16 6	59,920	55,497
	Foreign States	1,715 13 0	8,903 6 3	3,139 17 4	5,612 8 0	6,423 5 10	5,327 19 8	11,384	8,668
	Totals £	155,323 3 0	180,411 4 2	155,778 19 10	125,534 8 4	101,958 17 2	91,749 2 0	106,628	91,152
TARANAKI	United Kingdom	95 0 0	—	—	—	—	62 0 0	—	—
	British Colonies	8,618 3 6	14,009 14 6	20,982 1 0	3,818 18 0	5,166 19 4	10,961 14 3	8,754	3,520
	Foreign States	—	—	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—
	Totals £	8,713 3 6	14,009 14 6	20,982 1 0	3,868 18 0	5,186 19 4	11,023 14 3	8,754	3,520
WELLINGTON (including HAWKE'S BAY until 1859)	United Kingdom	43,776 7 0	15,525 6 0	11,168 14 6	24,570 18 3	42,090 18 6	73,214 1 4	109,816	119,631
	British Colonies	56,921 8 4	67,944 9 5	61,667 16 7	55,842 19 7	50,669 16 4	41,475 12 7	31,052	17,417
	Foreign States	156 0 0	77 7 0	637 19 2	3 10 0	25 0 0	—	11	18
	Totals £	100,853 15 4	83,547 2 5	73,474 10 3	80,417 7 10	92,785 14 10	114,689 13 11	140,879	137,566
HAWKE'S BAY	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,114
	British Colonies	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	Foreign States	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	55
	Totals £	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	18,169

No. 3.—*continued.*

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the TOTAL VALUE of the EXPORTS of NEW ZEALAND during the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860—*continued.*

PROVINCE.	COUNTRIES.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
NELSON (including MARLBOROUGH until 1860)	United Kingdom	—	—	16,040 5 0	988 0 0	19,804 0 0	40,241 0 0	45,604	52,668
	British Colonies	34,226 0 0	21,609 0 0	31,454 0 0	28,767 0 0	57,605 7 3	40,289 16 7	32,482	20,898
	Foreign States	—	24 0 0	—	20 10 0	—	52 0 0	—	—
	Totals £	34,226 0 0	21,633 0 0	47,494 5 0	29,775 10 0	77,409 7 3	80,582 16 7	78,086	73,566
MARLBOROUGH		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTERBURY	United Kingdom	—	—	—	19,379 15 0	43,072 8 0	86,453 1 8	88,551	166,174
	British Colonies	3,396 0 0	14,049 16 0	43,888 5 0	28,423 18 4	22,339 14 6	22,201 10 8	44,004	42,125
	Foreign States	—	728 0 0	67 0 0	27 10 0	144 0 0	59 0 0	472	1,155
	Totals £	3,396 0 0	14,777 16 0	43,955 5 0	47,831 3 4	65,556 2 6	108,713 12 4	133,027	209,454
OTAGO	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	19,011 0 0	37,750	28,672
	British Colonies	770 0 0	6,481 19 0	24,182 15 0	25,737 6 9	25,266 15 6	28,333 6 8	45,883	26,817
	Foreign States	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	37
	Totals £	770 0 0	6,481 19 0	24,182 15 0	25,737 6 9	25,266 15 6	47,344 6 8	83,720	55,526
CHATHAM ISLANDS	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	No Returns.	No Returns.
	British Colonies	—	—	—	5,268 10 0	1,230 15 0	3,920 0 0		
	Foreign States	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Totals £	—	—	—	5,268 10 0	1,230 15 0	3,920 0 0	—	—
GENERAL TOTALS £		303,282 1 10	320,890 16 1	365,867 16 1	318,433 4 8	369,394 11 7	458,023 5 9	551,484	588,953

No. 4.

SUMMARY of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD exported from NEW ZEALAND during the Year 1860.

PORTS.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	oz.	£
NELSON	4,538	17,585
Total	4,538	17,585

The value of Gold has been calculated in the above Table at the rate of three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence per ounce.
The estimated quantity of Gold exported previously (to the 31st December 1859) was 31,306 oz. 12 dwts. 5 grs. of the value of 121,313*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, making the General Total to December 31st, 1860,
QUANTITY, 35,844 oz. 12 dwts. 5 grs. VALUE, 138,898*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
Besides a considerable quantity exported privately, the amount of which cannot be ascertained.

No. 5.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the REVENUE of NEW ZEALAND for the Years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

REVENUE.		1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Province of Auckland - - -	Ordinary -	36,395 17 9	49,719 2 7	53,084 1 11	48,179 19 2	57,501 10 1½	61,082 4 1	68,429 11 1	72,364 16 2
	Territorial -	38,568 5 8	79,113 7 10	22,137 8 0	23,519 17 1	7,897 14 9	4,424 13 11	12,081 16 9	8,097 3 9
Totals - - -	£	74,964 3 5	128,832 10 5	75,221 9 11	71,699 16 3	65,399 4 10½	65,506 18 0	80,511 7 10	80,461 19 11
Province of Taranaki - - -	Ordinary -	3,951 10 11	4,535 13 7	5,439 15 4	4,718 11 10	5,642 5 4½	5,810 16 11	5,878 1 5	9,135 0 11
	Territorial -	2,605 15 0	4,416 0 0	987 15 0	—	—	125 10 0	201 14 0	175 10 0
Totals - - -	£	6,557 5 11	8,951 13 7	6,427 10 4	4,718 11 10	5,642 5 4½	5,936 6 11	6,075 15 5	9,310 10 11
Province of Wellington (including Hawke's Bay until 1859) - - - -	Ordinary -	23,673 16 1	32,629 16 4	27,559 12 2	27,348 15 10	40,915 1 9	49,413 15 4	43,543 7 10	39,043 7 7
	Territorial -	12,098 5 6	30,037 14 0	9,960 15 0	5,477 12 5	30,174 10 11	45,446 16 0	13,958 9 0	15,304 8 8
Totals - - -	£	35,772 1 7	62,667 10 4	37,250 7 2	32,826 8 3	71,089 12 8	94,860 11 4	57,501 16 10	54,347 16 3
Province of Hawke's Bay -	Ordinary -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,963 0 8	9,092 6 4
	Territorial -	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,077 19 9	37,411 12 3
Totals - - -	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,041 0 5	46,503 18 7
Province of Nelson (including Marlborough until 1860) - - - -	Ordinary -	6,677 18 0	10,024 1 11	11,188 4 0	10,164 5 11	18,768 3 8	21,193 2 0	21,167 3 3	22,126 11 11
	Territorial -	8,502 3 2	25,791 13 8	12,935 18 0	20,189 15 1	10,018 13 3	14,614 10 10	55,180 19 0	11,693 10 8
Totals - - -	£	15,180 1 2	35,815 15 7	24,124 2 0	30,354 1 0	28,786 16 11	35,807 12 10	76,348 2 3	33,820 2 7
Province of Marlborough -	Ordinary -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,747 8 11
	Territorial -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,974 3 2
Totals - - -	£	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,721 12 1
Province of Canterbury - - -	Ordinary -	6,880 12 6	7,792 9 6	9,484 19 10	11,360 18 9	21,950 19 2	27,775 7 2	36,940 9 6	41,159 12 2
	Territorial -	2,295 10 7	36,836 17 3	14,505 17 8	16,158 16 7	28,368 0 0	65,530 12 8	55,884 18 9	64,970 7 9
Totals - - -	£	9,176 3 1	44,629 6 9	23,990 17 6	27,519 15 4	50,318 19 2	93,305 19 10	92,825 8 3	106,129 19 11
Province of Otago - - -	Ordinary -	2,523 19 4	5,889 1 3	4,476 14 1	5,825 10 4	9,611 8 6½	13,769 12 3	25,502 15 8	38,377 17 1
	Territorial -	2,681 9 2	4,629 18 3	2,042 10 6	108,30 6 5	14,734 4 7	31,656 19 2	74,496 2 0	59,133 7 2
Totals - - -	£	5,205 8 6	10,518 19 6	6,519 4 7	16,655 16 9	24,345 13 1½	45,426 11 5	99,998 17 8	97,511 4 3
Chatham and Stewart's Islands - -	Ordinary -	—	—	—	203 2 6	136 6 0	280 18 10	21 9 9	60 3 8
Total Ordinary - - -	-	80,103 14 7	110,590 5 2	111,233 7 4	107,801 4 4	154,382 9 7½	179,325 16 7	208,445 19 2	233,107 4 9
Total Territorial - - -	-	66,751 9 1	180,825 11 0	62,300 4 2	76,176 7 7	91,193 3 6	161,799 2 7	241,881 19 3	215,760 3 5
		146,855 3 8	291,415 16 2	173,533 11 6	183,977 11 11	245,575 13 1½	341,124 19 2	450,327 18 5	448,867 8 2
Incidental Receipts and Reimbursements - -	-	965 4 11	624 7 9	2,362 6 2	1,261 5 11	2,681 11 8	529 16 0	9,320 15 10	15,871 4 1
Parliamentary Grant - - -	-	2,000 0 0	—	—	3,090 0 0	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue - - -	£	149,820 8 7	292,040 3 11	175,895 17 8	188,328 17 10	248,257 4 9½	341,654 15 2	459,648 14 3	464,738 12 3

No. 6.

TABLE showing the Number of SAVINGS BANKS in New Zealand, the respective Dates of their Establishment, and the Number of Depositors, with the Amounts deposited and withdrawn, in the Year 1860, distinguishing the European and the Aboriginal Native Depositors.

Where situated.	Date of Establishment.	Numbers of Depositors.			Total Amounts Deposited.			Total Amounts Withdrawn.		
		Europeans.	Maories.	Total.	By Europeans.	By Maories.	Total.	By Europeans.	By Maories.	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland - - - -	1847	620	14	634	18,152 2 9	455 14 4	18,607 17 1	7,744 8 0	- - -	7,744 8 0
New Plymouth - - -	1850	61	10	71	894 7 9	- - -	894 7 9	709 19 11	29 3 3	739 8 2
Wellington - - - -	1846	100	14	114	668 8 5	350 7 9	1,018 16 2	959 3 2	628 12 5	1,587 15 7
Nelson - - - -	1860	136	- -	136	2,332 18 2	- - -	2,332 18 2	557 6 0	- - -	557 6 0
Lyttelton - - - -	1855	64	- -	64	987 14 3	- - -	987 14 3	676 14 10	- - -	676 14 10
Christchurch (a Branch of the Lyttelton Savings Bank) - -	1858	85	- -	85	759 9 9	- - -	759 9 9	845 11 5	- - -	845 11 5
TOTALS -	—	1,066	38	1,104	23,795 1 1	806 2 1	24,601 3 2	11,493 3 4	658 0 8	12,151 4 0

EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

[Vide Part I., No. 19 of Series, page 129,]

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of DESPATCH from Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON to His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 85.)

Government Offices, Victoria, Hong Kong,
5th June 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1860.

2. The details of it, as far as they go, are most satisfactory; but as this is a free port, and there is no Custom House or other administrative machinery of any kind available for the collection of commercial statistics, the schedules relating to imports and exports,—particulars of information in a mere commercial entrepôt such as this, of greater interest and importance than any other,—are blank.

As regards the native traffic of our waters, the Government is without any information whatever, Chinese vessels being allowed to come and go, and their cargoes to be transferred from hand to hand, without any interference or even question. As regards the foreign traffic, the only information at present available is that obtained through the harbour master's office, of the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels which enter and clear during any given period; and I do not see how it would be possible for the Government to obtain here trade returns sufficiently accurate and precise to be of any value, without imposing on the shipping an amount of trouble and annoyance which would not be compensated for by the result. I am glad, therefore, to be able to report that there is a prospect now of this information being supplied by a Chamber of Commerce which has been established within the last few weeks, and which I understand proposes to undertake, amongst other desirable objects, the collection of reliable commercial statistics without any interference with the freedom of the port.

3. Although, however, the accompanying returns afford no direct information as to the nature or progress of either the native or foreign traffic of our waters, they afford ample indirect evidence of the fact that the commerce of the place is rapidly extending, as it must be evident that when the revenue, population, shipping, houses, boats, and land sales are all on the increase, the main interest upon which all these depend must be prospering also.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The revenue of 1860 exceeds that of 1859 by 28,957*l.* 10*s.* 0¾*d.*, being respectively 94,182*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and 65,225*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure for the same period is increased by 6,281*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.*, being in 1860, 72,390*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1859, 66,109*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The increase in the revenue is shown under each of our three main sources of income,—Land, Licenses, and Taxes; and also under the head of Post Office, an item which appears for the first time in the accounts, in consequence of the transfer of the Hong Kong Post Office to the local Government on the 1st May 1860. The largest increase is under the head of Land Revenue, which exceeds that of 1859 by nearly 17,000*l.*, in consequence of the great rise in the value of land and the large premiums realized at the Government land sales. The increase under the head of Licenses and Taxes, which latter are limited to police and lighting rates, is attributable to the growth of the town. The revenue of 1860 is not only the largest ever raised in the Colony, but, without any additional taxation, is four times greater than that of 1851, as will be seen from the following return.

Year.	Revenue. £	s.	d.	Year.	Revenue. £	s.	d.
1851	23,721	7	6	1856	35,500	8	9
1852	21,331	1	8	1857	58,842	2	7
1853	24,700	6	3	1858	62,476	9	8
1854	27,045	3	5	1859	65,225	6	2
1855	47,973	11	1	1860	94,182	16	3

The increase in the expenditure is attributable to the additions made to the salaries by the Civil List Ordinance passed last year, and to a larger outlay upon public works. The expenditure of last year was distributed as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary expenditure	52,607	16	2
Public works	19,782	16	8
Total	72,390	12	10

	£	s.	d.
Revenue	94,182	16	3
Expenditure	72,390	12	10

The receipts of the past year have exceeded the disbursements by 21,792*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, which, added to the surplus of former years, left an excess of assets over liabilities, on the 31st December last, of nearly 65,000*l.*, available for the service of the present year.

The prospects for the current year are equally satisfactory. I subjoin a financial estimate, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the large expenditure of 52,000*l.* upon public works, it is expected that at the close of this year there will be a balance of 40,000*l.* available for the service of 1862.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE for 1861.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January 1861	£65,000	Estimated ordinary Expenditure	£63,000
Estimated Revenue of 1861	90,000	Estimated Expenditure on Public Works	52,000
			115,000
		Probable balance on 31st December 1861	40,000
	£155,000		£155,000

The financial estimate for 1862, which is now being prepared, and which I also subjoin, leads me to hope that after an expenditure of 45,000*l.* next year on public works, the Colony will find itself at the close of that year, with all the large public works at present in progress completed, and an excess of assets over liabilities of about 20,000*l.*

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE for 1862.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January 1862	£40,000	Estimated ordinary Expenditure for 1862	£65,000
Estimated Revenue for 1862	90,000	Estimated Expenditure on Public Works on 31st December 1862	45,000
			110,000
		Probable balance	20,000
	£130,000		£130,000

Public Works.

5. The only public works at present in progress of any magnitude are the new gaol, the Victoria waterworks, and the Praya; together they will cost not far short of 100,000*l.*; and it is calculated that without involving the Colony in any financial embarrassment, they can all be completed before the close of next year.

Another great improvement which is in contemplation, is the lighting of the city of Victoria with gas; but this, however, is about to be undertaken by a private company, the Government not being required to assist in any way beyond granting the use of the public streets for the purpose of laying the pipes. When the works are completed, it will be optional with both the Government and private individuals to consume the gas or not, as they may see fit; the price of it, which will be mainly dependent on the price of coal, being left a matter for future arrangement.

Legislation.

6. Nineteen ordinances have become law during the past year, amongst which I may specify as the most important—

No. 11. "An ordinance to constitute a marine court of inquiry in Hong Kong."

No. 12. "An ordinance to provide a supply of water for the city of Victoria, and to "appropriate a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* for such purpose."

No. 13. "An ordinance for the establishment of a civil list."

No. 15. "An ordinance for the registration and regulation of boatmen and others "employed in licensed cargo boats, and for the survey of such boats."

No. 16. "An ordinance to amend the law relating to newspapers in Hong Kong."

No. 17. "An ordinance to constitute a board of examiners for granting certificates "of competency to masters and mates in the mercantile marine."

HONG KONG.

Population Returns.

7. The Registrar-General's returns show improvement under every head. The population has increased during the past year by about 8,000, being estimated on the 1st of January last at

Males - - -	69,810
Females - - -	25,107
Total - -	94,917

In boats -	28,559
In houses -	66,358
Total population	94,917
Boats - -	3,925
Houses -	4,861
Total Tenements	8,786

Of this number 28,559 were found to be living on the water in 3,925 boats, and the remainder 66,358 on shore in 4,861 houses, making a total of 8,786 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion—

Chinese - -	92,441
Other than Chinese -	2,476
	94,917

The other than Chinese are composed of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and Americans - - - -	1,151	441	1,592
Goa, Manila, Indians, and others of mixed blood -	710	74	784
Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents -	100	—	100
	1,961	515	2,476

In these returns the military stationed in the Colony, and the crews of the ships of war and of the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

The houses show an increase over the previous year of 600, and are classified as,—

European houses - - -	1,047
Chinese ditto - - -	3,814
	4,861

The European houses consist of 173 public buildings, and 874 private dwellings, shops, and offices.

The Chinese boat population, of over 28,500, are put down as living in,—

Junks - - -	12	Fishing ,, - - -	659
Trading boats - -	27	Cargo ,, - - -	166
Wood ,, - -	16	Stone ,, - - -	106
Coal ,, - -	42	Hakow ,, - - -	305
Salt ,, - -	89	Sampans - - -	2,421
Passage ,, - -	38		
Water ,, - -	7	Total boats -	3,925
Bumboats - -	32		
Pilot boats - -	5		

Shipping.

8. The Harbour Master's returns show that, exclusive of men-of-war, Canton and Macao river steamers, and Chinese craft, 1,534 vessels, aggregating 875,199 tons, and belonging to 26 different nations, entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year; being 376 vessels in excess of the number that entered during 1859. Of the 1,534 that entered last year, 1,262 entered with cargoes, and 272 in ballast.

Emigration.

9. Forty-eight emigrant ships, aggregating 40,789 tons, and carrying 14,390 males and 793 females, cleared from this port for the following places, during 1860:—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
11	for Australia	with	4,526	—	4,526
24	,, San Francisco	,,	6,799	441	7,240
4	,, Demerara	,,	961	352	1,313
8	,, Vancouver Island	,,	2,038	—	2,038
1	,, Moulmain	,,	66	—	66
			14,390	793	15,183

Being an increase of 13 ships and 4,916 emigrants over the numbers of 1859. A large part of this increase went to Vancouver Island, to which port emigration from this took place last year for the first time.

General Observations.

10. Amongst the occurrences in 1860 there are two which deserve to be noted here, although they find no place in the accompanying volume; the first is the assembling and fitting out here of the large naval and military expedition, which was despatched from this for the North early last year, and the second is the acquisition of the Kowloon Peninsula.

11. After the events of last year, the importance of Hong Kong in a political point of view can never again be questioned; and the manner in which it was enabled to respond to the great and unusual demands which were made upon it for money, transports, and supplies, without interfering with the ordinary tradal operations, showed a marvellous elasticity in the commercial resources of the Colony.

12. The establishment of British jurisdiction over Kowloon is a great boon to this Colony. It is a portion of the main land opposite, about three miles deep by one mile in breadth, which projects into the centre of our harbour. From the weakness of the Chinese Government and our inability to interfere directly, the place had become the resort of thieves, resetters, and pirates, who preyed upon the shipping in the harbour, and who were amenable to no practical control. As a mere matter of police, therefore, the accession is of great importance; but it is of still more importance in military, sanitary, and commercial points of view, as it commands the harbour and shipping, possesses good sites for building, open to the South-west monsoon, which Victoria is not, and is capable of supplying every deficiency of Hong Kong as a commercial harbour in the way of docks, deep sea piers, and store houses for bulky cargoes upon the water's edge.

13. Satisfactory, nevertheless, as the accompanying returns are, and rapid as the growth of the Colony has been during the last two or three years, I cannot myself see that it is ever likely to become anything very different from what it is at present, or that there is even now any prospect of the vast expectations which were formed of it in its infancy, being realized. If the trade of the port increases, as I think it must with the growth of the general trade of China which must follow upon the opening of the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pecheli, and the free navigation of the Yang-tze-Kiang, and the facilities requisite for conducting an increased business are forthcoming here, then the Colony will steadily but moderately advance also. If, on the other hand, these changes have the effect of drawing the trade into other channels, or if the necessary facilities for its extension should not be found here, then the Colony will either retrograde or remain stationary. In any case Hong Kong is not, I think, destined to become a great Chinese settlement, with a population equal to half that of Canton, or even a quarter, say 250,000. The island has no natural advantages beyond a good harbour, happily situated at the southern threshold of the Chinese empire, and forming, as it were, the entrance gate of its seaboard. It has neither agriculture nor manufactures. It produces nothing for either export or consumption, and is not capable of growing supplies sufficient to feed its inhabitants for one single day. The population must therefore be fed by sea-borne supplies, and the numbers must, I conceive, be limited to the amount of fixed employment which can at all times be found here. If we could offer the starving myriads of the opposite continent unlimited employment, which would yield the settler even two meals a day of rice and fish, with two-pence a day for tobacco and luxuries, with common shelter and commonest clothing, I believe we might congregate a million souls under our rule within two years; but we have no such field of labour to offer, or fixed employment of any importance beyond the labour connected with our harbour and our public and private works. Unless therefore Hong Kong should become the fixed seat and centre of some vast industry, such as the tea trade, employing great masses of human labour of men, women, and children, (of which I cannot at present see the slightest prospect,) it can never become a great Chinese settlement, and our numbers must always be limited to the amount of employment which the native and foreign traffic of our waters, and the foreign local development of the Colony itself, may afford to mere rude and unskilled labour.

14. Without, however, ever becoming a great settlement or a productive British plantation, Hong Kong is well calculated to subserve most important political and commercial ends; and these, it is satisfactory to know, are being steadily realized.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

HONG KONG.

Encl. in No. 20.

Enclosure in No. 20.

(No. 387.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hong Kong,
June 1, 1861.

SIR,

IT is two months since I received in draft the Blue Book of this Colony for the past year, 1860; but I find, on my recent return from leave of absence, that, owing to pressure of work in the office, it is only now that I am enabled to place it herewith in your Excellency's hands.

2. All the occurrences of the year having passed under your Excellency's own observation, it is not necessary that I make the customary report on this occasion otherwise than briefly.

3. The population shows an increase of nearly 8,000, being 86,941 in 1859, and 94,917 in 1860; while to the houses a large, and to the boats a considerable addition has been made, being 600 to the former, and to the latter 139. The number of houses in 1859 was 4,261, and in 1860, 4,861; of boats, 3,786 in 1859, and 3,925 in 1860.

4. *As to Revenue and Expenditure*, the returns are,—for 1859, revenue, 65,225*l.* 6*s.* 2¼*d.*; expenditure, 66,109*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*; for 1860, revenue, 94,182*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; expenditure, 72,390*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, showing an increase of nearly 30,000*l.* on the revenue, against a little over 6,000*l.* increase in the expenditure.

5. The *Shipping* exhibits a great augmentation; but as the past year is concerned with the large transport service of the recent expeditionary force, it may be well not to frame any decided conclusions on this particular proof of prosperity, satisfactory though it be.

6. In connection with the shipping interests, however, it may be noted that a signal station has been established at Victoria Peak, 1,770 feet above the sea, and that the dockyard at Aberdeen has been completed, and is now in full work. There is ample room, however for three or four dockyards in Hong Kong, and enquiries about Stonecutters' Island have been made, with a view to the construction of one or more at that spot.

7. The legislative enactments have been 19 in number. Three are connected with the Merchant Shipping Act; one regulates pawnbroking, or I should say seeks to regulate, for hitherto it has been a dead letter, through the power of combination so remarkably possessed by the Chinese; one organizes a system of cargo boats, and provides a remedy against the habitual plundering of goods between ship and shore; this was also strongly opposed by the Chinese, but is now in successful operation; another ordinance provides waterworks for Victoria; another establishes a civil list for the Government of the Colony; and another gives some security to the public against the adventures of the press. The rest of the legislative measures require no special mention.

8. Coming to the *state of the departments*, I regret that I can give no more favourable report than last year. Four public officers have died; Messrs. Newman and Gunthorpe, acting harbour masters; Walker, assistant surveyor, and Cooper Turner, crown solicitor, while Mr. Chapman, postmaster general, and Mr. Inglis, harbour master, have both quitted the Colony in a state of health that renders it impossible for either to resume his duties.

9. In addition to the loss sustained in these officers, I may note that Mr. Lobscheid, inspector of Government schools, has resigned, and that Messrs. Forth, Rennie, Mitchell, Masson, and Murray are absent in England on leave.

10. In fact, at the present moment, out of 20 chiefships of a department, or like offices, 12 are held on acting appointments, and of the remaining eight, two, if not three, are likely to be soon invalided.

11. The Harbour Master's Department alone has had no less than five heads during the year,—Messrs. Newman, Gunthorpe, Harris, Thomsett, and Inglis.

12. During six months of the year Mr. Alexander, registrar of the Supreme Court, presided most ably at the police magistracy.

13. I am bound to say, on the subject of our police, that the *materiel* of our force shows no improvement during the past year; nevertheless their duties as a preventive body are tolerably conducted. The question is one which has baffled one and all of us for years past, but I do not despair yet of seeing something in the form of a constabulary more creditable to the Colony.

14. The Surveyor General's Department has been fully occupied; the Harbour Master's Office is nearly ready; the Gaol Buildings are progressing, and considerable activity has been shown in the construction and improvement of roads.

15. The villages of Aberdeen (the locality of the dockyard) and Showkeawan have been settled, and the irregular mode of squatting checked. The land in both places has been duly surveyed, planned, and sold. The tenants, therefore, have legal property in their ground, secured by Crown leases.

16. A commencement of the *waterworks* scheme has been made, and it is hoped that by the beginning of 1863 the city of Victoria will be amply provided for in this respect. HONG KONG.

17. Great and satisfactory progress has been made with the Esplanade or Praya, on the sea front of the city.

18. Every attention has been given to *education*, and an improved scheme, designed by Dr. Legge, is about to receive trial.

19. The want of *a place of transportation for convicts* is much felt, and it would be a great relief to the Colony if it could be arranged to draft off annually a certain number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude. This failing, it will be necessary to build a distinct gaol for such prisoners, and to appropriate Stone Cutter's Island for this purpose. The evil is really pressing, for even after the conclusion of the new gaol buildings, the presence of so large a number of long-sentenced convicts will render it a difficult matter to classify crime correctly and conveniently.

20. In a review of occurrences during 1860, it is impossible not to mention the transit through the Colony of the large expeditionary force, British and French, military and naval.

21. It was a subject of wonder how the markets of Hong Kong furnished supplies for the enormous number of men (not less than 30,000 in all) thus suddenly quartered in the Colony and its waters for a period of from five to six months; the island of Hong Kong could not well have afforded the level ground, and the acquisition of Kowloon, under lease from the Chinese provincial Government, was a necessary consequence.

22. As the final cession of this ground under convention, and its subsequent incorporation with the Colony, are events of the current year, I make no further allusion to them here.

23. But besides that the land was admirably suited and indispensably wanted for temporary occupation by our passing troops, it was required in permanence eventually for the commercial purposes of the Colony; and I entertain sanguine hope that, if full consideration be given to the wants of the community and the wishes of the local Government, the acquisition of this new territory will prove of much importance to Hong Kong as a mercantile entrepôt.

24. I have referred to the sojourn and passage of the expeditionary force, because it is a point of interest, and I am not aware that it has been duly noted elsewhere

25. It deserves, however, to be put on record, as showing the utility of this possession, and justifying the opinion of one of the members of the commission for enquiring into the military defences of the colonies (Mr. Elliot) when he classed Hong Kong among the "places which, irrespectively of any intrinsic value as colonies, may be deemed "stations important to the general strength of the empire."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Knight,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable GEO. W. EDWARDES to his Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 13.)

Government Offices, Labuan, June 6, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

IN transmitting the Blue Book for the year 1860, I have to explain the cause of delay, and request your Grace will receive as a sufficient apology that the Acting Secretary was taken ill when engaged in its preparation, and was unable to resume the work for a considerable time. I have some satisfaction in reporting an improvement in the state of the colony. The coal works at Tanjong Kubong, closed since April 1858, were resumed in November last by the Labuan Coal Company. Mr. Hunter, Managing Director, arrived in October with an efficient staff of Europeans, some Chinese artificers, and a body of Coolie labourers. The works up to this time, erecting houses, remounting tramways, &c., &c., and building a pier for temporary purposes, are simply preparatory. A vessel arrived last month with machinery from England; new pumps are about to be substituted for the old ones, and will be in action in a few days. The pit and slants have already been examined and found uninjured.

LABUAN.

2. Independently of this addition to the population, there has been a considerable increase of Kadyans and Mooruts from the coast of Borneo, bringing their wives and families. These have chiefly located themselves along the southern shores of the island, clearing the jungle and growing paddy, others in the interior. The desired object is to induce them to cultivate pepper, coffee, and like produces for export; they have already consented to purchase land, showing a desire to become permanent inhabitants of the colony, and I have no doubt but they may be induced to adopt an improved system of agriculture.

3. There has also been no inconsiderable advance in the trading community; many new shops have been constructed on a more substantial scale, and trade has nearly doubled its returns within the last twelve months. Sooloo Prahus in much greater number bringing valuable cargoes have this year visited Labuan. This trade might be greatly increased by proper encouragement, and a good supply for their wants. Unfortunately the class of traders is not sufficiently high to provide for the market, and many carry their most valuable produce to Singapore.

4. It is necessary that I should in this place bring to your Grace's notice one of the greatest impediments to this coasting trade. Although no piratical fleet has ever to my knowledge visited or been seen near this colony, repeated cases have been brought to my notice of piratical acts by boats of sufficient strength to be dreaded. It is even said that many who have sold their merchandise here, on their return, and almost within sight of the island, commenced depredations both at sea and on shore.

5. Men of consideration from the north-east have told me their boats cannot venture to come here, so long as this system exists, except in large convoys, which are too expensive for profitable trade. The necessity of removing this evil is more apparent to me at present, as a gentleman connected with a mercantile firm in Singapore is about to open an establishment at Labuan; his success would greatly elevate the character of the trading community and induce other gentlemen with capital to do likewise. The presence of a steam gun boat of sufficient power to visit the north-east coast would totally exterminate these petty but most obnoxious acts of violence and ensure to the natives free intercourse with this colony without fear of losing not only their goods but their lives, if they oppose the attack (should they be too weak to resist) or their liberty, slave hunting being the chief object with these marauders, who have lately become more bold and persevering.

6. I am unable to report as much progress as I expected in the public works, the native labour requires more supervision than I have been able to obtain. The convicts reduced to 93 in number, deducting five for good service, five carpenters, two blacksmiths, and eight sawyers, with a further subtraction of sick convalescents and non-effective men, furnish an average of seventy able-bodied labourers for clearing and draining lands; the work is very heavy, their labour has been confined to the neighbourhood of the military lines where a great and permanent improvement has been effected. The buildings demand constant repairs; those recently erected are of a more substantial construction; one, the convict peon's house, is tiled on the roof, the others timbered so as be covered in like manner when the material can be manufactured on the island; for this I had made preparation when the sudden death of the contractor defeated the object. The frequent changes of the overseer occasion much embarrassment; hitherto the substitutes have been efficient, but one man, however good, is not sufficient for more than two or three undertakings. The resources from the Colony would not justify me in soliciting further assistance. An improved revenue will be most beneficially applied to this head of service.

7. The sanitary condition of the island is improved. In an address I received from the inhabitants of the town, the benefit to the health from the clearing and draining of the adjacent lands is thankfully acknowledged. The officer in medical charge of the troops, in his Annual Report, remarks upon the amended state of his hospital; the number of cases are still considerable, but showing a great diminution on former years. The frequency occurs in certain men of worn out, and impaired constitutions acted upon by habitual use of narcotics; these are constantly returning subjects for treatment. A very fair average of effective men for these climates are in the returns for duty. The sick Reports from the Convict Establishment are still more satisfactory.

A Summary of the present state and future prospects of the Colony promises a prosperous result to its long continued struggle for existence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE EDWARDES,
Governor, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 22.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 22.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir W. CODRINGTON, dated No. 28. of 23d February 1861, forwarding the Blue Book for the Year 1860.

" I AM glad to be able to state, that while there was an increase of revenue in 1859 over that of 1858 of 847*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, there is an increase of that of 1860 as compared with 1859 of 1,012*l.*"

" The items by which the revenue of the past year has been increased are, principally, the duty on wines (90*l.*), wharfage tolls (112*l.*), weighing fees (66*l.*), auction duties (413*l.*), rates and duties in Port Department (447*l.*), fees and fines in the various courts of law (390*l.*). Of these, the duties on wines, the auction fees, and fees of the courts of law, are variable, and cannot be depended upon as a permanent increase; the wharfage tolls, weighing fees, rates and duties in Port Department, will not probably diminish."

" The decrease in the revenue has been only on the duty on spirits, 139*l.*, the rent of wine-houses, 156*l.*, and licences for wine and spirit stores, 111*l.*"

" This diminution, I am in hopes, is solely consequent on the decreased consumption of spirits by the troops, who do not frequent the wine-houses as much as formerly, owing to the increased comfort afforded by the introduction of gas into many of the barracks, and also by the Soldiers' Home, commenced by Captain Jackson, R.A., and now supported by officers of the garrison."

Expenditure.

" The increase of expenditure over that of the preceding year amounts, among the establishments, to 591*l.* This is caused by the addition of four police serjeants' allowance for clothing to a portion of the police force, and increase of sundry salaries."

" The decrease of salaries in the same year amounts to 260*l.*, and that of 1859 over 1856 to 856*l.*; the diminution, therefore, of expenditure in the fixed establishments, during two years, amounts to 525*l.*, whilst at the same time there is an increase in the police force of four serjeants."

Public Works.

" The Convent (Government House) is in a most dilapidated state.

" The question of alterations and improvements at the market, at a cost of 1,200*l.*, having been a year under consideration, I have been obliged to repair the sheds and fix gutters for the protection of the sellers and their goods; 118*l.*, granted for repairs for the past year, was unexpended, in the hope of the final approval of the above-mentioned plan."

" The sum of 1,700*l.* has been granted for additions and improvements to the Court House; I hope to be enabled, however, to effect the object in view, of increased accommodation, at a less cost, viz., 700*l.*"

" The Lunatic Asylum will soon be completed, and I shall shortly submit rules and regulations for its management."

" The Chief Justice informs me that he considers the present Debtors' Prison insecure and unsatisfactory, and wants a new prison, or alterations entailing a considerable expense. I do not entirely agree with him, and am not prepared to recommend any alterations, at least for the present."

" An efficient water supply for the civil population, and proper drainage, is a subject for much anxious consideration, and I hope shortly to be able to submit plans and estimates for both of these works."

Population and Mortality.

" The civil population at Gibraltar, according to a census taken in the month of June, was 17,647, out of which the alien population was 2,185; the deaths amounted to 548, of which 39 were from cholera; 213 children died under ten years of age."

" The per-centage of deaths was, therefore, 3·1 of the whole population, or, deducting the cholera cases, 2·88."

"Cholera, although prevalent in the neighbouring Spanish towns in the spring and summer, did not appear at Gibraltar until the autumn, and then never assumed an epidemic form; the deaths amounted to 39 civilians, out of a population of 17,647; 31 from military, strength 5,604; 13 from convicts, strength 844. These deaths extended over a period of five months."

Commerce.

"Commerce has suffered much from the frequent illegal interference by Spanish armed revenue boats with our vessels; two seizures of vessels, and their condemnation, together with their cargoes, having given rise to such a feeling of insecurity that merchants and traders are afraid to ship goods for the ports of Morocco in British vessels, and have even gone so far as to take advantage of a foreign flag in preference, when practicable. Were it not for this, the trade with Morocco would have been far more extensive than at present."

Miscellaneous Returns.

"Under the head of Miscellaneous Returns, much more information has been given than in former years; the number of causes heard and disposed of in the various courts of law being inserted."

"Until the arrival of the present police magistrate, Captain Sayer, in 1859, no correct record of offences and cases appears to have been kept in the office; many charges were heard and disposed of without entry either in the charge sheet or office book; it is therefore impossible to arrive at any correct data of the crime of former years."

Currency.

"The question of a change in the currency has been submitted, and, I trust, is under consideration."

MALTA.

No. 23.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 48.)

MY LORD DUKE, Palace, Valetta, May 10, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1860, and to subjoin a Statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of the Island during that year, which has been furnished by the Auditor-General.

The gross Revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding 1860 was—

1855	£126,738	
1856	141,168	
1857	132,681	Average
1858	142,350	£138,065.
1859	147,385	
Fractions, say	3	

The gross Revenue of 1860, including dividends on stock in consols, was 145,944*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*; being, in round numbers, 7,879*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 1,441*l.* less than in 1859. This decrease is accounted for by the cessation of quarantine dues in 1860, and an extraordinary receipt under land sales in 1859.

MALTA.

The receipts from the two principal branches of revenue, viz., rents of crown property and custom dues, were as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands - -	11,026 10 0¾	11,289 7 0	262 16 11¼	—
Houses - -	21,663 12 5¼	21,823 5 11¾	159 13 6½	—
	32,690 2 6	33,112 12 11¾	422 10 5¾	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imports - -	87,866 8 3	89,791 13 6	1,925 5 3	—
Tonnage dues -	6,744 0 0	6,093 19 0	—	650 1 0
Store rent -	1,767 5 10	1,667 8 11	—	99 16 11
	96,377 14 1	97,553 1 5	Increase -	1,175 7 4

showing an aggregate increase of 1,597*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.* in the two branches.

The following table shows the gross custom receipts of 1860 compared with the average of 1858, 1859, and 1860:—

	Average.	Received, 1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports - -	88,572	89,791	1,219	—
Tonnage dues -	6,272	6,093	—	179
Store rent - -	1,761	1,667	—	94

Total increase - £946.

The net receipts of imports in 1860 were—

Gross receipts - - -			£89,791 13 6
Drawbacks { 1860 -	£5,950 0 0	}	7,306 9 4
{ 1861 -	1,356 9 4	}	
			£82,485 4 2

The gross expenditure of 1860 was 148,303*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*, being, in round numbers, 5,956*l.* more than in 1859, and 2,359*l.* in excess of gross receipts of the year. This excess of expenditure forms a portion of the expense incurred for works of magnitude, which might be fairly considered as a legitimate charge against surplus capital.

The provision made for the expenditure of 1860 was—

	£	s.	d.
By general estimate - - -	138,570	19	9
„ supplemental provision - - -	60,020	16	11½
Add—Balances reserved for special purposes, disoccupation of places abutting on the fortifications - - - -	1,474	0	1
„ special services, under the direction of the Secretary of State - - -	452	10	6¼
	£200,518	7	3¾

The dividends on stock in the Three per Cent. Consols being invested to the credit of revenue, under running orders to that effect, are excluded from the total.

The condition of the finances of Malta at the close of 1860 will be clearly seen from the following statement:—

		£	s.	d.
Gross surplus on December 31, 1859 - -		61,908	19	11
Gross receipts, 1860:				
Local - -	£144,731 5 6½			
Agents-General -	1,213 2 1	145,944	7	7½
		207,853	7	6½
Gross expenditure:				
Local - -	£140,545 15 4½			
Agents-General -	7,757 11 5	148,303	6	9½
Gross surplus on December 31, 1860 -		£59,550	0	9

This surplus was, on January 1, 1861, subject to the following appropriations:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance set apart for special purposes:—			
Disoccupation of the fortifications - -	1,454	0	1
Special services under the direction of the Secretary of State - - - -	521	6	7¼
Moiety of the balance on dredging services, to be held to the credit of the Imperial Government	1,128	16	10¼
Amount actually paid under special advances, but not brought to account in 1860, or included in the Annual Estimates of 1861 - -	2,735	16	4¾
Proceeds of dividends on consols re-invested under running orders to that effect - - -	2,423	6	7
Quotam to be found by Malta towards the construction of a new dock and dredging services	40,000	0	0
	£48,263	6	6¼

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 24.

COPY of DESPATCH from The LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 195.)

MY LORD DUKE, Corfu, December 23, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the report on the Blue Book for the year 1860.

The Blue Books themselves will be forwarded by long sea by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, KG.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Blue Book for the Financial Year 1860, ending the 31st of January 1861.

Palace, Corfu, December 20, 1861.

BEFORE entering into the details of Ionian revenue for 1860, it will be as well to point out some facts connected with the financial administration of these States.

The present system has been generally condemned. It occasionally presses so hardly on certain interests as to create considerable discontent, and even to call for the inter-

IONIAN ISLANDS.

vention of the Legislature. The deficient crops of 1859 attracted the notice of the Legislative Assembly in the session held at the close of that year and at the commencement of 1860.

The Assembly and the Senate passed a Bill lowering the export duties on oil and currants; and proposing substitutes which did not offer those conditions of stability required by a public revenue. This Bill the Lord High Commissioner felt it incumbent on him to disallow; but so great was the apparent inequality of the Ionian system, and so loud were the cries for some readjustment of public burdens, that a Commission was formed for inquiring into the question and suggesting some remedy. The suggestions of the Committee were embodied in a report. It may be as well in the statistical history of 1860 to point out the principal features of this document, a copy of which is annexed to the present statement.

The average revenue of twenty years has amounted to 172,000*l.* Of this during the ten years previous to 1860 the export duties on oil and currants alone averaged 61,324*l.*

The remaining revenue is deived from small import duties, from the sale of stamps, the monopoly of salt and gunpowder, post office, port and health dues; while the rent of Government property contributes a certain proportion of municipal revenue.

Beyond these, no tax of any kind is levied in these islands, and for a man who lives in his own house, and on the produce of his own land, spinning his own wool and drinking his own wine, and smoking his own tobacco, the State receives no contribution, save the small duty on salt, on gunpowder if he uses it, and the stamp on receipts if not evaded.

No article of consumption, save salt and gunpowder is taxed, except on exportation or importation. Even the expense of lighting and paving the streets is paid out of public revenue, and in every transaction where the Government comes into direct communication with individuals, the former is invariably the loser.

The Commission therefore found it impossible to recommend the adoption of a system of direct taxation. They were of opinion that the export duties both on oil and currants should be diminished; but they were limited in their choice of substitutes to the levying or increasing of duties on such sources of revenue as admitted of indirect machinery.

The expenditure of the State was found to be in a state of chronic excess over income, thus forming an item of yearly deficit of 10,000*l.*

It was proposed to reduce the export duty on currants from 19½ ad valorem to a fixed duty equivalent to the duties levied in the Kingdom of Greece, viz. to 14*s.* 2*d.* per 1,000 lbs. The deficit to be expected from this reduction was 13,094*l.*

The ad valorem duty of 19½ per cent. on oil was to be reduced to a fixed duty of 7*s* a barrel, leaving a deficit to be supplied of 7,275*l.*

The total amount to be supplied was 30,369*l.*

In lieu of the reduction of duties it was proposed to raise the following:

The duty on sugar from 4*s.* 11*d.* per 100 lbs. to 8*s.* 4*d.*
On coffee from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 4*d.*
On foreign spirits from 11*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
An export duty on Ionian spirits of 2*s.* per gallon.
The duty on foreign wine imported to be raised from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon.
On the import of tobacco from 2*d.* on unmanufactured, and 3*d.* on manufactured, to 4*d.* and 6*d.* respectively.

The price of stamps and of salt was to be increased, and an alteration which had diminished the revenues of the Post Office was to be cancelled. Licenses to carry arms were to be charged 8*s.* 8*d.* in lieu of 4*s.*, and certain articles of the tariff were to be subjected to a higher duty.

A fee of one penny was to be raised on each article embarked or disembarked at a Government mole, all the moles having hitherto been used gratuitously by the public and maintained at the expense of the State. A tax was further proposed on electoral certificates as an indirect method of bringing within the circle of taxation those at present untaxed, but whose social station and acknowledged income proclaim them able to contribute to the expenses of Government. The certificate was to be delivered at the biennial revision of the electoral lists, and to be charged 5*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a year for an ordinary elector, and double that amount for persons holding the qualifications of candidature.

The foregoing modifications were calculated to produce an increased income at the following rates,—

	£
Sugar	3,300
Coffee	2,000
Spirits	1,000
Export of Ionian spirits	300
Wine (foreign)	500
Tobacco	2,000
Stamps	4,000
Salt	1,300
Post Office	1,500
Arms	900
Tariff	8,396
Mole duty	4,000
Electors	1,250
	£ 30,446

A new system of levying duties by weight and the introduction of a penny stamp on receipts was expected to make up a small surplus.

The prorogation of the Ionian Assembly during the present year prevented the presentation of the report to Parliament.

It is to be hoped, however, that during the next session some steps may be adopted for remedying the very great defects now existing in the Ionian fiscal and financial system.

Increase.

Although the income of 1860 shows an increase on that of the preceding twelve months, it falls far below the amount anticipated according to the ordinary course of events. In 1858 the harvest had been abundant. In 1859 it fell as was expected to a quantity much lower than the previous year. In 1860 the crop fell far below the abundance anticipated. In 1858 the quantity of oil exported was 253,306 barrels, of which Corfu alone gave 173,359. In 1859 the exports fell to 50,069, of which Corfu gave 33,773. In 1860 only 61,309 barrels were exported, to which Corfu contributed 27,203. The returns of the export duty on this article show an increase of 8,328*l.* 6*s.* $3\frac{6}{10}$*d.* on those of the previous year, principally owing to some mercantile transaction by which the exportation had been delayed from 1859.

In the tariff customs an increase of 2,925*l.* is perceptible, the amount collected under this head in the former year having been below the average.

The duties on tobacco rose in 1860 from 3,231*l.* to 3,858*l.*, and on grain from 22,718*l.* to 23,217*l.*

On postage a slight augmentation was obtained, and likewise on the rents of the free-port or bonded warehouses; these augmentations are probably owing to the presence of a large number of Her Majesty's ships in the harbour of Corfu.

Decrease.

The export duty on currants shows a small diminution, but not sufficient to disturb the regularity of the crop.

The import duty on foreign wines and spirits shows a diminution of 427*l.* 17*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, *i.e.* from 3,195*l.* 10*s.* to 2,767*l.* 12*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

This is more remarkable as in the winter of 1859 and during the whole of the year 1860, Corfu was the head quarters of a large portion of the Mediterranean fleet.

It is, however, to be accounted for by the large quantity of native spirits distilled, and by the large stock of spirits laid in, in anticipation of a rumoured change in the tariff.

Under the head of decrease, two items only are noticeable, viz., that of public instruction, owing to a falling off in the scholars who pay, and rather in those who are required to pay not paying at all, and nearly in the whole amount collected for freight of the Government steamer.

At the close of the War between France and Austria the Austrian steamers resumed, together with the Greek, the interinsular communications.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Expenditure.

The expenditure shows an augmentation of nearly 2,000*l.*, viz.; from 149,362*l.* to 151,186*l.* The principal items of increase are under the heads of public education and of collection of revenue. The latter is principally owing to the first expenses attending a change introduced in the system by which articles heretofore charged duty ad valorem, are subject to a fixed duty by weight. The ad valorem system had opened the door to much fraud as well as to occasional hardship.

Duties were evaded by the production of false invoices on the one hand, while on the other, merchants complained of too high a value being placed on their goods by the Custom-house officials.

The new system has been attended with considerable success. A revision of the tariff has taken place.

This, though of course objected to by many and perhaps susceptible in some instances of reconsideration, has increased the revenue, and will in time be recognized as beneficial by those interested in honest and legitimate commerce. A small item of increase 226*l.* 11*s.*, is to be found in the item of Health Office, Lazaretto, and light dues, owing chiefly to the increased price of oil.

The gaols have cost the public an additional sum of 421*l.*, owing to the organization and outfit of the gaols of Zante and Cephalonia on the penitentiary system.

Decrease.

A strict economy has diminished the contingent expenditure of the general and local governments from the sum of 16,977*l.* in 1859, to 16,028*l.* in 1860.

Local Revenues.

The municipal revenues have risen from 30,596*l.* in 1859, to 31,449*l.* in 1860.

The expenditure is, however, still in greater excess of revenue than in 1859.

This is to be traced to the outlay of a loan voted by the Legislative Assembly to alleviate by public labour the general distress, and the interest on such loan. The cost of hospital and charities has likewise increased from the same cause. The total municipal expenditure in 1860 was 47,811*l.* against 37,580*l.* in the year previous; and the whole question of municipal finance forms a painful feature in Ionian administration.

The municipalities in the larger Islands consists of six functionaries; the Regent, a nominee of the Senate, and Lord High Commissioner is the President. In cases of parity his vote counts double.

The members of the Council are five. The functions of administration are distributed as follows,

(1.) Agriculture, public instruction, and all objects of national industry
(2.) Commerce and navigation.
(3.) Subsistence of the people.
(4.) Civil police and charitable establishments.
(5.) Religion, morals, and public economy.

The Acts of the Municipal Council are subjected to a suspensory vote, exercised by the Resident of the Lord High Commissioner in each island. This, of course, can be exercised only with much circumspection. It is valid only until sanctioned or rejected by the Senate and Lord High Commissioner.

It is only applicable to the joint acts of the Council, and not to the individual administrative acts of the Municipal Officers, and it does not confer on the Executive any power of initiative of remedy for acts of commission, much less for acts of omission.

The Municipal Council acts as a Legislative Body, the members of which constitute the local Executive.

Such an institution emanating from the suffrage of the same body as elects the National Legislative Assembly presents all the defects without any of the compensations of representative Government. Wholesome laws are neglected. Legislation is made subservient to the purposes of individual administrators; and administration in turn, is conducted by the Local Cabinet, according to the pleasure and personal views of influential electors.

The results are lamentable, not to say ruinous.

In Corfu, out of a local revenue of about 22,000*l.*, the sum annually collected amounts to about 15,000*l.*, and the arrears due to the Municipality are estimated as exceeding 200,000*l.*

While this large accumulation is due to the Local Government, recourse is had to loans for extraordinary expenditure; the municipal financiers thus pay interest on the

money employed for public exigencies, while it is in their power to enforce payment of amounts owing to them, nearly equalling the whole liabilities of the State.

The same prodigality and carelessness pervades other Municipal Governments besides that of Corfu. In Zante, out of a local revenue of 6,000*l.*, more than one-third is consumed by the Foundling Hospital of the place.

Public Debt.

The debts of the Islands, general and municipal, have increased from 289,659*l.* in 1859, to 311,322*l.* This additional debt has been principally incurred by the Municipal Governments, by an assignment of whose revenue these increased liabilities will be extinguished in certain instalments. The general debt has increased only by between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, a small sum, considering the exceptional position of the public finances. This general debt is much smaller than in 1857, in which year it had amounted to 241,427*l.* it being in 1860 217,226*l.* against 211,924 in 1859, the whole debt, municipal and general is smaller than in 1857, which was reduced by the abundant oil crop of the year following.

Military Contribution.

The whole of the constitutional sum of 25,000*l.* was paid.

Public Works.

None but the most urgent have been undertaken, including the repairs of roads before alluded to.

Legislation.

The session of 1859-60 produced some Acts of Parliament which were noticed in the Blue Book of last year.

Franchise.

The registration, which took place in 1860, shows a considerable increase in the number of voters especially in the Islands of Corfu and Cephalonia.

H. DRUMMOND WOLFF,
Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

HELIGOLAND.

No. 25.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor PATTINSON to his Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 12.) Heligoland, June 14, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith two copies of the tri-annual Blue Book for Heligoland.

I have again the honour to report to your Grace that in making up these returns I have been very much assisted by my Secretary Mr. H. Gätke.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. PATTINSON,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 23.

No. 26.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor MOORE to His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 9.)

Government House, Falkland Islands,
February 13, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the Blue Book for the year 1860.

2. I am glad to be able to report that the colony has progressed favourably during the past year. The local revenue received in 1859 was 653*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* In 1860 the amount was 1,438*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure in 1859 was 5,138*l.* 11*s.*; in 1860, 5,427*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The increase of revenue arose chiefly from an increase in the land sales, which also necessitated an increase in the expense of survey operations. The rents of land let on lease have increased to 170*l.* 10*s.*, and of buildings to 78*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and this permanent source of revenue will be increased considerably this year, if the new regulations proposed for the management of lands and cattle should be approved by Her Majesty's Government.

3. The tables of agriculture show that there are now in the colony about ten thousand sheep, some of which are of the best English breeds, and almost all of them crossed with those breeds. From this stock the increase will be rapid, and the annual clip of wool will yield large profits to the sheep farmer, independent of the supply of mutton, and of live sheep for sea stock, to the shipping and colonists at Stanley.

4. It will be difficult, however, for persons without capital to establish sheep-farms here for some time, as the first purchase of sheep must involve a heavy outlay. The price of the improved colonial sheep is about 2*l.*, nor is it likely soon to fall much below that, as the fleeces average nearly 10 lbs. weight, and the wool (unwashed) fetches 9*d.* to 1*s.* per pound in London. Ewes can sometimes be obtained from the South American coast at 12*s.* or 14*s.* each; but many of them perish in the importation, and all require to be crossed with English breeds to produce a *profitable* flock.

5. In the meanwhile, some of the colonists are waiting for the proposed new regulations on the subject of grazing leases and wild cattle to establish themselves in the country, and reclaim the wild cattle, forming them into tame herds; this is a work requiring much skill and experience, but not much capital, and will be carried on in districts which are not immediately available for sheep-farming.

6. In and round Stanley much land has been fenced in, and is cultivated with vegetables, which, in general, succeed well. Barley and oats have been ripened, and there is now a small patch of the former in good ear raised from seed ripened last year. It is probable that in the valleys away from the sea coast both barley and oats may be grown with facility; but I doubt whether wheat will ripen. Common English fruits, as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries may be easily raised, and ripen well.

7. A considerable number of shipping frequented the port for repairs last year, and many for provisions and stores. The enclosed tables show that the imports last year amounted to 26,697*l.*, and this sum does not include a considerable value of imports by private persons, and by publicans, &c. trading with calling ships. The nominal exports were only 5,910*l.* Colonial produce to the amount of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* was stored in Stanley at the end of 1860, ready for exportation; but, allowing for this, there still remains an excess of value in imports of about 16,000*l.*, which represents the trade of the place with passing ships.

8. During the year 1860, two English merchantmen were wrecked about these islands, one Hamburgh ship, and an American ship, all four with English cargoes. The crew of another Hamburgh ship, which foundered at sea, also found refuge here. Eight men were drowned in these wrecks, but the remainder, numbering 71 souls, were provided for and sent home.

9. The tables of education show a satisfactory progress in the schools, which are attended by 50 boys and 47 girls, whose education is carefully attended to by the

schoolmaster sent from England last year, under the inspectorship of the colonial chaplain.

10. I may also report satisfactorily on the morality of the colony. There were 30 prisoners in all committed in 1860. Of these, 23 were seamen belonging to ships in the harbour, and only seven were colonists. Fifteen of the sentences of imprisonment were for less than seven days, and all the rest under three months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. E. L. MOORE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1861 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1861.

PART I. WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1863.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

5647.

[*Price* 1*s.* 2*d.*]

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PART I.

WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor Eyre to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 86.)

My Lord Duke, King's House, October 1, 1862.

In transmitting the Jamaica Blue Book for the year ending 31st December 1861, I beg to state that as it is made up for a period now so long past, and one which was also antecedent to my assumption of the administration, I have thought it better to let the Governor's Secretary, who compiled it, make a report to accompany it, rather than delay the transmission any longer to enable me to examine and analyse it personally.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) E. EYRE.
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Austin to Lieutenant Governor Eyre.

Governor's Secretary's Office,

Sir, Jamaica, September 26, 1862.

In accordance with instructions received from your Excellency, I have the honor to forward a report on the Jamaica Blue Book for 1861. This report, as well as the Blue Book, has been delayed in consequence of many of the returns having been only recently received in my office.

Revenue.

2. The revenue collected from all sources, casual and ordinary, was 275,027*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, showing a surplus of 462*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* on the expenditure of the year, and an increase of 12,787*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the receipts of 1860. This increase is chiefly to be attributed to the Post Office, which yielded 9,905*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* This department was transferred to the Local Government on the 1st August 1860.

3. The chief branches of revenue, the import duties, rum duties, and stamp duties, show no material alteration.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure, including interest on loans and debts, amounts to 274,564*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, being 19,325*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* in excess of the expenditure for 1860. This excess is caused by the expenses of the Post Office, which amounted to 8,753*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and by the subsidy for steam communication between this Colony and New York.

5. This subsidy, amounting to 6,000*l.*, per annum, to ensure a monthly mail between Jamaica and the United States, commenced to be paid on the 1st October 1860.

Military Defence.

6. The expenses incurred by the Colony under this head are very trifling, being only 144*l.* for the salary of the island storekeeper, and 96*l.* for cleaning and repairing arms, &c.

7. The amount expended by Great Britain was 79,456*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of the charges for the navy, which is not included in the return furnished for 1861.

8. Volunteer corps are being organized in some of the parishes, but the want of a sufficient supply of arms, and the deficiency of instructors of drill and musketry, retard this movement to a certain extent. An officer of Her Majesty's army was appointed to the office of adjutant general of militia, under whose special superintendence the volunteers have been placed.

Public Works.

9. There were no new works completed in 1861, but the reconstruction of the lunatic asylum, repairs to the general and female penitentiaries, public hospital, public buildings in Spanish Town and Montego Bay, and the bridges over the Rio Pedro and the Rio

Minho, constitute the public works carried on under the inspection of the colonial engineers. The amount required to complete these works is estimated at 7,050*l.*; the amount already expended on them is 16,175*l.*

10. Under the Main Road Commissioners the sum of 15.800*l.* has been expended on roads and bridges.

Legislation.

11. The list of Acts in the present Blue Book comprise those passed in the session which commenced on the 15th November 1861 and terminated on the 5th February 1862. Forty-seven Acts were passed, the most important of which are the Import Duties Acts, the Act for the government of the new lunatic asylum, the Stamp Duty Act, the Act for making a railway from Kingston to Stoney Hill, the Act for the construction of a floating dock or gridiron at Kingston, and the Act for the transfer of the forts and barracks on the north side of the island to the Local Government.

Councils and Assemblies.

12. There were three vacancies in the Legislative Council caused by the death of one and the resignation of two members of that body. Nine vacancies occurred in the Legislative Assembly.

Civil Establishment.

13. Major General Ashmore succeeded Major General Pringle Taylor as Commander of the Forces. New appointments were made to the offices of an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and of the Inspector of Prisons, in consequence of the death of the gentleman who held the first named office, and the resignation of the Inspector of Prisons.

Population.

14. The results of the Census taken this year were fully reported in Governor Darling's Despatch, transmitting the Blue Book for 1860. The population numbers 441,255.

15. The establishment of a system of registering the births and deaths in the Colony, as well as some medical provision in the rural districts, are much required.

Immigration.

16. The number of immigrants introduced into the Colony in 1861 was 2,171; of these 1,522 were from Calcutta, and 649 were liberated Africans from Saint Helena.

17. Sub-agents of immigration have been appointed in the several districts where the immigrants are located, for the purpose of inspecting the accommodation provided fo. these people, for hearing and trying any cases of complaint made by the immigrants or by their employers, and for all other matters connected with immigration.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

18. The number of persons attending public worship is estimated at 144,167, while there is church accommodation provided for 178,980 persons.

Education.

19. The attendance at the schools is returned at 40,670, being an increase of 5,760 on the tables for 1860. This difference may in some measure be attributed to the fact that more care is now taken in getting the returns from the different districts of the Island.

20. The usual legislative grant of 3,000*l.* was distributed among the schools of all denominations.

Imports and Exports.

21. The value of the imports this year amounted to 1,089,482*l*, exhibiting a decrease of 113,373*l.* on the year 1860. This reduction is chiefly in articles imported from Great Britain. The decrease in the value of the exports when compared with the same period is only 11,063.

22. The quantities of the principal articles exported during the two years is as follows:

		1860.	1861.
Sugar - - -	cwts.	599,737	654,848
Rum - - - -	galls.	1,694,606	1,889,528
Coffee - - - -	lbs.	6,145,362	6,715,581

23. It will be seen from this table that there is a considerable increase in the quantities of those staples on which the prosperity of the Colony mainly depends.

JAMAICA.

24. It is worthy of note that the increase in the quantity of coffee exported is mainly attributable to the fact that the small settlers are extending its cultivation.

Shipping.

25. The number of vessels entered in 1861 was 489, and the tonnage 101,037; of these vessels 432 entered with cargoes, tonnage 90,327.

In the same period 373 vessels, with a tonnage of 75,517, cleared with cargoes.

Prisons.

26. There are one general and female penitentiary, three county gaols, and eight district prisons in the Colony. The number of prisoners confined in these establishments on the 31st December 1861 amounted to 555.

27. In closing this report it affords me much pleasure to state that the peace and progress of the Colony have been uninterrupted; its condition and prospects are satisfactory; the expenditure is within the limits of the revenue; and the interest and sinking fund for the extinction of the island debts have been regularly paid.

28. The want of continuous labour for the larger plantations has been in a great measure supplied by the immigrants who have already arrived.

29. The experiment of cotton cultivation is being tried in various parts of the island, more particularly in the parishes of Saint Thomas in the East and Hanover. Should this experiment prove successful in a pecuniary point of view, for there is no doubt that cotton can be grown in almost any part of Jamaica, the benefit to the island can hardly be over-estimated, in supplying a new field for the productive industry of the middle classes.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Eyre, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Governor's Secretary.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor EYRE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 58.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, Jamaica, June 24, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Seymour, together with the Honduras Blue Book for the year 1861.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

From Lieutenant-Governor SEYMOUR to Governor EYRE.

(No. 74.)

SIR, Belize, June 1, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

2. I administered the Government only during the last six weeks of the year, and do not feel therefore called upon to report very minutely on the events which marked its course.

3. The taxes were the same as in the two preceding years, and the revenue amounted to 35,757*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, raised with the utmost facility by indirect taxation from a population estimated at 25,635 individuals.

4. There is no public debt, and the balance in the treasury, available for the public service at the conclusion of the year, was 13,033*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC SEYMOUR.

His Excellency E. Eyre, Esq.

BAHAMAS.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BAYLEY, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

No. 102.

Government House, Nassau,
August 30, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

ILLNESS alone has prevented me from sending home earlier the annual Blue Book Report on this Colony for the year 1861.

Imports, Exports, Revenue, Education, and Crime.

2. The reports which I do myself the honour of submitting, marked A,* B,* C, have been prepared by the Registrar, the Receiver General, and the Chief Justice respectively. They show the comparative condition of our population, its wealth, and its crime, during the years 1860 and 1861. In each respect, the comparison with preceding years is satisfactory. For, while our export trade is growing with the growth of our population, the attendance at our schools is also increasing, and our criminal returns are not proportionally heavy. According to these returns the value of the exports of 1860 amounted to 60,839*l.*; of 1861 to 64,537*l.* The imports of 1860 to 234,029*l.*; of 1861 to 274,584*l.* The revenue of 1860 to 37,017*l.*; of 1861 to 40,456*l.*

3. The criminal cases tried in our Supreme Court were in 1860, 42; in 1861, 26; evincing a marked decrease in the latter year.

4. The school attendance of 1860 comprised 2,072 pupils; of 1861, 2,148.

5. I append to the papers already mentioned a report marked D* on the state of education in the Out-Islands prepared by the active Superintendent of Government Schools, Mr. Webb. Although he laments the backward state of education and the paucity of pupils: yet I, for my part, am disposed to think that, both as regards the quality of instruction given, and the number of those to whom it is given, our Out-Islands may on the whole compare not unfavourably with many rural districts in England. My complaint against our schools is, not that the pupils do not learn enough of reading or arithmetic, but that they learn so little of the commoner and more useful arts of life. Neither boys nor girls learn the use of their hands sufficiently. Although they are very angry at hearing it said of them, I believe I am quite right in asserting that there are not six really good native needle-women in the whole Colony, or six carpenters or masons who would be considered first-class artificers in England. Nor is this attributable to any lack of intelligence on the part of the creoles. The negro creoles are as intelligent as the bulk of most of the peasant populations in Europe. But they are very indolent, very self-satisfied; they can rarely be made to take an active interest in any kind of work; they dislike strenuous exertion, and, what is perhaps more important than all besides, they have no high standard of mechanical excellence to elevate their aspirations, and no high example of practical skill by which to guide their efforts. If they could see good English workmanship, and labour under good English masters, and be disciplined into English habits, they would be wondrously improved. As it is, they acquiesce contentedly in a state which is altogether rather below than above mediocrity.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

6. The great incident of the past year was the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred in December. It was my misfortune to be absent from the Colony at the time. This I much regretted. But having fully expected that His Royal Highness would be here not later than April or May, I had made arrangements to avail myself of my leave of absence in June; and I did not hear of His Royal Highness's intention to visit the Colony at the end of the year, until it was too late to make preparations for returning to receive him. While I am sorry not to have shared in the festivities which attended his reception, I may express my joy at the enthusiastic loyalty with which the inhabitants of

* Not printed.

BAHAMAS. every class and condition welcomed the son of their Sovereign. The visit of His Royal Highness will, I believe, never be effaced from their recollection.

7. The general condition of the Colony during the past year has been on the whole flourishing. The wrecking business has indeed been suspended during that period in consequence of the interruption to commerce caused by the civil war in America. But the same cause which has destroyed one kind of employment, has given rise to another.

* * * * *

The Royal Victoria Hotel, which has been built during my administration, and which accommodates upwards of one hundred visitors, has been nearly filled from the time of its completion. And it would have been even more crowded than it was, had it not been for the political divisions which rent the States of the American Union. As it was, however, citizens both from North and South, Federalists and Confederates, came to it in numbers sufficient to prove their appreciation of a climate which, during the winter season, may be pronounced almost perfect. And I doubt not that, when these unhappy dissensions are at an end, the influx of Americans will be considerable enough to justify the erection of a second large hotel.

* * * * *

8. I could indeed wish that my projects and exertions had resulted in doing something more than enriching the principal city of this one island. I am painfully sensible that the largest share of the advantages accruing from the most beneficial of our recent changes has been monopolized by Nassau. I have striven hard against such a result; but I have striven in vain. Session after session, year after year, I have laid some project or other before the Legislature for the advancement of all or some of the Out-Islands, but in vain. The selfishness of a narrow centralization has thwarted my every endeavour. One project I thought was so likely to benefit the people of Nassau equally with those of the Out-Islands, that I felt assured of enlisting the favour of the Assembly in its behalf. I mean the project of organizing steam communication between Nassau and the different Out-Islands. The Assembly favoured the scheme to a certain extent, and voted an annual subsidy for carrying it into execution. But the amount of this subsidy is insufficient to induce speculators to engage in the undertaking.

I deeply regret this. It seems to me that it is a reproach to us that islands a hundred miles or more in length, as Andros Island, Exuma, Eleuthera, and others of nearly the same size, such as Long Island or Salvador, should remain in their present state of semi-barbarism, removed from the enjoyment of commercial and social communication either with this island or the neighbouring continent. As it is, they are nearly valueless. Almost all the white proprietors, representatives of the old planters and loyalists, have left these islands. The few who remain are without capital or authority: incapable of commanding, and equally incapable of persuading, the scattered negro communities to undertake any settled and continuous industry. I must except from this criticism the planters of Eleuthera, who have established a systematic cultivation of fruit in their island; and the landholders of Inagua, who devote themselves persistently to the production of salt; but the remark is applicable to many of the other islands, which are by nature adapted to the raising of stock for the Nassau market. I had hoped that this species of enterprize—profitable alike to this Island and the Out-Islands—would have induced members of the Legislature to facilitate and enlarge at all cost the means of communication between us and them. I wish it were possible to settle a hundred Chinese labourers on one of these islands; or a certain number of trained and industrious freed slaves from the Southern States. The Chinese—at least the better class of them, not the hybrid race from the immediate neighbourhood of the Straits—I believe would be admirably fitted to cultivate the thin and rocky soil of our numerous islands. For, however much its unpromising surface may deter the indolent and apathetic, the means and appliances for its improvement which the vegetable manure of the bush and the sea-shore supplies would be sufficient to encourage and reward the labours of more enterprising settlers. And we might by such means again become—as we ought always to have remained—independent of foreign markets for our cattle, our horses, and our vegetables. At present I regret to say, the contractors for victualling the troops are obliged to look to Boston and New York for their supplies.

9. I have spoken of a class of immigrants whom we require. I must now speak of another class of whom we would gladly rid ourselves, if we could. It is now a very little more than two years since 400 Congoes were landed from a slave-ship on our shore. Naked, emaciated by hunger, decrepit with long confinement, fetid with the sores of old and uncured wounds, drooping with the incipient symptoms of undeveloped disease, they were at once unexpectedly redeemed to life, liberty, health, and civilization. They exchanged bondage for freedom; manacles, confinement, squalor, and the prospect of

perpetual slavery, for the hospitality and protection of a humane and Christian government. Much was expected from a body of people for whom so much had been done. Apprenticed for the most part in the families of persons in the better class of life, they had the opportunity of studying the rudiments of religion and civilization; of learning what order, law, and common decorum meant. It was supposed that the sentiment of gratitude would supplement the effects of observation and example; that the younger Congoes especially, who had previously known only a change from the repulsive barbarism and defenceless insecurity of a miserable African village to the heat, stench, filth and impurity of the middle passage, would appreciate the merciful and beneficent policy which had, in the twinkling of an eye, recognized their claim to the civil and social rights of human beings. It was hoped and believed that the blessings and advantages in which this wretched race began for the first time to participate would inspire them if not with a love of industry for itself, at least with a desire to reward the good wishes and kind acts of those by whose protecting hand they had been providentially succoured. I shared this hope and belief. I am pained to say that most of us have been miserably disappointed. Whatever be the cause: be it the sudden and dazzling effect of unimagined cultivation on the eye and sense of the childlike savage: be it the unreflecting and unmeasured prodigality of kindness with which some of our people treated their barbarian protégés: be it the impression made by the teaching of compatriot residents already established in the Colony: or be it the ineradicable depravity or listlessness of the race: whatever the cause may be, we certainly have been egregiously deceived in our expectations. With a few exceptions (and these confined to the very youngest of the immigrants), the attempt to inculcate habits of industry, thrift, decency, and submissiveness, has been, I regret to say, wholly unavailing. A two years' residence in the Colony has only more fully developed the characteristics which were displayed by the Congoes on my first visit to them after they were landed from the wreck. Then I asked them if they wished to go to Cuba; and they all shouted out "No." I next asked them if they wished to return to Africa. They answered this by another equally emphatic "No." When I asked them what they would like to do and to be: they replied through their interpreters, that they would like "to have land "given them by the Queen, and live upon it in independence." The same love of idleness, and dislike both of work and control is exhibited by the generality of them,—at least by the generality of the adults,—to this day. To lounge about,—bask in the sun,—and live upon the bounty of their countrymen, or to thieve,—seems to satisfy the aspirations of most of the men: while the women, in addition to laziness, exhibit a degree of spitefulness, vindictiveness, and indecency, which wholly disqualifies them from remaining in respectable households. Some of them have been punished for throwing knives at their mistresses;—others for trying to set fire to their employers' house;—while others have gratified either their predilections or their spite by acts and gesticulations of the foulest obscenity. With the exception of the children who were taken very young into respectable families, and have been brought up with judicious kindness and discreet supervision, the bulk of the liberated slaves will, I foresee, add nothing either to the welfare or the credit of the colony. In many cases the masters and mistresses are themselves to blame for having petted or indulged the boys and girls who were assigned to them for service. A few weeks after the assignments were made, young lads were pointed out to me strutting in the street over-dressed, with canes in their hands and cigars in their mouths; and these, I was told, were specimens of our Congo immigrants! On the whole I feel assured that, were another batch of liberated Africans to visit our shores the majority of the respectable inhabitants would join in deprecating their settlement in the Colony. And were all Africans like the Congoes I should share the same feeling. But fortunately they are not all alike. We have settled among us one tribe or race,—that of the Nangoes,—which combines the thrift of the Scotchman with the industry of the Chinese. They are saving, frugal, very industrious, and very keen at making bargains. They are always employed, and almost always command what wages they choose. But I am told that their children do not inherit their virtues, but acquire the creole love of self-indulgence no less than the creole self-complacency; though they are far from being as vain or as idle as the miserable Congoes. The conduct and character of these people in our Colony have been twisted into an argument in favour of slavery. "This race" it is said "while "in the enjoyment of your English freedom is idle, worthless and insubordinate. But "the same race disciplined by slavery has for the last ten years mainly supplied the "labour market and mainly built up the wealth of Cuba, the most productive of western "sugar islands." The inference is, perhaps, more than plausible, if aptitude for labour is the only thing to be considered; and it must be admitted, that if other qualifications are embraced in the consideration, the contrast between the free and the servile Congo is not eminently to the advantages of the former.

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10. I fear that if these islands are ever to become wealthy in proportion to their size and number, their improvement will depend upon some element of population not yet established here. I am certain it will never be effected by the unassisted agency of the negro creoles, nor do I think it will by the agency of our present white population, wedded as each are to "wrecking" and the most petty form of commerce. But I should not despair of seeing the Colony gain greatly in productive wealth, if circumstances, now unforeseen, led to a large immigration either of coolies from China or of free negroes from the Northern or Southern States of America. "Wrecking" must, from the physical conditions of the Colony, always constitute an important vocation of the people: and will probably always offer inducements strong enough to divert the present natives from agricultural or other pursuits. Still the former history of the Colony proves its adaptability to the growth of cotton. The renewal of such a cultivation would put in requisition a new and alien kind of labour. If Chinese could be introduced in sufficient numbers; or if American free negroes—emancipated from slavery in the South into persecution at the North—could be induced to settle here, then an obsolete species of industry would be revived, to the profit not only of the Colony but also of the mother country. And it may yet be one result of the American troubles, that the tropical colonies of Great Britain will owe to them an influx of useful labour, which no other means could have supplied in an equal degree, or with equal celerity.

Retrospect.

11. Looking back to the period of five years during which I have had the honour to administer the Government of this Colony, I may, I hope, be permitted to congratulate myself on the progress which it has made since I assumed office. When I came the revenue was thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one pounds (32,591*l.*); it is now forty thousand five hundred pounds (40,500*l.*) There was then no other communication with England save by means of a sailing vessel to St. Thomas'. Her Majesty's Government has now conferred the great boon of a monthly mail steam-packet. There were then only a few occasional visitors from abroad; now there is a large annual influx of strangers: there was then no means of detecting the worst cases of collusive wrecks, and the character of the colonists was therefore lowered in the eyes of foreigners, who regarded them as little better than pirates. Now, by the liberality of the Home Government, the wrongs on foreign commerce are righted, and a stigma wiped away from English subjects. Then the English Church was governed by a diocesan several hundred miles distant, who could rarely be spared from his own see to visit his Bahamian clergy. Now the Colony is formed into a diocese of itself, under the pastoral care of the estimable and popular Bishop Caulfield. Altogether the retrospect of the past five years justifies me in predicting that if the Colony makes commensurate progress during the next ten years it will have attained a notoriety and wealth, which some time ago could not have been anticipated for it. But the essential conditions of such an improvement are, enlightened legislation; a growing appreciation of steady industry; and the infusion of new blood from those places which supply the labour market of other tropical colonies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. J. BAYLEY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Census of 1861.

A Census of the Bahama Islands was taken on the 21st of April 1861, under the authority of an Act of the Colonial Legislature (24 Vic. cap. 1.), which left the mode of taking such Census to the Governor in Council, and authorized the payment of all expenses that may be incurred in carrying the Act into execution.

I append a printed copy of the Census abstract which was prepared by Mr. J. H. Webb, the Superintendent of the Census, from which it appears that the population of the Colony on the morning of the 21st April 1861 amounted to 35,287, of which 17,466 were males, and 17,821 were females, showing a slight disparity between the sexes.

The previous Census was taken in 1851, by which the population was returned at—

Males - - - - -	13,747
Females - - - - -	13,772
Making a total of - -	27,519

which, compared with the Census of 1861, exhibits an increase of 7,768 souls, viz., 3,619 males and 4,049 females.

The abstract compiled by the Superintendent shows the various employments or occupations of the inhabitants of the Colony, together with their ages for the different decennial periods extending from 10 to 100 years.

The number who can read and write as well as the number who have been vaccinated is also given.

The Census of 1861 shows the gratifying fact that during the past 10 years there has been an increase of nearly 80 per cent. in the number of those who can read and write. In 1851 the number was returned at 4,824, while in 1861 it amounted to 8,506. Of the number vaccinated the Census of '61 shows an increase over that of the preceding Census of 12,029; the numbers being as follow :—

1861	Number vaccinated - -	25,100
1851	Do. do. - - -	13,071
	Increase over preceding Census -	12,029

No doubt this augmentation may in a measure be attributed to the liberality of the Colonial Legislature in passing an Act in the commencement of 1860 providing for the gratuitous vaccination of the poorer classes throughout the Colony.

No comparisons can, however, be instituted between the Census of '61 and that of '51 in reference to the number of inhabitants engaged in industrial pursuits, as the same classification was not observed in the abstracts of the two censuses.

In fact the Census abstract of '51 is devoid of all information respecting the occupation or employment of the population, while that of '61 contains fuller details, and embraces a wider range of information, and bears evidence of great labour having been bestowed upon its compilation.

The following table will enable your Excellency to compare the Census of '61 with that of '51, and will also show the proportionate increase or decrease, as the case may be, of the population in the respective islands of the colony.

TABLE OF POPULATION.

ISLAND.	Census 1851.	Census 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
New Providence - - - -	8,159	11,503	3,344	—
Eleuthera - - - - - -	4,315	5,209	894	—
Harbor Island - - - - -	1,840	1,994	154	—
Spanish Wells - - - - -	295	331	36	—
St. Salvador - - - - -	1,828	2,378	550	—
Exuma - - - - - -	2,027	2,289	262	—
Long Island - - - - -	1,477	2,571	1,094	—
Rum Cay - - - - -	858	654	—	204
Watlings Island - - - - -	384	480	96	—
Crooked Island - - - - -	526	627	101	—
Acklins Island - - - - -	280	517	237	—
Long Cay - - - - -	286	470	184	—
Ragged Island - - - - -	347	272	—	75
Inagua - - - - - -	530	994	464	—
Andros Island - - - - -	1,030	1,366	336	—
Berry Islands - - - - -	236	202	—	34
Bimini - - - - - -	150	210	60	—
Abaco - - - - - -	2,011	2,362	351	—
Grand Bahama - - - - -	922	858	—	64
Green Cay and Cay Sal - - - -	18	*	—	18
	27,519	35,287	8,163	395

* Included in one of above Districts for 1861.

Gross Increase - - -	8,163
„ Decrease - -	395
Net Increase -	7,768

From the foregoing table it appears that the population of New Providence has increased more than one third, that of Inagua nearly one half, and an increase is apparent

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in all the other islands of the colony, with the exception of Rum Cay, Ragged Island, Berry Islands, and Grand Bahama, at which islands there has been a total decrease of 395, while the gross increase amounts to 8,163, leaving a net increase in the population of the colony over the census of '51, as before stated, of 7,768.

The decrease of the population in the islands above mentioned may be accounted for by the occasional removal or emigration of the inhabitants from one island to the other.

With the exception of the Africans, to the number of about 400, who were wrecked within the colony in the month of July '60, the increase of nearly 30 per cent. which has taken place in the population can only be attributed to natural causes, in the excess of the births over deaths, notwithstanding the mortality that prevailed in 1852 and 1853, when more than 1,200 of the inhabitants fell victims to cholera.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Bayley, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. J. THOMPSON.

20th August 1862.

A RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES tried in the General Court in the Years 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Year.	Manslaughter.	Felony.	Burglary.	Housebreaking and Larceny.	Shopbreaking and Larceny.	Larceny.	Rape.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Arson.	Escape.	Felonious stabbing.	Aggravated Assault.	Indecent Assault.	Common Assault.	Riot.	Conspiracy.	Embezzlement.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Concealment of Birth.	Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.	Resisting Revenue Officer.	Total.
1859	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	24
1860	1	4	1	2	1	13	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	3	1	—	2	5	1	1	—	42
1861	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26

TURKS ISLANDS.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of DESPATCH from Lieut-Governor EYRE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 28.)

MY LORD DUKE, King's House, Jamaica, August 4, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, a Despatch from Mr. President Inglis, forwarding the Blue Book of the Turks Islands for the year 1861, and reporting on the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. EYRE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Enclosure in No. 4.

REPORT from President INGLIS to Lieut-Governor EYRE.

SIR, Government House, Grand Turk, July 16, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

Presidency Turks and Caico Islands

Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. A new tariff of duties on imports and exports was passed by Ordnance No. 20. of 1860, which came into operation at the commencement of the second quarter of 1861.

3. The attention of the Legislature having been annually called by me for several years past to the great reduction of the tariff of 1849, a reduction which circumstances had subsequently proved to have been of far too sweeping a character for the necessities of a new Colony, commencing business on its own account, and trammelled with a debt of 8,000*l.* A committee of the Legislative Council was appointed during the session of 1860, to revise the old tariff, then about to expire, which resulted in the introduction of an important amendment in the new one, namely, an advance in the duties on "unenumerated articles" of import, from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. on their value, through which a considerable accession of revenue to the Colonial Treasury may be expected.

4. An additional tax of one penny was also placed on the light duty collected here, raising it from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per ton of registered tonnage.

5. As the principle of raising a revenue from this source may be deemed questionable, it may be proper to remark, that in addition to the annual cost of its maintenance, expensive repairs are frequently required to maintain the machinery of the lighthouse at Grand Turk, and that essential requirements for this establishment, such as suitable store-rooms, dwelling-house, and offices for the keepers, together with a watertank, are still wanting, in consequence of the requisite funds for this purpose not having as yet been available. Should these desirable works be accomplished before the expiration of the new tariff in 1866, the expediency of the reduction of this tax might be considered, with the view of removing as much as possible all restrictions on the trade of the Colony.

6. The Grand Turk light is situated in 21° 31′ 5″ north latitude, and 71° 7′ west longitude, and is a revolving one, consisting of eight argand lamps, with paraboloidal reflectors, their centre being 110 feet above the sea level, the flash, which occurs every thirty seconds, being visible 15, 16, 18, and 21 miles, with the eye elevated at 10, 20, 40, and 80 feet respectively.

7. By the return of the head keeper, 597 vessels passed this light between sunrise and sunset during 1861.

8. The following are the bearings and distances of the Grand Turk light from some of the principal ports with which the commerce of this Colony is maintained; namely,—

Places.	Bearings.	Distances in miles.
Porto Platta, St. Domingo	S. by E. ¼ E.	108
Cape St. Nicholas, Hayti	S.W. ½ W.	161
Cape Maize, east end of Cuba	W.S.W.	188
Kingston, Jamaica	S.W. by W.	380
Belize, Honduras	W.S.W. ¾ W.	1,004
New Orleans	N. 64° W.	1,155
Havana	N. 81° W.	624
Nassau, New Providence	N.W. by W. ¼ W.	413
Charleston, S. C.	N. 35° W.	824
Baltimore	N. by W. ¼ W.	1,098
Philadelphia	N. by W.	1,128
New York	N. ¾ W.	1,200
Boston, Massachusetts	North	1,251
Bermuda	N. 30½° E.	744
Halifax	N. by E. ¼ E.	1,432
Georgetown, Demerara	S. 49° E.	1,172
Port of Spain, Trinidad	S. 40° E.	852
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	S. 52° E.	819
Martinique	S. 54° E.	705
St. John's, Antigua	S. 63° E.	576
St. Thomas	S. 61° E.	402

TURKS ISLANDS.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Imports and Exports.

9. These subjects have been entered into fully in my minute on the opening of the present session of the Legislative Council, at paragraphs 2 to 19 inclusive, a copy of which is annexed to this report as Sub-enclosure No. 1.

10. The great falling off in imports during 1861, as compared with the previous year, is the most remarkable feature under the above heads, and which I have endeavoured in various ways to account for. Probably one of the principal reasons has been owing to the import trade [as far as regards goods entered here for consumption], having been somewhat overdone during several of the previous years, thus perhaps rendering it necessary that it should find its level by a somewhat abrupt reduction in 1861, while at the same time the unsettled condition of the United States, and the long-continued depression in the price of the only staple of the Colony, have aided in no small degree to prevent importations of goods either for consumption or re-exportation.

11. Notwithstanding the large comparative reduction, however, it may be seen, by a table showing the quantity and value of the principal imports into these islands, from 1854 to 1861, both years included, prepared by Mr. Private Secretary Lowe, and referred to at the 11th paragraph of the above-mentioned minute, forming Sub-enclosure No. 2., annexed to this despatch, that the importation of such necessaries as flour, corn, meal, cheese, butter, beer, spirits, and molasses, during 1861, were actually greater than during the previous year, molasses showing an increase of about two-thirds, that of rum, brandy, and gin, though also somewhat larger, yet producing less revenue, in consequence of the introduction of a larger proportion of under proof spirits, which are taxed at a lower rate per gallon, while the falling off appears principally in articles of luxury bearing a specific duty, such as candles, soap, salted meats, rice, lard, tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wine, and furniture, together with "unenumerated articles," consisting of dry goods and others bearing an ad valorem duty, the importation of which alone amounted in 1860 to 16,561*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, against 8,737*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1861.

Not printed.

Local Revenues.

12. In the statement at paragraph 16 of the same minute, on the subject of the lapsed Crown rentals of 1861, it might appear that the balance remaining due at the close of the year was unimportant, the more so as it was secured by notes of hand bearing five per cent. interest; but this balance it must be remarked, the recovery of which, to say the least, is doubtful, was actually at the close of 1861 nearly one year past due, while the period of its defrayment will probably exceed eighteen months and upwards, thereby clearly showing that the system of accepting notes of hand for payment of Crown rentals could no longer be sustained, the resumption of certain of the ponds for those past due in 1862 becoming, therefore, a necessity, in order to guard against a serious loss to the revenue.

13. Should the new salt pond tenure come into operation at an early period, the principle of which has been already conceded by the Crown, there can be little doubt of its tending to the relief of the pond proprietors, and of its beneficial effects on the Colony generally, under various points of view; one result, perhaps not contemplated as likely to arise from it, being the formation of a ground work for the operations of a public bank within these islands, such as is proposed by Ordinance No. 9 of 1860.

West Caicos.

14. At paragraphs 20 to 24 of the above-mentioned minute I have given a short recapitulation of the events connected with this important outlying possession, and should my departure from this Colony be delayed another month I hope to be able to transmit a report upon it, founded on personal inspection, more particularly as regards the public works performed there, the nature and productiveness of its soil*, and the extraordinary salubrity of its climate, free from any causes for epidemic or endemic disease, pointing it out as a sanatorium for sufferers from complaints requiring at once a warm and equable temperature, and where already the experiment of white labour has proved a complete success.

* A grape vine planted by Mr. Lockhart, J.P. at "Ingliston," West Caicos, was bearing [14th June 1862] "at least one hundred bunches of fine purple grapes, many weighing, though only half grown, not less than "one pound."—W. R. I.

15. The abandonment of the works at West Caicos, after the heavy outlay expended upon them, is one of the direct evils to this Colony consequent on the present unnatural domestic struggle in the United States. It is not, however, improbable that Mr. Winter, the original projector of the enterprise, may yet return here, with the view of carrying it on to fruition, in which case I would beg to suggest that the greatest possible liberality, consistent with the claims of this government, should be exercised towards him, as to one who by an amount of energy hitherto unknown here had so far succeeded in reclaiming one of the finest salinas in these islands from its original unprofitable condition, and who at last was only forced to succumb for a time to insurmountable obstacles, arising from causes which could hardly have been contemplated by the most prescient.

16. The works at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, also adverted to at paragraph 25 of the same minute, the performance of which is exacted by the ninety-nine years' lease granted to Mr. N. T. Butterfield of Bermuda, will probably be inaugurated during the present month, by the commencement of the railway, and will, I have no reason to doubt at present, be completed with as little delay as possible. The beneficial effects already produced by the operation of the new tenure at that place have already been conspicuous, and will become annually more manifest.

Cultivation of Cotton.

17. With regard to cotton cultivation within this Colony, I am convinced that some small amount of fostering care and encouragement on the part of this Government is alone wanting to bring about a reproduction of its export, especially from the Caicos islands, where the example of a capable and industrious leader is much wanted. In this respect Mr. St. George D. Tucker, assistant police magistrate at Cockburn Harbour, has proved what can be done in the production of salt, by means of offering encouragement to settlers, and it is due to him to mention that he has been the first person here lately to import cotton seed into the Colony, which he also distributed gratis among the prædial inhabitants of the Caicos.

18. Mr. Tucker's example, however, is necessarily limited to Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, the best cotton-growing land being from 40 to 70 miles distant from there, namely, at Lorimers, Bottle Creek, Kew, Wade's Green, St. James's, Fort George, and Blue-hills, some of those places having been during slavery the residence of wealthy planters, and where the establishment now of a few families of white labourers would have the best possible effect, as leading to the re-introduction of cotton and other cultivation generally throughout the Caicos settlements, by which means the Turks islands might not only be well supplied with fruit and vegetables, but the Colony be no longer dependent on the production of one staple, the failure or partial failure of which, even for one season, must ever prove a loss of revenue, and a source of suffering to the labouring class.

Education.

19. On the subject of public education, I append as Sub-enclosure No. 3. a report from Mr. Ockenden, head master and inspector, under date of 6th May 1862, which shows but little change as regards the number of scholars from that of the previous year. *Not printed.*

20. Since then, however, a new school has been opened at Kew, one of the Caicos settlements, which by a table annexed to the report is shown to have thirty-seven children on the register, with a daily attendance of thirty. The school at Lorimers, Caicos, for which the Kew school had been substituted, has also been re-opened during the present year, but no return as yet has been received of its numbers, which will probably exceed, under present circumstances, any of the other colonial schools in these islands. The master of this school is The Reverend Shadrach Kerr, Baptist Missionary in this Colony, a coloured man of fair education and irreproachable life, who if left to himself, and not led to interfere in political affairs, will probably become in many respects a useful denizen of the Caicos islands.

21. The school at Salt Cay, which was opened in 1859–60, as a mixed school for boys and girls, under the charge of Mr. Presley, a teacher educated at the Borough Road School, who came out here with the first recommendations from that establishment, has proved a complete failure. * * *

TURKS ISLANDS.

22. Mr. Ockenden regrets, as I also do, the fact of the repairs to the premises in the old Military Barracks not being as yet sufficiently forward to accommodate all the schools at this place. Two distinct schools, however, the girls and the infants, are already established there, and before the close of the present year I have no doubt but that the three public schools of Grand Turk will be concentrated in these premises.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. INGLIS,
President.

His Excellency Lieut. Governor Eyre,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure.

Minute of President INGLIS, addressed to the Council of Government of the Turks' and Caicos Islands at the opening of the Fourth Session of the Third Legislative Council of the said Islands.

GENTLEMEN, Council Chamber, Grand Turk, May 12, 1862.

IN laying before you the financial condition of this Colony during the past year, I may remark, that it has been characterized by commercial and general distress, consequent on a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the civil war in the United States, our best and principal customers, and from whence our supplies chiefly depend, the long-continued depressed and ruinous price of our staple commodity, and the severe epidemic, which, commencing in 1861, and extending to the present year, prostrated for a time most of our hard-working labourers, being among the most prominent causes.

Financial.

2.—The following is the Receiver General's comparative statement of the value of and duties paid upon imports into and exports from this Colony for the years ended 31st December 1860 and 1861 respectively, together with the number of vessels, amount of tonnage, and number of men inward and outward for the same period.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	1860.										
	IMPORTS—INWARDS.					EXPORTS—OUTWARDS.					
	Value.	Duties.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Value.	Duties.	No.	Tons.	Men.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Grand Turk -	37,155 14 7	3,595 5 11	273	26,609	1586	18,676 1 8	728 6 7	284	24,981	1656
Salt Cay - -	4,208 19 6	525 12 8	88	15,856	572	10,477 6 11	683 3 6	102	18,516	673
Cockburn Harbour	308 6 8	19 6 10	36	6,263	262	4,757 9 9	295 8 11	44	7,762	314
West Caicos - -	385 19 2	42 13 2	4	381	24	—	—	4	381	24
TOTAL -	42,058 19 11	4,182 18 7	401	49,109	2444	33,910 18 4	1,706 19 0	434	51,640	2667

	1861.										
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Grand Turk -	24,256 2 3	3,169 19 9	250	20,453	1,576	10,612 6 6	471 4 5	242	18,503	1387
Salt Cay - -	1,600 6 8	193 13 11	75	10,868	471	8,193 8 6	537 1 2	87	14,436	570
Cockburn Harbour	721 13 1	70 15 5	17	2,851	122	6,173 3 9	408 8 4	23	3,589	122
TOTAL -	26,578 2 0	3,426 9 1	342	34,172	2,169	24,978 18 9	1,416 13 11	352	36,528	2079

Comparative Statement of the Quantity in Bushels and Value of Salt exported from the Turks and Caicos Islands, for the Years ending 31st December 1860 and 1861 respectively.

PORTS OF ENTRY.	1860.		1861.	
	Bushels of Salt.	Value Sterling.	Bushels of Salt.	Value Sterling.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Grand Turk -	699,196	12,490 18 7	452,372	7,418 18 6
Salt Cay - -	655,848	10,477 0 0	515,576	8,121 0 3
Cockburn Harbour -	383,628	4,757 9 9	392,080	6,173 3 9
TOTAL -	1,638,672	27,725 8 4	1,360,028	21,713 2 6

3.—By this statement it will be seen that the total value of imports in 1861 amounted to 26,598*l.* 2*s.* against 42,058*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* in 1860, showing a deficiency as compared with that year amounting to 13,480*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

4.—Comparing, however, the value of goods entered for consumption during 1860, amounting to 35,873*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, with those entered for consumption in 1861, amounting to 23,312*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, the comparative deficiency is reduced to 12,561*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

5.—The value of exports in 1861, inclusive of imports re-exported, will also be found to have amounted to 24,978*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, against their value in 1860 of 33,910*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, showing a deficiency as compared with the former year amounting to 8,231*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, namely: —

	£	s	d
Value of salt exported in 1860	27,725	8	4
Value of imports re-exported in 1860	6,185	10	0
Total value of exports in 1860	£33,110	18	4
Value of salt exported in 1861	21,713	2	6
Value of imports re exported in 1861	3,265	16	3
Total value of exports in 1861	£24,978	18	9
Total comparative deficiency in value of exports in 1861	£8,931	19	1

6.—A considerable proportion of the decrease in imports during 1861 has been in articles bearing an *ad valorem* duty, but more particularly in cotton, linen, woollen, and silk manufactures and articles of wearing apparel; but it may be remarked, that there were unsually heavy importations of these goods in 1860, a large stock of which remained on hand in 1861, rendering their importation during that year very limited, while the comparative deficiency in other imports may be attributed to some extent to the present condition of commercial affairs in the United States, in consequence of which the usual credit system of purchase has not been so attainable as formerly. To these causes must be added the comparative want of available means on the part of the principal salt pond proprietors, thereby somewhat impeding the importation of luxuries.

7.—The comparative deficiency in the revenue arising from imports will probably be at least partially restored during the present year, more especially under the terms of the tariff passed in 1860, which placed an increased charge of 2½ per cent. on the value of "unenumerated articles," embracing dry goods and a variety of other imports, but which had only been in operation during three quarters of the year 1861.

8.—In my minute to Council on opening the session of 1861 I showed that the average annual value of goods consumed within the Colony from 1849 to 1860, twelve years, both inclusive, (imported under a reduced tariff,) amounted to 29,436*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, their value in the latter year showing an excess over the above amounting to 6,437*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Adopting the same principle, it will be found that the value of goods entered for consumption during 1861, amounting, as already stated, to 23,312*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, is actually under that average only by 6,124*l.* 3*s.* thus reducing by about one half the apparent deficiency above mentioned of 12,561*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

9.—On this principle, also, comparing the total export of salt during 1861, which will be seen by the above table to have amounted to 1,630,028 bushels, with the export of 1860, amounting to 1,638,672 bushels, a comparative deficiency is found of 278,644 bushels; but the average annual export of salt during the above-mentioned period having been 1,165,614 bushels, it follows that the export of 1861 has been actually in excess of the average by 194,414 bushels, while about 200,000 bushels remained on hand at the close of the year, unexported, and ready to meet the demand for the earlier part of the present year.

10.—The salt export of 1861 has been contributed from the different ports of the Colony, as may be seen by the same table, as follows, namely: —

From Grand Turk	452,372 bushels
From Salt Cay	515,576 „
From Cockburn Harbour	392,080 „
Total export	1,360,028 bush.

Salt Cay having taken the lead in the export of 1861, and showing about the same quantity in excess of Grand Turk as the latter port shows in excess of the export from Cockburn Harbour.

11.—On the subject of imports generally into these islands, I shall lay before you a statement showing the quantity and value of the principal articles imported, with their total and average annual quantity and value, from 1854 to 1861, eight years, both inclusive, forming the chief portion of the term of my administration of the affairs of the Colony. This "history in figures" has been carefully compiled by Mr. Alexander C. Lowe, Private Secretary, and as demonstrating the commerce of the Colony the result of its exports must prove of considerable public interest. The total value of imports during the period above mentioned will be seen to have amounted to 293,770*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, or an average value of 36,721*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per annum.

12.—The revenue arising from customs duties and other sources in the Receiver General's department for 1861 was estimated to produce 6,367*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; the actual revenue received into the Colonial chest has amounted to 6,704*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, showing, notwithstanding the large comparative deficiency in imports and exports, an increase of 337*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* over what was anticipated, but a

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comparative decrease under 1860 of 815*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, while, taking the average receipts of these sources of revenue during the past eight years, there will be found only a comparative decrease of 56*l.*

13.—The expenditure for 1861 in the Receiver General's department was estimated at 6,367*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, followed by a supplementary appropriation, amounting together to 7,596*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The actual expenditure has amounted to 7,576*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.*, being 20*l.* 3*s.* 0¼*d.* under what was estimated, but exceeding the revenue by 172*l.* 1*s.* 3¾*d.*, which has been met from a surplus originally derived from 1854, of which, although more than one half of the residue of the public debt of the Colony has been wiped off since that period, a balance on general account was still left at the close of 1861 available for the services of 1862, amounting to 1,864*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

14.—The above expenditure though involving several unusual and unforeseen items, such as the increased cost of the police force, expenses connected with the Decennial Census, sanitary expenses, and several others only exceeding that of 1860, by 142*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*

15.—The supplementary Appropriation Ordinance for 1861 having been sanctioned at a late period of the year, a portion of the amounts voted therein must therefore be borne on the expenditure of 1862, as well as certain money grants voted in December 1861 for services to be rendered in 1862, amounting together to 770*l.*; deducting from which the items already defrayed in 1861–2, a balance of 455*l.* is left to be defrayed in 1862–3.

16.—The revenue for 1861 in the Crown Commissioner's department arising from salt pond rentals and land sales was estimated to produce 3,667*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and the probable expenditure to the same amount. The receipts amounted at the close of 1861 to 2,866*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, inclusive of a payment on account of arrears of 1860, land sales, and interest on notes of hand given for rentals. The total balance due to the Crown department at the close of 1861 amounted (inclusive of a balance of arrears of 1860) to 741*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*, part of which has since been collected, the principal portion being represented by notes of hand bearing five per cent interest.

17.—In my minute to Council of 6th July 1859 as well as in that of 27th March 1860 I called attention to the delay in the payment of the Crown rentals. The system of accepting notes of hand for them having proved a failure, I considered it necessary, in consequence of the nonpayment of some of those of the present year, to resume, on the part of the Crown, forty-five acres of salt pond owned by fifty proprietors, and belonging principally to what is known as the "one third."

18.—The adoption of this course, through which individual interests may possibly suffer for a time, will, I think, result in a more uniform system of pond tenure than has hitherto obtained here, without entailing any serious loss in that department of the revenue.

19.—Meanwhile, in the absence of instructions authorizing me to dispose of these ponds at a lower rate than their former value, I sanctioned a proposition of the late acting Crown Commissioner, Mr. Wynns, to have the forfeited ponds worked for the remainder of the year by persons willing to pay one third of the produce on board ship to the Crown, a course which will probably supply the deficiency in the rentals of 1862, and at the same time secure to the Colony its usual salt crop.

West Caicos.

20.—In the year 1855 a despatch was received from his Excellency Sir H. Barkly, addressed to his Honor James Misick, then administering this Government, in reply to a memorial from certain persons here, praying for the renewal of the project of extending the produce of these islands by the cultivation of the salina at West Caicos. The memorialists were informed that his Excellency regretted that the state of the Crown funds did not then permit of his authorizing any steps to be taken to comply with their wishes, but that so soon as he should be advised that the project could be effected he would be most happy to concur in the works being carried out. Since that period, up to the present time, it is unnecessary to enter into any details regarding West Caicos. A favourable opportunity of accomplishing the views of these memorialists was, as is well known, taken advantage of in 1857, and works were performed there by the enterprising and energetic proprietor far beyond the means of this Government to have accomplished, the outlay having exceeded 15,000*l.*

21.—In December last information was received by me that in consequence of the insolvency of the company formed by Mr. Winter for the production of salt at West Caicos their operations had been entirely suspended, and in the following February I considered it expedient to direct the Crown Commissioner to take possession, on the part of the Crown, of Mr. Winter's allotment, together with all fixtures thereon, inclusive of the railway, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

22.—The position of the company is stated to be the immediate result of the calamity into which the nation (United States) is plunged. But for this the Company it is said would now be in a state of prosperous progress, and as a consequence West Caicos a source of increased revenue and prosperity to the Colony, which it must indeed eventually prove, notwithstanding the numerous unforeseen difficulties and delays already experienced in prosecuting this important enterprise.

23.—The stipulation by this Government for a supply of salt water to the West Caicos salina was accomplished at an outlay of 1,441*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, much exceeding the original estimate, in consequence of the first canal having failed to a considerable extent to answer the purpose required. The increased value of the salina, however, must be the means of greatly more than covering this outlay, in the event of a re-sale of this valuable property; meanwhile the railway, now the property of the Government, may well be considered as an equivalent for a much greater expenditure.

24.—The new canal has been reported by Mr. Lockhart, J. P. and Revenue Officer at West Caicos, (an experienced salt raker,) to have been completed in a manner that must give the Government entire satisfaction.

25.—The same causes which have operated against the advancement of West Caicos have been the means of postponing for a time the proposed works at Cockburn Harbour, East Caicos, the execution

of which forms one of the stipulations of the ninety-nine years' lease lately granted to the proprietor of that salina. I have heard, however, from the best authority, that these works will be undertaken as soon as expedient, and will probably be commenced before the close of the present year. The impetus given to the production of salt in that settlement by the new arrangement now existing there is best seen by the export of last year, amounting, as I have already shown, to considerably more than one fourth of the export of the Colony.

Prince Alfred.

26.—About the close of 1861 there was for a second time reason to believe that this Colony might possibly be honoured by a passing visit from His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose sudden return to England was caused by that calamitous event which threw the nation in mourning.

27.—In anticipation of this visit, some improvements were made in the town of Grand Turk, as well as some additions to Government House, Waterloo, which I intended to place at the disposal of his Royal Highness.

28.—In these improvements, although adopted in a spirit of loyalty, usefulness was not lost sight of, and the town now possesses (the want of which has long been a matter of reproach) a respectable landing place, consisting of a wharf 230 feet in length, extending from an abutment of solid masonry into eight feet water at half tide, at the small cost of £190 1*s.* 7*d.* The second of the series of piers for the protection of the western frontage of this Island has also been constructed under the supervision of the Board of Works, appointed under Ordinance No. 18 of 1860; both of these piers having been completed during 1861, at a total cost of £504. 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

Ordinances.

29.—The following Ordinances were passed during the Session of 1861, namely:—

Ordinance No. 1; being the Appropriation Act for 1862.

Ordinance No. 2.—To prevent the procuring and affixing of signatures to petitions to Her Majesty and to the Secretary of State or other constituted authority, by means of forgery or fraud.

Ordinance No. 3.—A supplementary appropriation for 1861.

Ordinance No. 4.—To provide for the improvement of the spaces in front of the towns in the Turks Islands.

Ordinance No. 5.—For the enclosure of certain public burial grounds, and improving the same as public cemeteries.

Ordinance No. 6.—To prevent the fraudulent dealing in old metals.

Ordinance No. 7.—For the registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials.

Ordinance No. 8.—To regulate the police.

Ordinance No. 9.—To amend Ordinance No. 6, of 1860, to amend and consolidate the laws relating to wrecks.

Ordinance No. 10.—To continue in force certain Acts of the Bahama Legislature extended to this Presidency.

Ordinance No. 11.—To regulate the pilotage of the harbours and anchorages.

Ordinance No. 12.—To extend the operation of an Act for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

30.—With the exception of Nos. 7 and 12, which require some slight alterations, these Ordinances have received the gracious assent of Her Majesty.

31.—A compilation of the laws of the Colony, the necessity for which was first pointed out in my minute, 30th June 1859, has at length been accomplished, and copies transmitted to various public institutions in England and Scotland, as well as to the justices of the peace in these islands.

32.—In my minute of 27th March 1860 and 25th June 1861 I called attention to the inefficiency of the police force; and at a meeting of Magistrates convened here on the 2d September 1861, in consequence of a popular disturbance, a resolution showing the necessity of a more efficient body was unanimously adopted, and immediately executed by the discharge of the old force and the appointment of another, consisting of picked men on higher pay. This force, though small, has already proved its efficiency, but has greatly increased the cost of the police establishment of the Colony.

33.—A suggestion contained in a despatch from his Grace the Secretary of State, for the enrolment of a constabulary throughout the islands, consisting of men of good character, to be called out on emergencies, and paid only while on duty, I recommend to your especial consideration; and the copy of an Act received here, establishing a similar force in Jamaica, which has been found to work there very advantageously, may form the model of an Ordinance of the same description in this Colony. It may be well to observe, that the term of one year for which certain special constables, consisting of members of No. 1 Company of the Royal Volunteers were sworn in at Grand Turk, will expire on the 2d September next.

Royal Volunteers.

34.—A return under date of 6th May instant, from Captain Graham, Instructor of Musketry, shows that 28 members of this company underwent their annual preliminary course of instruction during 1861-2, thereby earning the privilege of contending for the prizes given by the local Government, and enabling me now to apply for the silver medal to be given to Colonies through the liberality of the National Rifle Association, in accordance with his Grace the Secretary of State's circular despatch of 5th February 1861. By the above return the "figure of merit" is shown to have been 21·60 points, which, I believe, compares not unfavourably with that of the volunteer rifle corps of England.

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35.—The result of the first prize shooting of No. 1 Company, which took place on the 28th and 29th of April last, was also extremely gratifying, as evincing the zeal of the members, and the thoroughness of the instruction imparted to them by Captain Graham.

36.—I trust that the local government will continue to give due encouragement to this valuable institution, which has already had the happiest effects, physically and morally, on the young men of this community.

Epidemic.

37.—The late epidemic of measles which has visited nearly every family in the Colony, and from which neither old or young have been exempt, rendered it desirable to provide certain medical comforts for the sick poor, which Dr. Bascombe, the physician to the gaol and poor's house, was requested to purchase, at the expense of the Government, and distribute among the most necessitous. This circumstance leads me to recommend (what has frequently been proposed, but has never yet been effected,) the establishment of a dispensary for the use of the poor, where gratuitous advice and medicine might always be obtained, on the certificate of a clergyman or magistrate, that the applicant was destitute of other means of obtaining such assistance.

Cultivation of Cotton.

38.—A renewal of the cultivation of cotton, once largely produced within these islands, is a subject which has been brought before me on many occasions by one of your honourable body. As yet, nothing has been accomplished towards its furtherance, beyond, perhaps, a discussion of its merits. The promised supply of seed from Jamaica has not been received, owing, I believe, to unavoidable circumstances. The report from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, on a small sample of wild cotton from Cockburn Harbour, was obtained through his Grace the Secretary of State, and published in the "Royal Standard" newspaper of the 27th of February last.

39.—The report was as follows: "clean, bright colour, fine and very long staple, but rather weak, "fourteenpence to fifteenpence per pound."

40.—The cessation of an adequate supply from the United States must render its cultivation in this part of the world in future highly remunerative.

41.—Many parts of the Caicos might by the introduction of cotton cultivation become the most important and productive portion of the Colony, and entitle the inhabitants to be considered as something more respectable than the mere drones of the hive; a character which, under existing circumstances, they are unlikely to lose. Samples of wild cotton from different parts of the Colony has been sent to the International Exhibition, where they will appear in the Jamaica department, under leave granted by his Excellency Governor Darling.

Hayti.

42.—The representations of Her Majesty's Government have, through the liberality of that of Hayti, under its present enlightened head, secured to these islands the privilege of trading with the Haytien ports, free from those heavy tonnage dues which formerly nearly amounted to a prohibition, vessels belonging to this Colony, not exceeding fifty tons, being now exempt in these ports from all tonnage dues whatever, thus enabling a supply of fruit and vegetables to be obtained from thence at all times, by our small island craft, which, with a common amount of intelligence and industry, might be produced in the Caicos settlements.

43.—The seventh annual report from Mr. Inspector Ockenden, under date of 7th May instant, on the condition of the public schools during 1861, will be laid on the table for perusal. This report exhibits but little change in any particular from that received in 1861, on their condition in 1860.

44.—The recent establishment of a public school at Kew, the late renewal of the school at Lorimers, together with the necessity of a radical change in that at Salt Cay, render inexpedient for the present any remarks on the subject generally of education within these islands.

45.—From December 1861 to March 1862 the number of scholars in attendance at the different schools has been extremely limited in consequence of the late epidemic, from which both teachers and scholars have suffered. With the exception, however, of the school at Salt Cay, the attendance since that period has been gradually improving.

Appointment of Mr. Moir.

46.—My administration of the affairs of this Colony has exceeded by two years the usual term allotted to Colonial Governors; and while on the eve of my departure I regret that I do not leave these islands in a full tide of prosperity, it must be remembered that their present commercial depression, arising from the causes which I have alluded to, is shared with most of the British Colonies in this part of the world, and is not unfelt even in Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

47.—My successor is Mr. Alexander Moir, who was presiding magistrate in the Bay Islands from 1855 to 1861, subsequently treasurer and lately acting colonial secretary at Honduras. In notifying this appointment to the Governor-in-chief, it is remarked by his Grace the Secretary of State that Mr. Moir's meritorious services in the Bay Islands have pointed him out as an officer who may be relied on for administering the affairs of the Turks Islands with intelligence and discretion.

48.—The estimates for 1863 will be laid before you at as early a period as possible.

W. R. INGLIS,
President.

TRINIDAD.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor KEATE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 112.)

MY LORD DUKE, Trinidad, June 4, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book for Trinidad for 1861.

1. I was unable to prepare a report to accompany that for 1860. I propose, therefore, in my present despatch to bring both years under review.

2. The sugar crop of 1860, which promised to be very large, was injured by excessive wet in the latter months of 1859, while that of 1861 was only partially taken off, owing to unusual rains during the crop season itself. Every interest in the Island has languished more or less in consequence, and pressure has come upon the finances of the Colony as well as upon individuals.

3. The revenue from customs, by which the condition of the Island may best be tested, amounted in 1860 to 80,508*l.*, which was in excess of that of 1859 by 3,507*l.* It fell in 1861 to 78,374*l.* The public income from all sources in 1860 reached the sum of 184,861*l.*, being in excess of that of 1859 by 10,381*l.*; at the close of 1861 it stood at 171,729*l.* It was in 1861 that the short crop of 1860 began to tell upon the finances, and it is to be feared that that of 1861, combined with the effects of the civil war in America, and the disorganised state of the Spanish Main, will influence still more the customs receipts of the present year.

4. These disturbing causes have already been at work in enhancing the prices of almost every article of consumption and use. A comparison between the value of imports and the amount of duties received during the three years will illustrate this. They were returned as follows:—

Value of Imports.	£
1859	734,902
1860	829,304
1861	856,726

Customs Receipts.	£
1859	77,061
1860	80,508
1861	78,374

So that, though the imports of 1861 are valued at upwards of 120,000*l.* over those of 1859, the customs receipts from them have only increased to the extent of about 1,300*l.* I am indebted to Mr. Cuyler, the Receiver General, for an explanation of this discrepancy. Many articles, paying specific duties, such as flour, Carolina rice, lumber, &c., are imported in large quantities from the United States, and the civil disturbances in that country have naturally caused an augmentation in their prime cost. For instance, in 1859 flour was valued at about six dollars per barrel, in 1861 at seven dollars, and a difference of one dollar per barrel on the importation of 43,450 barrels will alone account for a comparative increase of more than 9,000*l.* So also 4,993 oxen were imported in 1859, against 4,374 in 1861; but although in the latter year there was a decrease of 619 in the number introduced, there was an excess in the cost of importation of 4,793*l.*, by reason of the disturbed condition of the adjacent states of South America. Similar results may be deduced from like causes in respect to other articles of consumption.

5. But the increase in the value of imports in 1861, as compared with 1859, is to some extent apparent only. More care is now taken in the Receiver General's department to ascertain the real value of rated articles. The value given on the warrant, which was formerly considered a sufficient guide, has been found exceedingly incorrect and unsatisfactory. Mules, for instance, were occasionally estimated at 1*l.* each, and other things in proportion. In doubtful cases the average value throughout the year is now gathered from the merchants, and retained as the standard of calculation.

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6. This explanation is further borne out by the fact that in 1861 there was a falling off in the receipts from tonnage dues as compared with 1859. In the former year they stood at 6,622*l.*, in 1860 at 6,721*l.*, and in 1861 at 5,913*l.*, though in 1859, by some mistake in the Receiver General's department, vessels bringing Indian immigrants were held to be exempt from the payment of and were not charged with tonnage dues.

7. The total exports from the Colony during the same three years were valued as follows:—

1859	£820,606
1860	714,603
1861	645,861

This decrease is attributable, not only to the short crops of the two latter years, of which I have already made mention, but also, to some extent, to the lower prices which are obtained for produce.

8. It is worthy of observation, however, that the trade with France has augmented in a marked manner during this period. The value of the imports and exports of the Colony from and to France during the same three years are returned as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1859	£35,432	£29,895
1860	37,145	44,352
1861	68,708	71,440

I am again under obligation to the Receiver General for an analysis of these figures. The principal increase in the imports appears in the articles specified in the subjoined list.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Butter	243,192 lbs. £10,153	304,806 lbs. £12,700	419,712 lbs. £20,585
Mules	None.	12 £360	82 £2,130
Oil	450 gals. £210	1,275 gals. £368	4,550 gals. £2,182
Wine	£693	£912	£2,825
Sundries not described	£3,368	£3,249	£5,194

9. The exports present not less striking results. The shipments of cocoa and sugar to France in the same three years were as under:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cocoa	560,800 lbs.	499,280 lbs.	2,323,874 lbs.
Sugar	193 hogsheads 249 tierces 224 barrels	38 hogsheads 74 tierces 2 barrels	218 hogsheads 535 tierces

Similar instances might be brought forward with respect to both imports and exports. The Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France has no doubt had a tendency to enlarge the trade between France and the colonial dependencies of England as well as the mother country.

10. But there was at the same time a falling off in the mercantile transactions of the Colony with the Foreign West Indies, that is to say, principally with Martinique and Guadaloupe. The following are the values given of imports and exports:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1859	£36,692	£9,000
1860	46,595	11,923
1861	28,100	5,700

As the direct traffic with France has increased, supplies from the French islands have natural diminished in quantity and value, while the exports sent in exchange for commodities introduced have necessarily diverged into new channels.

11. The totals of the public income of the Colony from all sources in 1860 and 1861, given above, were not arrived at without some increase of taxation in those years. The

duties on the consumption of rum in the Island were raised in the middle of 1860 from two shillings and sixpence to four shillings and two pence per gallon, and the export duties levied in aid of immigration, which stood in 1860 at three shillings per hogshead, with a proportionate charge on other produce, were increased in 1861 to three shillings and sixpence.

12. The expenditure in these two years was only kept within bounds by the postponement of important public works, which were to have been carried out during their course. No reliable inference can therefore be drawn from a statement of the actual outlay incurred, which stood, in 1860, at 187,220*l.*, being about the same as that in 1859, and in 1861 at 188,841*l.*, which is but slightly in excess of it.

13. An attempt was made in 1859 to strengthen the general revenual system of the Colony, which had already begun to feel the pressure attendant upon progress, by the imposition of duties on licences on offices, and professions and trades, but it was checked for the time, and relief sought in a development of that branch of it only which is devoted to the introduction of immigrants. The substituted tax on exports depended for its productiveness on the weather and the seasons, which, as I have already shown, proved highly unfavourable. The receipts from it fell far short of their estimated amount, and the result was to increase, instead of diminishing, as was intended, the burden on the general revenue of 1860, which had to make up the difference.

14. A further move in this direction was made in 1860. An Income Tax Ordinance was passed, but its enforcement was unfortunately delayed, under peculiar circumstances, till the year 1861 had expired. The immigration revenue again falling short in that year, the income arising from the old unaided sources diminished as I have shown it to have been by disturbing causes, was once more called upon to supply all deficiencies.

15. The receipts and expenditure under the head of Local Revenues stood in the two years under review as follows :—

Ward Unions.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1860	£26,718	£26,522.
1861	26,795	28,042.

Borough Councils.

(Port of SPAIN.)

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1860	£6,693	£6,165.
1861	6,658	7,152.

San Fernando.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1860	£1,875	£1,721.
1861	1,776	1,771.

The expenditure of the wards was unusually heavy in 1861, owing to the great injury done to the roads throughout the Island by excessive rains, but it was met by the surplus of previous years. The excess of outlay over revenue by the borough council of Port of Spain in 1861 is stated at the foot of the town clerk's returns to have been provided for in the same way. The decrease in the revenue of the San Fernando borough council is not explained, but appears to arise from the income of the former year having been swelled by the purchase by Government from the borough of a market-house for conversion into a bonding warehouse.

16. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the commissioners for improving the harbour of Port of Spain is given, for the first time, in the present Blue Book. A return, extending over the whole period since their appointment up to the end of 1861, has already been furnished to your Grace in my Despatch, No. 31, of the 5th February last, but I have caused a copy of it to be annexed to this report, for more ready comparison. The revenue raised for this purpose is collected together with the ordinary revenues, but its appropriation and management is entrusted by Ordinance to the commissioners. Not printed.

17. The public debt of the Island is of two kinds; that incurred under Parliamentary sanction for the promotion of immigration, and that incurred under guarantee of the local Government for local improvements. In 1860 the investments on account of sinking fund in reduction of the former amounted to 30,289*l.*, and in 1861 to 34,763*l.* The debt was further diminished in the latter year by a debenture bond of 3,000*l.*, due

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to the Bank of England, being paid off. The local debt amounted in 1860 to 60,000*l.*, 2,115*l.* of the several sums originally borrowed having been redeemed. In 1861 it stood at 74,000*l.*; for though the repayments reached 6,415*l.*, additional debentures were taken up during the year. A balance sheet, struck at the close of 1861, gives the total liability of the Colony at 119,505*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

18. The expenditure of the Colony towards its military defence amounted in 1860 to 249*l.*, which is less by 80*l.* than that incurred in 1859. In 1861 it stood at 279*l.* The outlay in both years was for repairs and improvements of barracks. The expenditure of Great Britain during the same period was, for 1860, 22,181*l.*, being in excess of that for 1859 by 5,869*l.*; but in 1861 it fell again to 18,579*l.*, showing a diminution of 3,602*l.*

19. Omitting ordinary repairs, improvements, and adaptations of existing buildings, the public works undertaken by the Colony in 1860 cost about 13,000*l.* They consisted chiefly of the completion of certain iron bridges, erected in the line of high road running eastward from Port of Spain, and the laying down of an additional main pipe from the reservoir of the Maraval Waterworks into the town of Port of Spain. In 1861 the new works taken in hand were an enlargement of the public bonding warehouse, and the erection of a building for the suitable reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, whose visit had been announced, and which it is intended should serve in future as a place for public amusements and assemblies. The expenditure of 1861, under this head, omitting again ordinary repairs, amounted to about the same sum as in the previous year. Much work of an important nature remains to be executed. The Colony is still without a suitable residence for its Governor. The Lunatic Asylum still provides insufficient accommodation. The underground sewerage of Port of Spain has only yet been carried out as regards certain public buildings; that of the town generally is but now being seriously commenced; and in order that the administration of justice in its higher branches may be extended, as proposed, to San Fernando, a court-house and gaol have to be erected in that town.

20. The financial legislation of 1860 has already been referred to; that of 1861 had chiefly for its object to make up in the present year for the deficiencies arising out of the circumstances I have mentioned as affecting the public income in 1860 and 1861, and to provide means for continuing the introduction of Indian immigrants. The result of these measures will come under review in connexion with the Blue Book for 1862. An Ordinance was also passed for placing additional funds at the disposal of the commissioners for improving the quays of Port of Spain.

21. Among the other laws enacted in 1860, perhaps the most important was that for the appointment of an Auditor General, by which executive control over the expenditure of the Island has been regulated, and rendered more effectual and complete. The first Ordinance passed in 1861 was for taking the Census of the Island. The enactments of the year were thirty-one in number, but the remainder do not seem to call for any special remark.

22. The Census taken in April 1861 gives to the Island a total population of 84,438, being an increase of 14,829 over that shown by the Census of 1851. There are reasons for believing that in neither of these two years were the returns taken very completely or correctly, and that the population is really considerably above the number given. Putting aside the addition made to it by the immigration from India, but a small margin is left for its natural increase, and for that occasioned by the influx of voluntary immigrants from the neighbouring colonies, which is very considerable.

23. It is shown by the reports of the Agent-General of Immigrants, of which copies are attached to this and to the previous year's Blue Book, that in 1860 two thousand one hundred and thirteen immigrant labourers were received from India, and in 1861 two thousand five hundred and forty-five. Of the cost of their introduction, two thirds are now charged either directly or indirectly on the employers of such immigrants, and one third on the general revenue, that being the proportion in which it has been considered that their labour is profitable to the planter and to the Colony generally. The correctness of this hypothesis will be tested by the operation of the Ordinance passed in 1860, but only put in force since the beginning of the present year, "for raising duties on "profits arising from offices, property, professions, and trades." The receipts under the several schedules will show what ratio the profits of agriculture really bare to those of the commerce which is supported by it.

Not printed.

24. It has not been found an easy matter, as I have already intimated, to adjust this proportion of the cost in practice. An attempt was made in 1861 to do so with a greater degree of certainty, by transferring the incidence of the special taxation raised for the purpose from the exported produce of the land to the land itself. But this would have affected property in land not at present under cultivation, and so it was held

to be inadmissible. The result would probably have been to bring such lands more quickly under cultivation, though perhaps not at first or entirely for raising produce for exportation; but there seems to be no good reason why a portion of the profits drawn from what is consumed as well as raised in the Island should not be applied to increase the amount of labour available for its production, as well as of the profits drawn from what is raised in but consumed out of the Island. Every plan for adjusting the tax to the presumed ratio of benefit received presents anomalies.

* * * * *

25. The reports, copies of which are annexed, of the Principal of the Queen's Collegiate School in Port of Spain, and of the Inspector of Schools, give very complete details of the state of education in the Island, both in its higher and primary branches. The Queen's Collegiate School was established in 1859. Before any report of its working was made, its head was changed. From that time its success has gone on increasing. Since its opening, up to the end of 1861, there have been 84 pupils on the books of the school, including those who were then attending it. Twelve have been added since the commencement of the present year. It was unavoidable that among the earlier pupils there should be several who were more of an age to leave school than to enter it. This class is becoming extinct, and boys are now entered at an early age, and will remain longer under tuition, receiving thereby the full benefit of the institution. Its efficiency will undergo a practical test at the end of this year, when the first examinations for exhibitions will take place. Mr. Deighton, the Principal, is sanguine in his anticipations of the result. Not printed. Not printed.

26. The statistics of the primary schools, given in the reports of the Inspector of Schools for the two years under review, show that, in addition to the two model and training schools, and the borough council schools, there were in 1860 thirty ward schools, three of which were established in that year, and that another was added in 1861. He states that one more is required in a special locality, and that when this is provided the extension of ward schools supported by local rates will have been carried as far as is possible under existing circumstances; that is to say, until the scattered portions of the population become more united, and rateable property is proportionally increased. In the meantime the Colony is much indebted to its clergy for their exertions in maintaining infant and other schools in their several parishes, with such voluntary assistance as they can obtain from their parishioners.

27. The Coolie Orphan Asylum at Tacarigua partakes partly of this character. The education of the children, for whom it provides a home, is superintended by a committee, of which the rector of the parish of St. Mary, in which it is situated, is the secretary and the most active member, and the expense is defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. These are, however, only in part local. A copy of the committee's report on the state and working of the institution up to the 31st December last, which has been kindly furnished me by the rector, is appended to the Blue Book. The asylum, as its name imports, comes also under the head of charitable institutions, the Government contributing to the maintenance of its inmates, and having made in 1861 a considerable grant towards the enlargement of the buildings. One or two other schools for Indian children have been established under voluntary support and management; but there is ample field for multiplying such institutions, and I am glad to be able to say that the bishop and clergy of the diocese are turning their attention to the subject. Not printed.

28. Copies are annexed of the usual annual reports on the Vaccine Institution and on the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, as well as of two which have been made, by my instructions, for the first time this year, by the resident surgeons of the two colonial hospitals, on the working of their respective establishments. While showing upon the whole that a high degree of usefulness and efficiency has been reached, they draw attention to what their writers consider to be requirements still unfulfilled. These points are receiving the careful consideration they deserve, and I trust that no long time will elapse before every well-ascertained defect will be remedied. Not printed. Do. Do. Do. Do.

29. The last enclosure which I have to bring to your Grace's notice is a copy of the report of the Postmaster-General on the working of his department, furnished now for the first time. It will, probably, be long before this service becomes self-supporting, but it is one of infinite importance and usefulness to the Government and the public, and the money expended upon it, beyond what it brings in, is well laid out. Not printed.

30. I call attention to all these reports, the more particularly because I am anxious to show, that, though the progress of the Colony in social and material improvement has no doubt received a check, as that of all countries will, from time to time, under the pressure of bad seasons and disturbed commercial relations, yet that it has not been entirely arrested. There is much distress at this present moment in the Island. With high

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prices for and a scarcity of all articles of consumption and use, and low prices for produce, it can hardly be otherwise. Much property has changed hands, and there is suffering among the lower classes from a dearth of employment in their several trades and crafts, owing to deficient imports of materials, as well as to the crippled means of employers. It would have been satisfactory to me if the Government could have come to their aid in this emergency, by carrying on, unceasingly, its public works. But its means also have been crippled, and as Ordinance No. 8 of 1861, which would have put it in a position to do so, was disallowed, the Government has scarcely been able to provide any occupation of this kind since the commencement of the present year.

31. The crop season of this year has been, up to to the present time, highly favourable, and a large amount of produce has already been taken off and shipped. This is one element at least of returning prosperity, and is so far encouraging. But it will hardly tell much upon upon the finances of the Island, the fortunes of individuals, or the well-being of the community at large, until the old channels in which the trade of the Island moved become disencumbered, or until it adjusts itself to new ones,—until living becomes consequently cheaper, and industry of all kinds more in demand and more remunerative.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROB. W. KEATE,
Governor.

BRITISH GUIANA.

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No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HINCKS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K. G.

(No. 140.)

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Demerara, July 28, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the British Guiana Blue Book for the year 1861, and to submit the following observations as my report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue for the year 1861 was 301,761*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, against 279,952*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.* in 1860. There was an increase in the customs duties of 15,582*l.* 5*s.* 7½*d.*, and the superannuation fund, including arrearages, which is a new item, produced 4,907*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* The rum duties fell off to the extent of 2,922*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*. There was no material change in other branches of revenue. The expenditure for 1861 was 325,032*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*, against 314,863*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* in 1860. The principal increase was in the item of immigration, and especially in the Chinese branch of it. The excess under this head was 10,866*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* There was a decrease of the expenditure for public works to the extent of 18,345*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* owing to the determination of the Combined Court to proceed more slowly with the sea defences. As there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure at the termination of the year 1860, amounting to 22,671*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, there was at the close of the year 1861 a small deficiency to be added to the estimate for the current year.

Public Debt.

3. The aggregate debt of the Colony was 576,498*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* at the close of 1861, of which 231,000*l.* has been raised to enable the planters to pay their proportion of the cost of immigration. The repayment of this amount is secured by mortgages on the estates of the borrowers. 320,000*l.* was raised in England, through the aid of the Imperial Government, at four per cent. interest, the redemption of which is secured by a sinking fund which is annually invested in three per cent. consols. This was expended chiefly in defraying the cost of immigration. The value of the two sinking funds is about 100,000*l.* The remaining portion of the debt, 25,498*l.* 14*s.*, consists of debentures bearing six per cent interest, payable in the colony.

Public Works.

4. The only public work of much importance, with the exception of the erection and repairs of public buildings, is the sea wall and dam for the protection of the military buildings and a portion of the city of Georgetown against the encroachments of the sea. This work seems to have been wisely planned, but it cannot be proceeded with very rapidly, for various reasons.

Legislation.

5. 25 Ordinances were enacted during the year, among which were ordinances for regulating the sale and management of Crown lands, and for regulating the sale of opium and bhang.

Population.

6. The census was taken during the year 1861, but as the tables are not yet in print it will, I think, be expedient that I should postpone any remarks on the subject. The aggregate population was 148,026, of whom 79,644 were males, and 68,382 females.

Education.

7. It appears from the report of the Inspector of Schools that there were 108 schools in operation at the close of 1861, all under the supervision of ministers of the Gospel, 51 under the Church of England, 28 under the Church of Scotland, 23 under the Wesleyans, 5 under the Roman Catholics, and one under an Independent minister. The number of children on the school registers was 7,713, and the average attendance was 4,940. Two causes operate powerfully to produce low averages, one, the heavy rains at particular seasons of the year, the other the prevailing practice of treating Monday as a holiday. This custom is, I am sorry to say, general among the creole labours. The school fees have been very irregularly collected, so that almost the entire cost of education has fallen on the public chest. The charge to the public for each child educated was, according to the average attendance $\$7\frac{43}{100}$. I have already reported to your grace that I have been engaged in bringing a new system of education into operation, which I am sanguine will produce greater efficiency, combined with a reduction of the charge to the public. It would, however, be premature to offer any remarks on the new system in a report on the Blue Book for 1861.

Imports and Exports.

8. The aggregate imports in 1861 were valued at 1,339,712*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, against 1,145,958*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* in 1860. The increase was chiefly in articles of food. The import of flour was greater in 1861 by about 10,000 barrels, and of rice by nearly 9,000,000 lbs., being more than 50 per cent. on the import of 1860, which was 16,848,619 lbs. The increase in pork was more than 75 per cent. in quantity in 1861 over 1860. There was also a considerable increase in the articles of shooks and staves. The exports of 1861 compare more favourably with those of 1860 in quantity than in value. In 1860 the exports of the leading staple articles were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Sugar, 62,198 hogsheads, valued at	17	10	0	=	1,088,465	0	0
Rum, 27,299 puns. „	10	0	0	=	272,990	0	0
Molasses, 2,814 casks „	4	0	0	=	11,256	0	0
Timber, 497,273 cubic feet					43,155	0	0
					£1,415,866	0	0

In 1861 the exports of the same articles were—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Sugar, 72,347 hogsheads, valued at	15	10	0	=	1,121,378	10	0
Rum, 30,264 puns. „	9	0	0	=	272,376	0	0
Molasses, 3477 casks „	3	10	0	=	12,169	10	0
Timber, 825,084 cubic feet					74,714	15	0
					£1,480,638	15	0

Although the result above stated has been most disheartening to the planters, it seems to have stimulated them to use even greater efforts than before to carry on the cultivation

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of their estates with economy and skill. I have thought it better to compare the staple exports of 1861 with those of 1860; but it is proper to observe that in both years there were several minor articles of export, chiefly to the other West India colonies. The aggregate exports of 1861 were 1,583,649*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*, against 1,513,432*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* in 1860.

Gaols and Prisons.

9. There are two prisons for persons sentenced to penal servitude, the penal settlement in the river Massaruni, and a prison in the immediate vicinity of town, styled the Convict Depôt. The latter prison seems to have been established with the view of making the convict labour available for the prosecution of the public works for the defence of a portion of the city against the encroachment of the sea. Unfortunately the prison is not well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended, and affords no means of classifying the convicts. The subject has for some time back been under the consideration of the Legislature, and an ordinance has recently been passed constituting a Board of Prisons, which, it may be hoped, will effect some improvement in the system. The gaol at Georgetown has been considerably improved of late; and, when the works in progress shall have been completed, it will be a highly creditable public institution. There are likewise prisons at New Amsterdam, Berbice, and at Capoey in Essequibo, which are chiefly used for prisoners sentenced to confinement for breaches of the Immigration Ordinance.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

10. The charitable institutions of the Colony are,—

(1.) A general hospital at Georgetown, with a seaman's hospital adjoining, but in a separate building. The average number of inmates during the year was 273 in the former, and 43 in the latter.

(2.) A leper asylum in the village of Mahaica, with an average number of inmates of 80.

(3.) A lunatic asylum at Georgetown, with 60 inmates.

(4.) An almshouse, with 184 inmates, who are generally afflicted with incurable diseases, and incapable of maintaining themselves by labour.

(5.) An orphan asylum, in which 110 children, many of them immigrants, are educated and trained to industrial pursuits.

(6.) A general hospital at Berbice, with an average of 126 inmates.

(7.) An almshouse in Berbice, with 13 inmates.

Concluding Remarks.

11. I regret to have to report that the planting interest is suffering severely, owing to the low prices which the staple products have commanded for a considerable time back. There can be little doubt that wages have fallen, though it is difficult to obtain satisfactory information on the subject, as the tasks materially vary in quantity on the different estates. New hands do not, I imagine, earn more than from 8*d.* to 10*d.* a day. The average may be from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*; at least it is generally said to be at about the lower amount. The inhabitants of the villages, especially those on the east coast, suffer very much from want of drainage for their lands. It has been found necessary to drain the adjoining sugar estates by steam power, and the result is, that while the village lands are almost valueless, those on the estates are rented without difficulty at 5*l.* an acre, a rate that would cause surprise to those who imagine that land in British Guiana is of little value. One of the most desirable practical reforms that can be introduced is a satisfactory system of village organization. It is one the importance of which is fully admitted by the Legislature, and I venture to hope that the time is not distant when I shall be able to make a satisfactory report to your Grace on this important subject.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) F. HINCKS.

&c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Walker, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 67.)

Windward Islands, Barbados,
September 17, 1862.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of Barbados for the year 1861.

2. As I was absent from the Island during the year, I shall confine this report to a bare enumeration of such details as may be necessary to arrive at a general idea of its progress and condition.

Duties, Taxes, Fees.

3. There has been no alteration in the customs tariff since 1859. The Trade Act, under which the duties are levied, expired on the 1st of April last, when it was intended to take the opportunity of its renewal to introduce several modifications; but the time at which the Act expired drew near before the Legislature could give them the necessary consideration, and the old tariff was continued for one year until the alterations could be matured.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The actual revenue and expenditure of the Island for the past five years has been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1857	£82,592	£80,970
1858	96,914	87,891
1859	87,595	80,352
1860	94,752	110,873
1861	98,049	115,895

These figures, however, do not correctly represent the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the last two years, because they embrace some considerable receipts for the sale of land, and several much larger payments for the purchase of property in the burnt districts of Bridgetown, by which a surplus revenue, which had been accumulating since 1856, has been quite absorbed. The customs and tonnage duties, which form the principal item of the fixed revenue, have been for the same five years as follows:—

	£		£
1857	48,390	1860	55,549
1858	61,117	1861	54,704
1859	54,856		

These duties, and an excise duty on rum averaging 15,000*l.* per annum. the proceeds of licences for the sale of liquors, amounting to upwards of 5,000*l.* a small land tax, of 8*d.* an acre, netting something like 3,200*l.*, and the fees of the public offices, about 5,000*l.* per annum, may be said to constitute the fixed revenue of the island, averaging upwards of 80,000*l.* per annum.

5. The import duties are very moderate; but as they are transmitted to your Grace and presented to Parliament in a separate shape, I need not here refer to them.

Military.

6. The Militia return in the Blue Book, which would show a force nearly 1,000 strong, is quite deceptive. The enrolment is a mere list of names of parties liable to serve, and no attempt has been made to embody the force for some years past. The

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law under which this enrolment annually takes place is quite unsuited to the present circumstances of the Island, and is indeed incapable of being put into practical operation.

7. Since the date, however, at which the return was prepared, some considerable addition has been made to the numbers of the yeomanry cavalry. The Legislature, in a recent enactment for making them an allowance on each drill day, has made provision for a force of 500, and they nearly reach that number now. With regard to the rifles and artillery, I am sorry not to be able to give an equally favourable report; but the clothing and accoutrements for the rifles are all in the island, and will be issued to them as soon as there is any hope or guarantee for their permanency.

Public Works.

8. Under this head the year 1861 will be memorable for the completion of the great work by which Bridgetown is now blessed with a constant supply of good water. This most important project was undertaken and brought to a successful termination in June 1861, by a joint stock company incorporated by an Act of the Legislature. The capital of the company was fixed at 50,000*l.* in shares of 5*l.* each, on which a dividend was guaranteed by the Government, under certain conditions as to a maximum rate of interest, and as to the completion and maintenance of the works. The Legislature further assisted the company by authorizing the issue of debentures for 25,000*l.* on the security of the Island as soon as 25,000*l.* of the subscribed capital had been paid up and expended on the works. The company were also authorized by their Act to borrow 10,000*l.* The cost of the works, however, amounted to more than was anticipated, viz., 72,500*l.* From the springs to the reservoir in the neighbourhood of town there are about 16 miles of pipeage, and in the city there are about 18 miles of main and distributary pipes.

9. A very respectable block of buildings has recently been erected by the Government for the accommodation of the police force, for magistrates offices, and for cells for the temporary confinement of offenders. The expense of the premises has exceeded the original estimate by 1,000*l.*, but in this respect Barbados is no exception to the general rule elsewhere.

10. The works at the Carenage, under the supervision of the Governor in Council, have been carried on during the past year with their usual vigour. Upwards of 8,000*l.* were expended on them within the twelve months.

Legislature.

11. The greater portion of the Acts passed in 1861 were either private bills, or bills for continuing or amending previous Acts. Perhaps the most important original measure of the year was the Act to make better provision for the reformation of youthful offenders, and for the care and education of destitute and vagrant children. But it is a very short time since the Act came into operation, and I am unable to report that any reformatory school has yet been brought under its provisions.

Civil Establishment.

12. In the civil establishment of the Island there was very little change during the past year. The death of Mr. George Nelson Taylor, who had been long a most useful member of the Legislature, both in Council and Assembly, vacated several small appointments, of which the most important was the Commissionership of the Burnt District. The Archdeacon of the Island died also in England, and was succeeded in the Diaconate by Mr. Parry, and in the rectory, which he had also held for nearly 20 years, by the Rev. Mr. Austin.

Population.

13. Upon a comparison of the Census which was taken last year with that of 1851 an increase will be observed in the population of 12⅓ per cent., the numbers being 135,939 for 1851, and 152,727 for 1861. When with this large per-centage is associated the fact that nearly 20,000 people were in the interval taken away by cholera, the increase is beyond all belief, and fully justifies the suspicions which were entertained at the time that the returns of 1851 were very imperfect. Your Grace will perceive that nearly one half of the population consists of persons under 15 years of age. I append a statement from the gentleman who was employed to compile the Census containing some interesting remarks upon the result of the returns.

Encl. 1.

Ecclesiastical.

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14. At the commencement of 1861 there were, as your Grace might have observed in the statistical account of the diocese which has been published by the bishop, 44 churches and chapels of the Established Church, and during the year one more has been added to the number, a chapel at Boscobelle, in the parish of St. Peter, which was erected at the expense of Dr. Phillips, a non-resident proprietor, and was consecrated in the month of March.

15. The entire provision now made by the Colony for the clergy of the Established Church is as follows:—

	£
11 Rectors at 320*l.*	3,520
24 Curates at 200*l.*	4,800
One Gaol Chaplain	300

16. Each of the rectors has a parsonage maintained at the public expense with a glebe attached to it, and the sum of 560*l.* is distributed among several of the incumbents in commutation of their fees on burials, &c. Many of the curates have also residences provided for them, or an allowance for house rent.

Educational.

17. The Inspector of Schools has not yet made his annual report, but he has prepared, specially to accompany this report, a tabular statement respecting the schools in connection with the Education Committee who dispense the legislative grant for education, and another return, professing to give a general view of the youth of the Island of an age to be at school, and of the manner in which they are employed. Both documents are of an interesting character, and will repay a little study.

Encl. 2.

Encl. 3.

Imports and Exports.

18. The following is the total value of the imports and exports during the last five years:

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1857	976,306	1,345,361
1858	1,225,118	1,468,449
1859	1,049,236	1,225,571
1860	941,761	984,294
1861	923,874	1,075,374

19. Your Grace will perceive from these figures that the trade of the Island is steady. The sudden rise in the price of sugar in 1857 gave, as is always the case, a stimulus to the imports in that and the following years, but otherwise there is no great departure from the general average.

20. The sugar shipped in the last five years was—

	Hhds.
1857	38,885
1858	50,027
1859	40,343
1860	43,365
1861	49,845

21. The crop of the present year, which has just been reaped and sent away, although at one time likely, from unseasonable weather, to have fallen greatly short of its early estimate, reached 46,078 hogsheads, and would have after all been an encouraging yield had the European produce market been in a state to give remunerative prices.

Crime.

22. The returns under this head for 1861 contrast favourably with those of the preceding year. The greatest number in confinement at any one time was 409, against 476 in 1860; and the number in confinement at Michaelmas was 236 in 1861, against 347 in the previous year; and there appears to have been a continued absence of heinous crime.

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General.

23. In conclusion, I have only to remark, that at the commencement of this year, when I assumed the government, there was every appearance of contentment amongst all classes, a thoroughly good understanding between labourer and employer, a perfect cultivation of the land, and, considering the unremunerative prices which have been for some time obtained for the staple produce of the Island, a wonderful general prosperity.

24. This condition of things continues undisturbed, although at the time I write it is somewhat clouded by an unfavourable state of the public health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

SIR, Barbados, January 3, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith an account and classification of the population of Barbados, as taken on the night of the 7th of April 1861.

I find it to be males 70,799, females 81,928, making a total of 152,727 persons, composed of 16,594 whites, 36,128 coloured, and 100,005 black, equal to a total increase of 16,788 persons, notwithstanding the large number taken off by cholera in 1854, estimated at about 20,000.

There are 70,070 children under 15 years of age, and of those from 5 to 15 years there are only 7,549 engaged in agriculture, and no less than 10,439 who do not go to school nor are otherwise employed.

On comparing the population exclusive of the shipping, with the acreage of the island, it appears that each person occupies a little more than 30,456 square feet of land; and drawing a similar comparison with the inhabited houses, gives an average of a fraction over 5¼ persons to each house.

Of the number under the head of "Law" ten of them hold Government appointments; and under that of "Physicians and Surgeons" there are three holding appointments as coroners, and one as police magistrate; but they are not also placed under the head of "Government Officers," as that would have caused a discrepancy in the total amount.

My attention is drawn to the undue and lamentable number of "Seamstresses" and "Laundresses" which it exhibits. This large class appear domiciled in and about the most inhabited portions of the Island. I feel called upon for some explanation of these figures, and it is furnished in the fact, that many able-bodied and strong young women, who have no visible means of support, have reported themselves as seamstresses and washers, and thus have been enumerated amongst this industrious class of the population.

I should also draw attention to the column of "Unemployed."

I have endeavoured to avoid the placing under this head the most busy and industrious portion of the population, by opening heads for the "Wives of Planters' Clerks and Artificers who have no specific Employment."

The period taken in compiling this return may appear unnecessarily long, but to make it a correct and useful document I had to devote much time, attention, and labour to the abstract; while, to ensure accuracy, I was constantly obliged to refer to the individual returns, and compare them with the Commissioners' books.

Should his Excellency in these my labours recognise an excuse for my delay, and deem my work satisfactorily completed at last, it will be most pleasing to me to have earned the reward of his approbation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HAYNES.

J. Hampden King, Esq.
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

GENERAL STATEMENT respecting SCHOOLS for the POOR in connexion with the Education Committee, for the quarter ending 31st March 1862.

—	Population in 1861.	Youth under 15 Years.			No. of Schools.							Certificated Teachers.				Government Pupil Teachers.				Average Attendance.			Names on Registers.		
					Primary.			Infant.																	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	Tot.	C.	M.	W.	Tot.	C.	M.	W.	Tot.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. St. Michael - -	43,778	8,718	9,164	17,882	9	4	3	10	3	0	29	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	944	780	1,724	1,517	1,336	2,853
2. Christ Church - -	17,307	4,014	4,099	8,113	8	0	1	4	0	0	13	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	474	382	856	790	682	1,472
3. St. Philip - -	16,772	4,025	4,015	8,040	4	0	5	6	0	0	15	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	2	438	387	825	712	646	1,358
4. St. George - -	13,339	3,147	3,227	6,374	5	0	1	3	0	0	9	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	268	231	499	423	392	815
5. St. Peter - -	10,558	2,515	2,522	5,037	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	155	103	258	281	202	483
6. St. Thomas - -	9,879	2,376	2,429	4,805	5	3	0	3	1	0	12	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	413	330	743	740	635	1,375
7. St. John - -	9,140	2,147	2,185	4,332	6	1	0	4	1	0	12	3	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	392	373	765	624	598	1,222
8. St. Lucy - -	8,706	2,160	2,202	4,362	4	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	142	342	316	261	577
9. St. James - -	8,486	2,021	2,108	4,129	4	0	1	7	0	0	12	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	292	246	538	475	447	922
10. St. Joseph - -	7,263	1,713	1,782	3,495	4	0	0	3	1	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	184	169	353	323	306	629
11. St. Andrew - -	7,047	1,795	1,681	3,476	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	88	70	158	160	140	300
Totals - -	149,439	34,631	35,414	70,045	55	8	14	45	6	0	128	21	1	4	26	9	1	1	11	3,848	3,213	7,061	6,361	5,645	12,006

Explanation.—C. Church of England. M. Moravian. W. Wesleyan.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

General View of the Youth of the Island of an Age to be at School, prepared from the late Census Return and Reports made to the Education Committee in April 1862.

—	Approximate No. of Youth between 4 and 15 Years.	Youth between 4 and 15 regularly employed.					Youth between 4 and 15 neither at work nor being schooled.	Proportion between Scholars and Population.
		In Schools aided by the Education Committee.	In private Schools.	Under Instruction at Home.	Emplyed in Agriculture.	Total.		
1. St. Michael - -	11,922	2,853	3,670	719	696	7,938	3,984	1 in 6·04
2. Christchurch - -	5,408	1,472	876	81	1,067	3,496	1,912	1 in 7·12
3. St. Philip - -	5,360	1,358	1,142	128	1180	3,808	1,552	1 in 6·38
4. St. George - -	4,250	815	710	112	729	2,366	1,884	1 in 8·14
5. St. Peter - -	3,358	483	372	97	554	1,506	1,852	1 in 11·09
6. St. Thomas - -	3,204	1,375	- - -	52	637	2,064	1,140	1 in 6·92
7. St. John - - -	2,888	1,222	455	63	476	2,216	672	1 in 5·25
8. St. Lucy - -	2,908	577	1,151	178	567	2,473	435	1 in 4·56
9. St. James - -	2,752	922	161	48	597	1,728	1,024	1 in 7·50
10. St. Joseph - -	2,330	629	458	99	549	1,735	595	1 in 6·96
11. St. Andrew - -	2,318	300	327	26	497	1,150	1,168	1 in 10·79
Total - -	46,698	12,006	9,322	1,603	7,519	30,480	16,218	Average for Island, 1 in 6·64

Notes on the foregoing Table:—

1. The above approximation is obtained by deducting one-third from the population under 15 years.
2. The Private School column reveals, I think, errors in the Census Returns as regards the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Lucy.

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No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 43.) Windward Islands, Barbados,
MY LORD DUKE, July 30, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith to your Grace the Blue Book of the Island of Grenada for the year 1861, together with the customary report from the Lieutenant Governor. No. 59. 19 July 1862.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAS. WALKER.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 8.

(No. 59.) Grenada Government Office,
SIR, July 19, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1861. The delay in its transmission has been caused by the Treasurer not having been able to furnish at an earlier period the returns required from his office.

Taxes, Duties, Fees.

2. The only alteration that has been made under this head during the year is the re-imposition of the tax on licences to hucksters and pedlars.

Revenue.

3. The revenue of the Colony during the year 1861 amounted to 16,728*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, of which the sum of 8,882*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* was derived from duties on imports: 4,011*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* from taxes and fees collected under various acts of legislature, and 3,834*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, proceeds of taxes under the annual Supply Act, and of sums collected from miscellaneous sources. These several items of revenue, together with 2,977*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, surplus of 1860, placed at the disposal of the Colony the sum of 19,705*l.* 11*s.* for the services of the year. The following is a comparative statement of revenue for the years 1860 and 1861 :—

Revenue.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fixed Revenue - -	13,912 14 8	12,893 13 9	- - -	1,019 0 11
Revenue in aid - -	3,440 14 7	3,834 7 8	393 13 1	- - -
	17,353 9 3	16,728 1 5	393 13 1	1,019 0 11
Surplus of previous year -	5,343 0 7	2,977 9 7	- - -	- - -
Totals - - -	22,696 9 10	19,705 11 0	393 13 1	1,019 0 11
		Deduct increase	-	393 13 1
		Net decrease	- - -	£625 7 10

The above statement shows a net decrease in the year 1861 of 625*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with the revenue of the previous year. The decrease is principally in the duties on imported goods, to the extent, 651*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, whilst the re-imposition of the tax on huckster and pedlars yielded the sum of 102*l.* 10*s.*

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure for the year was 18,530*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, showing a decrease of 1,188*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with that of the previous year. 1,500*l.* granted by the

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legislature for immigration purposes was not transferred to the immigration funds in consequence of the deficiency in the revenue. Had this been done, the expenditure of 1861 would have exceeded that of the previous year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE.

1860.	1861.	Decrease.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19,719 0 3	18,530 12 11	1,188 7 4

In the increased expenditure which the return exhibits under the head of Magisterial and Police is the sum of 368*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for salary to a police magistrate for the eastern district, the duties having been previously performed by the only stipendiary magistrate paid from imperial funds who remained in the Island. There has also been an increase in the expenditure for the maintenance of the prisoners in gaol, and for the support of paupers. The expense for taking the Census is included in the miscellaneous expenditure, and amounted to 341*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Local Revenues.

5. Under this head the amount collected during the year, including the balances due on the 1st January 1861, for the repairs of the streets in the several towns, amounted to - - - - - - £492 0 8
The expenditure to - - - - - 338 0 6

Surplus - - - - - - 154 0 2

Harbour Dues.

The sum of 607*l.* 17*s.* appears to the credit of that fund, and no expenditure has been incurred during the year.

Rents of Public Lands and Buildings.

	£	s.	d.
There appears of revenne - - -	152	10	3
Expenditure - - - - - -	104	16	10
Surplus - - - - -	47	13	5

Water Tax for Port of St. George.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue derived from shipping - - - -	246	6	0
Tax on houses - - - - - -	131	4	0
Arrears of 1860 - - - - -	471	16	1
Total - - - -	849	6	1
Expenditure - - - -	340	0	2
Surplus - - -	509	5	11

This expenditure includes the sum of 250*l.* for the repayment of the last instalment due on the loan contracted in the year 1856.

Immigration Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Surplus at the end of the year 1860 - - -	7,318	12	8
Collected during the year 1861 - - - -	3,606	9	6
	10,925	2	2
Expenditure - -	959	2	4
Surplus - - -	9,965	19	8
In the hands of the Emigration Commissioners - -	2,153	3	10
Total - - -	12,119	3	6

Colony Hospital.

The revenues of the Colony Hospital, including a legislative grant of 500*l.*, and arrears of revenue of the previous years amounted to - - £812 15 2
Expenditure - - 657 15 3

Surplus - - - 154 19 11

Church Lands Revenue.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
There appears of revenue and arrears of the previous year the sum of	218	10	10
Expenditure - -	121	15	0
Surplus - - -	96	15	10

Public Debt.

6. The public debt of the Colony to the 31st of December was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Guaranteed loan for immigration, under 11 & 12 Vict. cap. 130 -	7,000	0	0
Loan contracted in 1857 to meet the exigencies of the Colony -	1,400	0	0
	8,400	0	0

A sum of 350*l.* is annually invested for the formation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan for immigration purposes. There is now invested the sum of 1,225*l.* for this purpose, and the loan of 1,400*l.* falling due at the close of the year has been provided for.

Military Expenditure and Militia.

7. The expenditure for the year 1861 for militia purposes amounted to the small sum of 134*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The militia being generally supplied with clothing only, 37*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* was expended on that account, the rest being for salary for the drill instructor, for keeping the rifles in order, and for making up cartridges, &c. The total force of the Victoria Rifle Corps consisted of three hundred and fifteen men, including sixteen officers. This number has now somewhat decreased, owing to the term for which the men took service having in many instances expired. The Volunteer Artillery Corps, so called, although subject to all the provisions of the Militia Act, has, I regret to say, retrograded since my report on it last year. There has been a misunderstanding on some trivial points between the commanding officer and his subordinates, which naturally had a bad effect on the men, and has made them discontented, and less zealous than before. This is much to be regretted, as the corps has been in existence for seven years, and had become very efficient. Its number had always been complete, without having recourse to the ballot; and although by the adoption of the latter system, sanctioned by the Militia Act, the corps will lose much of its character, I fear there is no alternative.

Public Works.

8. No public works have been undertaken. The sum of 2,585*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, expended under this head, has been for the repair of public buildings and churches, including 1,417*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* for keeping the roads in order.

Legislation.

9. During the year 1861, the Legislature sat eighteen days, and its attention was occupied by a variety of subjects which it was proposed to deal with by the introduction of Bills, but only eight Acts were passed which were assented to by the Governor, the most important of which were, "An Act for taking the Census of Grenada and its "Dependencies," and "An Act for establishing an Inland Post and Rates of Postage "within this Colony." Amongst the many other measures discussed, but never matured, was a Bill passed by the Council, and sent down to the Assembly, for carrying the West India Encumbered Estates Acts of 1854 and 1858 into operation in this Colony. The Legislature rarely sits for more than two or three days in succession, and the consequences are, a want of continuity in legislation, and hasty and ill-digested measures, which are

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either obliged to be sent back for amendment, or are found in practice to be defective. During the time the Executive Council was one of the institutions of the Island, these evils were partially remedied, as measures were then carefully deliberated on in all their details, and prepared for the consideration of the Legislature; but since the expiration of the Act which authorized the appointment of such a Council, the defects in the system of legislation have become even more apparent than they were before its establishment. The Act in question expired on the 14th of October 1859; and although several efforts have been made to revive it, the House of Assembly has unfortunately refused to sanction its renewal. The Assembly assumes to itself not only the exclusive and irresponsible control over the finances of the Colony, but also the exercise of other purely executive powers; and so great is its jealousy of the interference of the Crown, that unusual and successful exertions have of late been made to deprive it of even a voice in their deliberations, by excluding from the house all persons whose views are supposed to be favourable to the Government. Many of the duties and powers properly appertaining to the Executive are vested in joint committees of the Council and Assembly, which are appointed by those bodies. Over these the Governor has no control, and the result is that much of the work entrusted to them is either imperfectly performed or not done at all. Even the patronage of the Crown, which is supposed to be vested in the Governor, is, by the indirect interference of the Assembly, rendered almost nominal.

10. The qualifications for votes are as follow: "Every male subject of Her Majesty "of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have in his own name, or "in right of his wife, or in trust for him, within this Colony, ten acres of freehold lands, "five whereof shall be in actual cultivation, or a messuage or messuages of the annual "value of ten pounds, or who shall be the renter or lessee of any plantation or lands, and "paying as rent for the same a sum of not less than twenty pounds by the year, or who "shall be a householder occupying or paying rent for a house of the value of twenty "pounds by the year." A large majority of the voters, sprung from the labouring classes, and arrived at manhood before education had been deemed of the importance it now is, are from their ignorance easily led by the specious representations of plausible men into the belief that their interests and those of the Government are antagonistic, and therefore to regard the Governor, the public officers, and those who support them, as the natural enemies of their class. They consequently are induced to vote for those whose policy is generally believed to be adverse to that of the Government. Society is so limited in this Island that public opinion, which in larger communities places so salutary a check on the actions of public bodies and individuals, unfortunately does not exist to a sufficient extent to exercise a wholesome influence.

Population.

11. The Census of the population, taken on the 8th of April 1861, gives a total, including the island of Carriacou, of 31,900, and adding to that 368, the difference between the baptisms and the burials from the taking of the Census to the end of the year, the total population may be estimated on the 31st of December last at 32,268. A Census was taken in 1851, by which the population was returned at 32,418. It is difficult to account for the decrease, unless we presume that the Colony has not recovered the loss it sustained in 1854 by cholera which was estimated at nearly 5,000 souls; and the last Census was taken at a time of the year when the labouring population at Carriacou flock to Trinidad for employment.

Education.

12. I regret to say that the system of education introduced by the Act of the Legislature in 1857, and continued by two subsequent Acts, has not been satisfactory in its operation. The law provides for the establishment of a grammar school in the town of St. George, the head master of which is required, with very inadequate assistance, to superintend the training of pupil teachers, and visit and report upon all the schools in the Government at least once in every quarter. The parochial schools undoubtedly improved under this constant inspection, and the grammar school fell off in proportion from the frequent absences of the head master. This caused much dissatisfaction among those residents in the town of Saint George and its neighbourhood whose children attended the grammar school, and charges of inattention and inefficiency were made, I consider with much injustice, against the head master. It was evident to me that the grammar school could only be efficiently conducted by sacrificing the parochial schools; and in my speech to the Legislature in October last I expressed this opinion; but the House of Assembly did not coincide with me, and sent me an address requesting the dismissal of the head master. I was saved from either the perpetration of what appeared to me to be an

act of injustice, or the necessity of refusing to comply with the request of the house, by the resignation of Mr. McGrath. The Assembly, however, omitted to include in the Supply Act for this year the usual grant for education. There are many who regard the education of the lower orders as unnecessary, and more, I fear, who view it as a positive evil, calculated to induce the educated portion to regard their fellow labourers as beneath them, and to withdraw themselves from the class to which they properly belong. The remedy for this would be to spread education more generally among the labouring class, and thus to place them all on an equality. It appears to be the idea here, that in a system organized for the "Instruction of the People," a grammar school for the education of the children of the middle class is of paramount importance, and should be supported by the Colony from funds which would be more legitimately employed in educating the children of the working class. Although I do not deny the utility of a grammar school, I do not admit the principle that it should be a charge to the public, especially when a large portion of the very small grant usually made for educational purposes is absorbed in the head and assistant master's salaries, to the prejudice of the parochial schools.

Imports and Exports.

13. The returns exhibit a falling off in the value of both imports and exports to the amount of 11,954*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* on the former and of 13,038*l.* 9*d.* on the latter The decrease in imports is chiefly in the items of flour, rice, lumber, staves, and unenumerated articles. In exports, the principal items in which a decrease appears are sugar and rum.

There is an increase in cocoa to the value of 6,146*l.* Fish oil from the island fisheries was in 1860, 6,498 gallons, valued at 1,171*l.* 1*s.*, and in 1861 17,423 gallons, valued at 2,071*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase in the quantity of 10,925 gallons, and in value of 900*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, although the rating for the year 1861 was much lower than that of the previous year. The following are comparative statements of imports and exports for 1860 and 1861 :—

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1860.			1861.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
United Kingdom - -	53,258	1	6	51,203	10	2
British Colonies - -	46,466	12	10	34,727	1	8
United States - - -	23,140	13	6	24,619	1	4
Other Foreign Countries -	3,341	9	3	3,702	8	3
	126,206	17	1	114,252	1	5

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1860.			1861.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
United Kingdom - -	100,682	14	3	103,247	4	1
British Colonies - -	11,482	9	5	5,979	2	2
United States - - -	1,145	8	8	852	16	11
Other Foreign Countries -	2,191	7	8	2,384	16	1
	125,502	0	0	112,463	19	3

Agriculture.

14. The remarks I am called on to make on this subject are not satisfactory. The season was unfavourable to agricultural operations; the heavy rains at the commencement of the year not only retarded the crop, but compelled many planters to leave a portion of their canes standing. I believe that in some islands this plan answers; but here those so left have been entirely lost, from the destructiveness of the rats. The crop has consequently not been an average one. This, together with the low prices of produce in the mother country, has tended much to depress the spirits and cramp the energies of the planters, whose limited capital does not permit them to avail themselves to any extent of the scientific principles which have of late years been brought to bear on the cultivation of the soil. There was no immigration during the year from India. The

GRENADA. "Ackbar," with 120 liberated Africans, arrived from St. Helena in January. Not being in families, they were distributed over several estates in small numbers, as I thought it desirable that they should be diffused through the labouring population, with whom they would mix as descendants of the same race.

Gaols and Prisons.

15. The gaol in the town of St. George is the only one in the Colony; and the general observations of the Provost Marshal in the Blue Book are to the same effect as in previous years, viz., the want of room to carry out the proper classification of prisoners. The attention of the Legislature has been on more than one occasion called to this subject, but want of funds appears to have been the obstacle to the improvements of the building which have been suggested to them. The number of prisoners committed to gaol under sentence of both the Supreme Court and by the magistrates appears by the following return to have been less in 1861 than in 1860.

RETURN of Prisoners committed by the Supreme Court and by Magistrates during the Years 1860 and 1861.

Year.	Supreme Court.		Magistrates	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1860 - -	18	0	103	20
1861 - -	15	2	91	16

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Walker, C.B. (Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 20.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes,
June 30, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of the Island of Tobago for the past year, with the usual report of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 36. 7th June 1862.

2. Although the public finances of the Colony do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition, the report upon the whole exhibits a state of things far from unsatisfactory, marked as it is by increased efforts to educate the young, by the absence of all heinous crime, and by the full maintenance of the staple products.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAS. WALKER.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 9.

REPORT from Lieutenant-Governor DRYSDALE to Governor WALKER, C.B.

Government House, Tobago,
June 7, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the past year, together with the following report thereon.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross value of the imports in 1861 was 56,432*l.* 10*s.*, against 51,785*l.* in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of 4,647*l.* 10*s.* The value of exports for the year was 63,170*l.*, against 67,124*l.*, or a decrease on 1861 of 3,954*l.*

2. The expenditure in 1860 amounted to 9,027*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*, the gross revenue being 8,959*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, or an excess of expenditure over revenue of 67*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.* In 1861 the revenue was 8,216*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, to meet an expenditure of 8,500*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving a balance of 234*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* against the Colony, to which must be added 378*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* due on account of the Hurricane Loan, and remaining unpaid at the end of the year, making a total debt of 612*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*, notwithstanding a saving on the amount appropriated for the year of 579*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

3. This excess of expenditure over the receipts of 1861 may, however, to a considerable extent, be accounted for by extraordinary or unusual services, as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance of 1860 paid in 1861	67	18	5½
Arrears of salary due to public printer, paid in 1861	50	0	0
Funeral expenses of Chief Justice Sanderson	28	8	5
Repairs of public buildings, over what was originally contemplated	150	0	0
Cost of taking Census	153	3	5
Legislative grant for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred	200	0	0
	649	10	3½

4. It was foreseen early in the year that the receipts of the public treasury would be inadequate to meet the claims accruing against the Colony, and in the month of May an Act was passed to provide additional funds by a tax of 20 per cent. on the amount of import duties collected. The prospects for the crop now being taken off are good, and there is reason to believe that by an expected augmentation of imports, and through means of the improved new valuation roll under which the property tax is assessed, the financial position of the Colony will improve, but I regret to say that at the present moment it is still far from being satisfactory.

Loan Account.

An imperial loan of 20,000*l.* was granted to the Colony in 1849, on account of the losses sustained through the destruction of property by the hurricane which occurred in 1847. The annual instalments and interest due on this loan have been paid with commendable exactitude, and there remains only a balance of 5,877*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* due to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, of which sum 3,305*l.* 10*s.* is owing by private borrowers.

Taxation.

By a Local Act, Vict. 19, cap. 4, entitled "An Act for the Valuation of Lands, "Tenements, and Hereditaments in Tobago," it is provided that a valuation of all estates and other properties shall be made once in every five years. The valuation is made according to the actual or estimated annual rental or value of each property, and the valuation roll so prepared forms the basis for fixing a rate or assessment for revenual purposes.

2. The first five years having expired, a new valuation roll was made in 1861. The property tax on the old valuation roll was fixed at 7½ per cent. on the annual rental or value, and in 1861 produced a revenue of 1,339*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the assessment for the present year has been rated at 10 per cent., and is estimated to give 2,250*l.*

3. The other sources of revenue are as follows, and in 1861 produced—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Import duties	5,236	12	1
Tonnage dues	378	9	0
Lighthouse dues	73	4	9
Liquor licences	244	10	0
Hucksters' licences	16	16	0
Police fines	125	3	2
Licences on horses, mules, asses, dogs, guns, and boats	724	16	0
Incidental	499	13	6

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4. There are no special or direct taxes for the purposes of local improvement; and the educational and ecclesiastical institutions of the Colony, as also the maintenance of the public roads and the support of paupers, are charges upon the general revenue.

5. The following is a comparative abstract of the valuation roll now in force with that which expired last year:—

	1856.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total number of properties returned	2,550	2,987	437	—
No. of properties valued under 10*l.*	2,286	2,736	450	—
No. of properties valued above 10*l.*	264	251	—	13
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar estates valued	7,645 0 0	11,082 0 0	3,437 0 0	—
Other properties valued	11,544 0 0	11,502 0 0	—	42 0 0
Gross amount of valuation	19,189 0 0	22,584 0 0	395 0 0	—
Highest valuation of a sugar estate	280 0 0	430 0 0	150 0 0	—
Lowest do. do.	50 0 0	35 0 0	—	15 0 0
Highest valuation of other property	150 0 0	140 0 0	—	10 0 0
Lowest do. do.	1 0 0	0 6 8	—	0 13 4
Average value of a sugar estate	127 8 4	160 11 10	33 3 6	—
Average amount of tax at 10 per cent. on do.	9 11 1	16 1 2	6 10 1	—
Average value of other property	4 17 0	3 18 10	—	1 5 0
Average amount of tax on do.	0 3 9	0 7 10	0 4 1	—

In 1856 there were 60 sugar estates.
In 1861 there were 69 sugar estates.

In 1856 the No. of other properties was 2,490.
In 1861 the No. of other properties was 2,918.

Public Works.

No public work of any importance was undertaken during the past year, the amount expended, 306*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, being for general repairs to the court-house, government house, and other public buildings, some of which were painted and otherwise improved in appearance in expectation of the Island being honoured with a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The buildings at Fort King George, including the new prison, are, as far as practicable, kept in a habitable state by means of funds derived from rents or sales of old ordnance material, but it is impossible to keep the whole of them in repair, and several of them have been dismantled, and the old material disposed of in aid of the Ordnance Land Fund.

Legislation.

Eleven Acts were passed by the Legislature during the past year. Of these five were revenue Acts, one for "taking the Census of the Island," one "to regulate the prepayment "of inter-colonial postage," one "for fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Island," one "to extend the jurisdiction of the Assistant Justices of the Court of Common Pleas," one "to provide for the appointment of stipendary magistrates," and one "to consolidate "and amend the laws for the treatment of liberated Africans."

2. The Elective Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 31st day of December, by the promulgation of a new Franchise Act, under which a system of registration of votes is established, and by which the franchise has been considerably extended.

3. The Act to extend the representation of the people is, I believe, calculated to afford the privilege of voting in the election of their representatives to a much larger class of persons than those to whom it has hitherto been restricted; but such is the general apathy and indifference exhibited by the great body of the people in this matter, that it may reasonably be doubted whether many of them will take the trouble to register their names and qualify themselves to vote. Even under the former system, when no registration was required, the right to vote was very sparingly exercised by those who possessed it, and the elections were frequently left to be determined by the votes of individuals having no qualification whatever. Indeed the term representative government as applied to this and most other small colonies may truly be characterized as a mere fiction.

4. The control exercised over the elections by one or two influential planters, connected with every parish of the Island, either as proprietors or attorneys, has hitherto been paramount, and I confess I do not look forward to much improvement in this respect at the forthcoming elections under the new Franchise Act.

5. The House of Assembly is composed of sixteen members, two for each parish, and one for the town of Scarborough, and one for the town of Plymouth. The following is the result of the three last general elections:—

In 1837 the number of qualified voters was	-	-	-	129
In 1847 „ „ „	-	-	-	153
In 1855 „ „ „	-	-	-	122
In 1837 the number who voted was	-	-	-	101
In 1847 „ „ „	-	-	-	110
In 1855 „ „ „	-	-	-	93

6. At the date of these elections there were no qualified voters in the town of Plymouth; notwithstanding which a representative was elected on all three occasions; in the first instance by one vote, in the second by five votes, and on the last by two votes; and there is every reason to believe that the number of votes recorded at all these soi-disant elections included many names of persons unpossessed of the franchise.

7. In 1857 the number of persons qualified to vote for the election of members of the Assembly in the several towns and parishes of the Island was registered as 102, consisting of freeholders, lessees, attornies, and managers of estates; but this number of votes was represented by only 66 individuals possessing more than one vote each, the number of persons voting in one district only being 45,

„	„	two districts	„	15
„	„	three districts	„	3
„	„	four districts	„	1
„	„	six districts	„	1
„	„	eight districts	„	1
				66

returning 16 members, or about four votes for each representative of a population of nearly 16,000. In view of these facts, it is a delusion to suppose that the people are represented in the Legislature, and it can create no surprise, under the circumstances, should class legislation be found to dominate over the general interests of all.

8. It is deserving of consideration, and it is a question which is forcing itself upon the notice of all intelligent persons, how far the existing form of government is adapted to the altered state of these small colonies. In former prosperous times the colonists had amongst them many opulent proprietors, attorneys, and merchants, men of education and influence, whose judgment was enlightened and their views enlarged by travel and intercourse with the world, and who may therefore reasonably be supposed to have been competent and willing to discharge the functions of a member of the colonial Legislature. Matters are now greatly changed. Society has been reconstituted. Property has depreciated in value, mortgages have been foreclosed, and estates have passed into other hands. Capital has been withdrawn, and credit is withheld. Labour is insufficient, and metairie cultivation has been resorted to. The merchant's store has degenerated into the retail shop, and there is no longer a field or encouragement for the professional avocations of law or medicine.

9. One important result of those changes is to be seen in the diminished number of European residents, whose ranks are no longer recruited, as formerly, by a constant influx from other countries to replace such as have died or departed, and whose places are left to be filled up by others, who, however deserving they may be in other respects, are not always equally fitted for the office of legislators as their predecessors may possibly have been. Hence there is a difficulty in obtaining willing and competent persons to form an Assembly, composed of no less than sixteen members.

10. If to this be added a Legislative Council, consisting of seven of the most influential and best educated of the inhabitants, the difficulty is greatly enhanced, and would be still more so were the principle of excluding the chief officers of Government from seats in the Legislature insisted upon.

11. The difficulties and delays attending the transaction of the public business of the Colony, under a system of two Legislative Houses, with an aggregate of no less than 23 members, whose proceedings are trammelled by obsolete and useless forms and ceremonies, are becoming more and more apparent every day, and I would by no means be surprised to see an effort made by those concerned to throw off the incubus.

12. The great defect consists in the want of material to constitute a Legislature disproportionate to the population, and the obvious remedy would seem to be, an adjustment of the requirements of the one to the capabilities of the other.

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13. Any constitution or form of government to be workable must at least combine willingness and ability on the part of the people to do what is necessary to maintain it, and to perform what it requires of them to enable it to fulfil its functions. I am willing to admit that the modification of the constitution, by the appointment of an Executive Committee, composed of members from both Legislative Houses, has worked beneficially in removing the difficulties which formerly existed owing to the absence of a recognized representative of the executive, and the want of the means of communicating and explaining the views of the Government to the other branches of the Legislature; and I am still more satisfied with the result of the experiment, in so far as it has recovered and secured to the Executive Government the right and responsibility of initiating all votes or grants of public money; but I am not the less convinced that these and other advantages might be more easily and more satisfactorily attained by a limitation in the number of legislators, and a consolidation of the Legislature.

14. It is not only in regard to legislative duties that the resources of this small community are overstrained, the same difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of intelligent educated men to form juries, without unduly taxing the time of the few that are competent, and the fact of selecting or setting apart 50 to 60 of the most influential and best of the inhabitants to act on grand juries must necessarily restrict the composition of the petit juries to the less or ill-informed portion of the people, an evil of no small magnitude, when it is considered that upon their verdict the life or liberty of the subject depends.

15. The nomination of a public prosecutor would set free the numbers now doing service on grand juries, and recruit the list of fit and proper persons to constitute competent juries for the trial of criminal offenders. The ends of justice would undoubtedly be better secured by the appointment of such an officer, and, under proper rules, a prisoner might then have an opportunity of seeing his indictment before his trial, or of being speedily released from custody, should the case against him prove on examination to be unsupported by the evidence adduced before the crown prosecutor.

16. The revision, consolidation, and printing of the laws of the Island is much required, and I propose having this done under the supervision of properly qualified commissioners. It is indeed a work of necessity, inasmuch as both the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of law are ill defined, and in many important particulars unprovided for by local enactments, the declaration of what is law, and its application to any particular case, being left entirely to the discretion of the Judge.

17. This anomalous state of things has arisen from the passing of a local Act in 1841, commonly known as the "Declaratory Act," by which it is enacted, "that so much of "the common law, and all such public and general statutes and parts of the public and "general statute laws of England and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "Ireland, in force in England, as are or shall be or become applicable and suitable to "the circumstances and population of this Colony, shall be and the same are hereby "declared to be in force and have effect as law in this Island and the dependencies "thereof, and that all such public and general statutes as shall hereafter be passed by the "parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, so far as the same shall be appli-"cable and suitable to the circumstances and population of the Colony, shall at and "after the expiration of one year from the passing thereof respectively be in force and "have effect as law in this Island and the dependencies thereof, although such Acts "may not be made to extend to the colonies or any of them, and without any further "or other adoptive or declaratory Act than this Act: Provided always nevertheless, "that whenever or wherever any matter or thing is or shall be provided for by any "Act or Enactment of the Legislature of this Island, or any Act or Enactment of the "Legislature of this Island is or shall be inconsistent with or different from the law of "England on the same subject, the law of this Island shall prevail."

18. It might have been expected that an enactment such as this would have been of a temporary character, to be gradually superseded by local legislation, but such has not been the case, and attempts made to repeal it failed, through the influence of the late Chief Justice in the Legislative Council. Under its operation the late Chief Justice Sanderson exercised the power to declare what was law and what was not law, as applicable to each individual case as it arose, without any formal record or authentic rule in recognition of any one particular statute, and consequently his successor must be ignorant of what English statutes may have been hitherto admitted as suitable to the circumstances and population of the Colony. It is, moreover, not impossible that what may have been considered by the former Judge as applicable may be viewed in a different light by the present Judge, and what may have been rejected by one may be admitted by the other, and in either case the law as it now stands must prove a

stumbling block and a grievous uncertainty to the court, the counsel, and the bewildered client.

19. The present state of the law is, that in all cases which are not provided for by local legislation, reference must be made to the laws of Great Britain, in so far as they are applicable; the suitableness or applicability of the law being left to the arbitrary diction of the Judge at the time of adjudicating on the cause, and not by a formal recognition of the statute beforehand, or immediately after the expiry of one year from the date of its enactment by the Imperial Parliament.

20. The obvious remedy for the inconvenience in the present state of the law is to enact local laws which will exclude the laws of Great Britain on the same subjects, and the necessity of immediate action in this direction has arisen from the expressed reluctance of Mr. Chief Justice Woodcock to exercise what he deems unconstitutional powers.

21. His Honour's objections to the Declaratory Act are stated by him as follows:—

"It places in one judge legislative powers, by leaving it to him to decide what statutes "of the mother country shall be adopted and what rejected. This is unconstitutional "and wrong. Such an authority cannot be legally vested in any other than the legis- "lative bodies. It is for the Legislature, in its wisdom, to say what laws of the parent "state it will adopt as required by the wants of the country, and as applicable to its "circumstances, and the Legislature should speak with reference to each particular "statute it means to enact here, with a voice to be heard throughout the land, that all "men may know the law that is to bind them. But under the present Declaratory Act "what is law is kept as a secret locked up in the breast of the Judge, and not revealed "until some unfortunate voyager, without chart or compass, is wrecked on the hidden "danger.

"The magnitude of the evil increases when it is considered that the authority thus "unconstitutionally vested in a judge is not confined to the statutes of the mother "country now in force, but extends to all that may hereafter be passed, so there is an "ever occurring difficulty; always some new case to arise, with little chance of a pre- "cedent as a guide. It is impossible, under the Declaratory Act, either for suitor or "counsel to say what laws are in force here; the most cautious and prudent may incur "liabilities they never thought of; the most learned counsel will be unable to advise, "because no man, however prudent, no lawyer, however able, can foretell what the "opinion of a judge will be as to the applicability of an English statute to the cir- "cumstances and population of the colony. Moreover, the judge should be the organ "and not the maker of the law, and the less discretion that is left in him the better."

22. I have been induced by the importance of the subject to extend these remarks to a greater length than I had intended, and because, on reference to the records of the proceedings at the time of the passing of the "Declaratory Act," and the despatches connected with it, up to the date of the Royal Order in Council of March 1842, leaving it to its operation, I have been unable to find anything in favour of the enactment or in support of its principle.

Agriculture.

In the ten years preceding 1852 the average quantity of sugar exported from this Island was 55,506 cwts. per annum. In the ten succeeding years the quantity of sugar annually exported averaged 58,598 cwts., showing a trifling increase of 3,092 cwts. on the annual crops.

2. It is at least satisfactory to find that the staple product of the Island has not diminished during the last ten years, notwithstanding the alleged withdrawal of a large number of the peasantry from estates cultivation, and the very general complaint of the want of labour.

3. I am by no means prepared to say that the present available labour is adequate for the proper development of the resources of the Island, or sufficient to meet the wants of the planters generally, and I am willing to believe that the cultivation of the cane could and would be advantageously extended were the means to command labour and the labour itself within reach of the industrious agriculturist, who is at present suffering from a deficiency of both of these requisites, so necessary to ensure the profitable cultivation of a sugar estate.

4. I have had frequent occasion to advert to this topic, and to the collateral subject of immigration. No measure has been yet passed by the Legislature to provide the means necessary to defray the cost of introducing additional labourers into the Island, notwithstanding the repeated efforts which have been made to effect that object. All are united

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in the demand for immigrants, but none are agreed as to the mode in which the expense should be provided for, and many are unable to bear the heavy charge with which it must be attended, in whatever manner it may be resolved to raise the requisite fund.

5. One of the most general and most prejudicial of the causes which conduce to the abstraction of labour from the cultivation of the staple is the practice of shopkeeping upon the estates or in their immediate vicinity, and in which the proprietors or managers of the property have a direct interest. This cannot be too strongly deprecated. Credit is easily obtained and debt insidiously contracted. The day of reckoning soon comes, and the imprudent debtor is compelled to relinquish a great portion or perhaps the whole of the wages due to him to satisfy the shop debt. It is, in point of fact, the detestable truck system over again. The labourer soon becomes dissatisfied, his work is indolently or negligently performed, for he is without a stimulant to exertion, knowing full well that his earnings are forestalled. To obtain the means of existence for himself and family, beyond the bare produce of his provision grounds, he is, as it were, forced to abandon the estate on which he is for the time employed, to earn a few shillings elsewhere at a distance from the shop, and soon finds himself the inmate of a prison, under a commitment for a breach of his contract of service. Many have fled from the Island to free themselves from obligations so contracted, and it is proceedings such as these which tend to estrange the labourers from engaging in the culture of the cane, otherwise than as independent metayers.

6. The metairie system still prevails to a very considerable extent, but has degenerated from a properly organized plan, under which the metayer was a resident on the estate, or living in the immediate neighbourhood of the property upon which he cultivated a portion of land for a share of the produce, and when not so engaged hired himself as a day labourer for the general cultivation or other work of the estate.

7. In many instances land has been allotted for a metairie cultivation to persons dwelling at a distance of several miles from the property of which it forms a part, not unfrequently to individuals who never work on these grounds themselves, but hire occasional labour for the purpose, and who are often tradesmen, such as carpenters or masons, or even grooms or domestic servants. It is not surprising, therefore, that in such cases little more is done than the mere planting of the cane, which is left to struggle against weeds and weather, without the aid of the hoe or the benefit of manure of any kind.

8. Owing to the absence of that constant supervision and direction under which cane cultivation can alone be productive, the desultory labour bestowed by the so-called metayers is frequently altogether lost, and the impoverished land is soon abandoned for the repetition of a like exhausting and fruitless attempt elsewhere.

9. The evil of this pernicious system is manifest to every one, and has no doubt induced many to condemn metairie cultivation altogether, forgetful of the many advantages to be derived, when properly conducted, and the benefits which were reaped from its first introduction at a period of great agricultural distress.

10. The habits of the people render it difficult now to reform the practice, and to abolish metairie cultivation altogether would be almost impossible, unless the labourer's daily wages were augmented. It was the want of means to pay money wages at all which compelled land owners to resort to the metairie system, for the preservation of their properties, and it is the present low rate of wages which maintains it even with all its defects.

11. The chief ambition of the industrious labourer is to become the owner of a piece of land, on which he builds a house and establishes his provision grounds. Until he can accomplish that, and even after, he seeks to acquire an independent interest in the soil, by cultivating canes for a share of the produce, and in either case I conceive he becomes a more useful member of society, and through his vested interests as a freeholder or as a metayer furnishes a pledge or guarantee for the preservation of order and the protection of property in general.

12. It is difficult to ascertain the number of small freeholds, but they are evidently increasing in number every day, and a recent instance was brought to my notice of the registration by one party, at one time, of upwards of one hundred conveyances of small lots of land sold to black labourers chiefly, in one parish of this Island. The price paid for land averages from 15*l.* to 20*l.* sterling per acre, according to the size of the lot sold, and such transfers are greatly facilitated by the accommodation afforded by payments being made in most instances by terms or instalments.

13. Such sales of land in small allotments were for a long time condemned by the planters, who were disposed to view the independent settlement of the labourers as prejudicial to the command of labour for estates' work, but experience has demonstrated

its advantages in the suppression of wandering habits, and the establishment of the labourers on the borders of the estates where their labour is wanted, and upon which, all things being equal, they will naturally give their labour, it being near to their own houses, and to which they are in most instances attached as being the place of their birth.

Population.

A Census of the population of the Island was taken in the month of April last year, the last preceding Census having been taken in 1851, when the enumeration of the people showed an aggregate of 14,378 souls. The Census taken in 1861 gives 7,433 males, and 7,977 females, or a total of 15,410, exhibiting an increase on the ten years of 1,032 persons. The abstract of the last Census, a copy of which accompanies this report, shows an increase of 486 under the classification of labourers, or a total of 6,130 in 1861, against 5,644 in 1851. The large number of 6,649 appear as not classified or ranked under the head of employment or occupation, but this includes all infants and children attending schools, and many married women and others not following any ostensible trade or calling. In the former Census the number not classified was stated at only 441, but in that case infants and children, wives, and lunatics were all separately classed under the head of occupation, 1,981 are returned as married, and 5,150 as being able to read and write.

2. On the whole it is satisfactory to find that there has been an augmentation, however small, of the population, notwithstanding the frequent departure of many of the native labourers to the neighbouring island of Trinidad, and when there has been no corresponding immigration beyond a few labourers from Barbados.

Education.

It affords me much gratification to be able to report marked progress and general improvement in the number and efficiency of the public schools. There has been an increase in the number of schools, viz., three Church of England and two Moravian, making a total of twenty-two schools, eleven belonging to the Church of England, six to the Moravian Mission, and five of the Wesleyans. During the last year 1,949 children were in actual attendance at day schools, exclusive of Sunday schools, giving a proportion of nearly 13 per cent. on the total population of 15,410 souls.

2. The following comparative statement will show the favourable relative position of Tobago in regard to the education of the rising generation:—

	Population.	Attending Schools.	Per-centage.
Barbados - - -	140,000	12,000	$8\frac{4}{7}$
St. Vincent - - -	31,700	2,670	$8\frac{2}{3}$
Grenada - - -	31,900	1,720	$5\frac{2}{4}$
St. Lucia - - -	26,000	1,400	$5\frac{1}{3}$
Tobago - - -	15,410	1,949	$12\frac{2}{3}$

3. A sum of 500*l.* sterling is annually voted by the Legislature for educational purposes, and grants in aid of the schools of all denominations are made under direction of the executive committee. Private donations and school fees contribute towards the maintenance of the schools in no inconsiderable degree. The aid afforded by the payment of fees would be much larger were they more regularly exacted by all the teachers, and a rule has been recently laid down that at least three fourths of the children attending should be made to pay the usual school fees, which range from one to two shillings per quarter, according to classes; the fee being augmented as the pupil progresses.

4. The exaction of school fees ought to be insisted upon, not only as a means of aiding the school funds, but because the requirement of such a payment must tend to raise the social condition of the parents, by creating a spirit of independence and self-reliance, and causing them to attach a greater value to the education of their children, whose attendance, on the other hand, is likely to be more punctual and regular, even were it only with the idea of getting something for the trifle they have to pay.

5. I do not apprehend any difficulty, or falling off in the attendance of the children, through the rigorous exaction of the fees, for the contrary is demonstrated in the practice of the schools of the Moravian mission, where the quarterly fees are always made payable in advance, and the attendance is the largest.

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6. Great benefit has been derived from the system of school inspection which I inaugurated three years ago, and the cause of education in this Island is much indebted to the earnest efforts of the Reverend Mr. Burgess, who has so ably performed that duty, and a copy of whose report on the state of the public schools will be found in the appendix to this report.

Churches and Chapels.

There are five clergymen of the Church of England, three rectors and two curates, and one reader, and five churches and three chapels, with an attendance averaging about 2,500. The Wesleyans have seven chapels or places of worship, two ministers, and several lay preachers, with an average attendance of upwards of 1,000; and there are three Moravian churches, with congregations numbering about 2,000, and three missionaries.

2. The three rectors of the Church of England receive 320*l.* each, and one curate is paid 100*l.* per annum, making a total of 1,060*l.*, out of the public funds of the Colony; the other curate and reader receive allowances out of funds at the disposal of the lord bishop of the diocese.

3. In general, the ministers of religion of all three denominations are active and zealous in their ministry, and are greatly respected by all classes of the community; and it is pleasing to notice the entire absence of sectarianism, jea lusy, or polemical strife.

* * * * * *

Charitable Institutions.

Unquestionably there may be many poor persons amongst the population, but pauperism, as known in other countries, does not exist here; and public begging, or asking for alms in the streets or on the highways, is never witnessed.

2. An almshouse was established some years ago for the relief of aged and infirm poor persons, but as it was entirely dependent upon private charity it soon failed to realize its object, and failed from want of support.

3. On my assumption of the administration of the government in 1857, I appropriated one of the military barracks at Fort King George for the reception and care of aged and destitute paupers, and obtained a grant from the public funds of the Colony for its maintenance. The institution is placed under the direction of a committee appointed by the Executive. It has answered its purpose exceedingly well, and has proved really a refuge for the infirm and destitute.

4. The inmates are under the care of a matron, and they are clothed and fed and comfortably lodged. They are visited regularly by a surgeon, and a chaplain is attached to the institution.

5. The following is a brief statement for the last year:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Number of inmates on 1st January 1861 -	7	7	14
Admitted during the year - - -	5	2	7
Discharged - - - -	5	2	7
Died - - - - -	2	2	4
Remaining on 1st January 1862 - -	6	4	10

4 *decrease.*

Four paupers not admissible, owing to the nature of the diseases with which they were afflicted, received out-door relief, varying in amount from five to twelve shillings per month; three of those died during the year. The total expenditure for the year, including food, clothing, necessaries for the sick, medicines and medical attendance, salary of the matron and chaplain, and funeral expenses, &c., amounted to 191*l.* 8*s.* sterling.

Prison, Prisoners, and Crime.

Annexed to this report is a return of crimes and offences compiled from the gaol records for the last eleven years, also a return of indictments and convictions in the Court of Queen's Bench, from 1850 to 1862, both of which exhibit a marked diminution in the number of convictions for offences of a grave nature, the returns for 1861 presenting not one single case of felony.

2. Eighteen months have elapsed since the date ef the last conviction and sentence by the court for the trial of criminal offences, the two sessions of the court in 1861 having been merely held *pro formâ*, there being no cases for trial; and at the first session held in this year there were only two indictments filed, only one true bill found, and no conviction.

3. The number of commitments for misdemeanors and other offences in 1861 was 129, against 179 in 1851, and 193 in 1853. This class of offences consist principally of petty

thefts, trifling assaults with disturbance of the public peace, and breaches of contracts of service on estates, which latter offence has been, to a great extent, created by the injudicious practice of encouraging the labourers to incur debt for goods obtained from estates' shops.

4. Copies of the annual reports of the Inspector of Prisons and of the Surgeon to the Gaol are appended to this report. Both of these documents bear testimony to the cleanliness and general salubrity of the prison, there having been no case of serious illness amongst the prisoners during 1861, and no deaths for many years.

5. The discipline of the gaol is well maintained, the instances of breach of prison rules having been few, and, with the exception of one escape from the penal gang for a short period, of a trifling character. The classification of the prisoners is strictly observed, and female prisoners are always attended by the matron. The visits of the chaplain have been regular, and one afternoon in each week is set apart for the religious instruction of the prisoners.

Militia.

There is at present no organized militia or other armed force in this Island. The Acts passed many years ago for regulating the militia are full of errors and inconsistencies; they are unsuited to the circumstances of the Colony, and insufficient to enforce an enrolment of the persons liable to serve, and no executive step can make them operative. Such is the opinion given by the law officer of the Crown, supported by the decision of the Privy Council, and adopted by the Executive Committee of Government in the following terms:

"We have humbly to report to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that we "concur in the opinion expressed by the late Solicitor General, that the Acts in force "are insufficient to enforce an enrolment of persons liable to serve, and we are not "prepared to recommend the introduction of any militia law, being of the firm opinion "that it would be most unwise to do so, inasmuch as this population is composed chiefly "of the labouring class."

2. In 1854, when the troops were withdrawn from this Island, the Legislature passed an Act "to legalize the embodiment of armed volunteer corps," empowering the Executive to raise an armed force for the internal defence of the Island, and to frame rules for the good government of such force.

3. Under the provisions of this Act, a small number of volunteers was embodied in the town of Scarborough, the inhabitants being stimulated to exertion by their fears of an insurrection on the part of the then dissatisfied labouring class, which it was apprehended would take place on the departure of the military.

4. The temporary enthusiasm subsided with the transitory excitement, and the ranks of the volunteer corps, rapidly thinned, and, notwithstanding every effort to sustain it, the force became extinct before the lapse of a year, the rural districts having taken no part in the movement.

5. Another attempt to organise a volunteer artillery corps has been recently made, in view of the possibility of a rupture with the Government of the Northern States of America, and every endeavour has been made to induce the inhabitants of Scarborough to enrol themselves for the defence of the port and the protection of the town against predatory attacks, but I am constrained to abandon all hopes of arousing them to a sense of a danger which they will make no effort to ward off, because to them it appears distant and uncertain.

6. For the preservation of order and internal tranquillity there is an efficient body of well-trained police constables, and a number of select rural constables, to which has been added a body of "reserve police," consisting of twelve picked men, old soldiers, formerly belonging to the West India Regiments, now living near the police barracks, situate at Fort King George. These men are drilled, along with the regular police force, in the exercise of small arms and artillery, and receive sixpence per day, with full-pay when on duty. I consider this reserve force, though small, to be valuable, as a nucleus of trained disciplined military men, to serve as a rallying point in case of any emergency.

Roads.

The means of ready communication between all parts of a country are essentially necessary for the purposes of civilization, and in general the state of the public roads, or the facility of transport, indicates more or less the progress made by a new or small community.

2. In Tobago the means of communication are abundant, in so far as it implies many direct and cross roads, but the facility to transport is wanting, owing to the damage so frequently caused by the heavy tropical rains and land-slips, and to the inefficient manner

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in which the highways are repaired, under a defective system, worked by a body of irresponsible unpaid way-wardens, unaided by the supervision of a competent salaried surveyor.

3. The Island is divided into seven parishes, with about 100 miles of roads, maintained at the public cost, under the direction of 24 way-wardens, appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and not under the control of the Executive. All male inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 50 are liable to road service, in person or by substitute, receiving the sum of sixpence for every day while so employed, there being no limitation to the length of time they can be so kept at work on the public streets or roads. Labour so given, under coercion, and for an indefinite period, under the delusion of being paid, cannot be expected to be such as the nature of the work demands; and the evil is augmented by the substitution of weak old women or decrepid men in the place of the able-bodied, who find it more advantageous to hire such substitutes, rather than lose their time for the pittance of sixpence a day, which they nevertheless recover from the Treasury, and hand over to their substitutes. It is true that in general the number of days' labour on the roads does not exceed six days, but there is great diversity in this respect, and consequently a great irregularity in the tax; the roads of some parishes requiring double, or even treble, the amount of labour, according to the density of the population. The total number of males liable to road-service, according to the last Census, is 3,660. Assuming the whole number to give the labour, either personally or by substitute, for sixdays at sixpence a day, the expenditure would be 549*l.* per annum, the cost last year being 617*l.* 10*s.*, including payment of arrears and purchase of materials.

4. No provision is made for a road-fund by any special or parochial tax, the cost of repairs, &c. being defrayed out of the general revenue, and the Road Act places no limit on the power of the way-wardens to expend any amount of money they may please, without reference either to the wishes of the Executive or the resources of the public treasury. The only restriction on this irresponsible disbursement of the public money is to be found in the scarcity of labour, and the disinclination of the way-wardens, who are generally planters, to keep the labourers on the roads, to the detriment of their plantations, through the withdrawal of the labour from the estates. The insufficiency of the labour obtained, and the consequent inadequacy of the means to keep the roads in proper repair, taken in conjunction with the ill-regulated, undefined, and irresponsible expenditure of public monies, from a revenue unable to support the burden, it is evident that there is great need of a reformation of the system, and I am disposed to think that the substitution of a fixed road-tax, with liberty to commute by personal service, under a system which would combine the co-operation of local road commissioners with the superintendence of a paid surveyor of roads, would be peculiarly applicable to this Colony. A measure based on this principle was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, and failed, only through an error or misunderstanding of its purport; and I am not without hopes of being yet able to effect the much-required improvement, notwithstanding the reluctance on the part of the way-wardens to part with the unconstitutional power they have acquired.

Conclusion.

In the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to give a faithful representation of the actual state of the Colony; and if from adventitious causes, such as the unremunerative price of produce in the home market, the consequent diminished imports and unforeseen contingencies, the public finances are not in that healthy condition which an excess of income over expenditure would indicate, yet there are many points fit subjects for congratulation.

2. The propagation of religion, by good and zealous ministers and missionaries; the extension of the blessings of education and moral instruction amongst the youthful generation; and the diminution of crime, and the absence from the calendar of offences of a serious or aggravated character, are intimately blended as cause and effect; and the large attendance at places of public worship, and the increased number of children at the schools throughout the island, evince a growing desire on the part of the parents to have their children instructed, and a greater appreciation of the advantages of that education of which they themselves possess so little.

3. With the exception of the appearance of small-pox at the commencement of the year, but which was speedily checked and finally subdued by the timely and judicious action of the Scarborough Board of Health, the sanitary state of the Island has been very good. Public order has been undisturbed, and the harmonious relations between employers and employed have been uninterrupted.

4. I cannot close this report in a more appropriate manner than by referring to the testimony borne by his Honour the Chief Justice to the healthy social state of the country in his recent address to the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, copy of which document I respectfully beg leave to annex.

I have, &c.

Governor James Walker, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. V. DRYSDALE,
Lieut.-Governor.

Sub-Enclosure No. 1.

RETURN in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the Gross Revenues, under their different Heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection, and any Deductions made in their Progress to the Public Treasury.

GROSS REVENUE.

Customs.	Tonnage Port and Harbour Dues.	Taxes and Excise.	Fines and Forfeiturse.	Fees of Office.	Lighthouse Dues.	Land Casual and Territorial.	Canals and Public Works.	Immigrant Tax.	Interest.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Cost of Collection.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		26 15 11*										
5,236 12 1	378 9 0	2,326 5 10	125 7 2	Nil.	73 4 9	43 14 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	55 15 0	8,266 3 9	443 4 0†
		2,353 1 9										

* Arrears.

† Not including the treasurer's salary of 350*l.*

Sub-Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN in a TABULAR FORM, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the Disbursements under their different Heads, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements were mnde.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers.	Judicial Establishment.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Military and Fortification.	Militia.	Pensions.	Police and Gaols.	Roads and Bridges.	Works and Buildings.	Lighthouses.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
									306 14 7	
2,125 17 6	563 14 5	1,055 6 8	410 0 0	—	—	—	1,766 9 2	617 10 0½	Ordnance 71 18 10	102 13 10
									378 13 5	

(*continued.*)

Expenses of the Legislature.	Poor.	Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.	Printing and Stationery.	Interest on Debts.	Immigration.	Drawbacks, &c.	Harbours, Piers, Wharfs, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Authority.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			Arrears.							
		Included in	1860 50 0 0							
		the above.	1861 237 10 0							
220 0 0	196 8 5		287 10 0	—	—	4 18 0	—	724 9 7	8,500 13 4½	Appropriation Act, 1861.

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Sub-Enclosure No. 3.

ABSTRACT of the CENSUS of the POPULATION of the ISLAND of TOBAGO, taken on the Seventh Day Day of April 1861.

SEX and AGE of the TOTAL POPULATION, classified in Quinquennial Periods.

	Years Under 5.		Years 5 to 10.		Years 10 to 15.		Years 15 to 20.		Years 20 to 25.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Windward District -	180	199	169	135	156	135	96	129	159	138
Middle District - -	378	417	376	390	351	366	296	323	307	340
Leeward District -	428	433	391	375	396	328	309	344	284	306
	986	1,049	936	900	903	829	701	796	750	784
	2,035		1,836		1,732		1,497		1,534	

(*continued.*)

	Years 25 to 30.		Years 30 to 35.		Years 35 to 40.		Years 40 to 45.		Years 45 to 50.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Windward District -	126	99	110	95	72	60	79	82	65	60
Middle District - -	220	241	180	214	174	191	168	194	143	169
Leeward District -	203	265	197	196	159	163	167	190	146	148
	549	605	487	505	405	414	414	466	354	377
	1,154		992		819		880		731	

(*continued.*)

	Years 50 to 55.		Years 55 to 60.		Years 60 and upwards.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Windward District -	43	54	36	25	67	110	1,358	1,321	2,679
Middle District - -	178	176	58	82	166	295	2,995	3,398	6,393
Leeward District -	158	135	90	89	152	286	3,080	3,258	6,338
	379	365	184	196	385	691	7,433	7,977	15,410
	744		380		1,076				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Census of 1851 with that taken in 1861.

	Population, 1851.			Population, 1861.			Increase.		Total Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Windward District -	1205	1144	2349	1358	1321	2679	153	177	330
Middle District -	2866	3287	6153	2995	3398	6393	129	111	240
Leeward District -	2878	2998	5876	3080	3258	6338	202	260	462
	6949	7429	14,378	7433	7977	15,410	484	548	1032

Sub-Enclosure No. 4. TOBAGO

REPORT from INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS.

SIR, Tobago, March 26, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Excellency my second general report of the schools receiving aid from colonial funds, comprising a period of two years ending 31st December 1861.

1. *Number of Schools.*—In the past year 22 schools have been in operation, viz.: 11 Church of England, 6 Moravian and 5 Wesleyan, being an increase since my last general report of 5 schools, viz. 3 Church of England and 2 Moravian. There are no private schools in this Colony. The public schools, that is, those which are subject to Government inspection, which in a great degree correspond to the National Schools in England, are within the reach of almost all classes of the community, and they afford all the advantages of a liberal and useful education, at a rate which no parent could object to pay who has any desire that his children should participate in its blessings.

2. *Attendance.*—It will be seen by referring to the Tabulated Reports that 1,545 children were in actual attendance in the year 1859, and that in 1861 there were 1,949 in attendance, showing an increase of upwards of 400 in two years. This result is very satisfactory, and it may be attributed mainly to the interest which the Government evinced on educational matters, to the increased zeal of the school managers, and to the appointment of better educated and more earnest teachers. There is yet much to be done, and the difficulty of effecting it cannot, I think, be chargeable to any other cause than the apathy and indifference in the parents for their children's intellectual welfare. There are about 800 children who are receiving no instruction during the week, their parents either concurring in their idleness, or demanding their labour in the provision grounds.

3. *Teachers.*—On this point I can report much more favourably than I did two years ago. The impression formed in my mind then as to the fitness of several of the teachers for the office became more strengthened by my experience, and consequently I urged upon the school managers the necessity of providing intelligent and fit men. There are now but few instances where a school is not conducted by a fairly educated and painstaking teacher. Contrasting the recent appointments with the former ones, they exhibit a decided stride in the progress of our schools. High attainments are not expected in them. Our endeavour has been to provide men thoroughly grounded in elementary subjects, and able to impart knowledge easily and clearly.

4. *Attainments.*—The tabulated report of attainments appended to this report* shows that the instruction in our schools is very rudimentary, and not satisfactory. Evidently there is some existing evil which needs immediate removal. I have come to the opinion, after a long and careful consideration, that there are two causes militating against the progress of the children in two of the most useful branches of education, writing and reading.

Reading in some of our schools is taught not by the legitimate means of a graduated course of reading books, but through the medium of the Holy Scriptures. As soon as a child is able to read indifferently an easy book, he joins what is commonly termed the "New Testament Class," the acme of reading. This is undoubtedly a great mistake. A child who is taught to read the Bible for the purpose of acquiring the art of reading will signally fail. The sacredness of the Holy Scriptures is in danger, and by the constant repetition of holy names irreverence will be produced. I cannot think that the system is in any way conducive to the object desired. Reading generally is too monotonous; it wants proper intonation, ease, and expression. The intellectual is made subservient to the mechanical part. I have therefore suggested that frequent questionings be made on the subject during the lesson.

Writing again is a failure. This arises chiefly from the unwillingness, not the poverty, of the parents to furnish writing materials for their children.

The teacher is not culpable for the non-success either in reading or writing, because in the former he is an officer in the employment of the school manager, and bound to obey implicitly the instructions furnished to him for his guidance, and in the latter he is obviously exempt. Another unfavourable cause I attribute to the fact of the former teachers not being skilled penmen. The character of the teacher's writing has a powerful effect upon the children's.

Arithmetic is much improved; but in this branch the teacher works under many disadvantages; for the children are removed from school just at the time when their minds are forming, and capable of retaining instruction.

Geography is very fairly taught. My experience proves that children have a natural liking for it.

Grammar is almost a failure, because it is not made practical.

Perhaps the most useful element in education is dictation, or writing from memory. Nothing could be more distressing than the deficiency of our scholars in this particular. It is a subject which has been altogether neglected; it seems as if it had formed no part of the teachers' training. Through my suggestion it is now generally introduced.

5. *School Buildings and Apparatus.*—Of the 11 schools of the Church of England, 3 are kept in churches, 4 in hired buildings, former dwelling-houses, and 4 in good school-houses. The Moravian and Wesleyan schools are held in their places of worship.

All the schools which required reading books and maps were abundantly supplied through the liberality of the Government; those which did not at that time participate in the grant, and those which have been established since, greatly need a similar grant.

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* These tabulated reports are in too much detail to be presented to Parliament.

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6. *The Tabulated Reports.*—There are annexed to this report two tabulated reports*; one contains the particulars and general summary of the attendance of all the schools in the Colony; and the other, of the attainments; a more elaborate one, and requires perhaps an explanation of the terms used in it. The Irish IV. book or any other book of not greater difficulty I used as the highest standard of reading, and the number of children who could read fluently and well any portion of it I have entered "good."

The examination in arithmetic was of the easiest kind, and consisted of questions either proposed by the teacher or myself. The numbers under the names of the several rules show the number who were learning, and could work tolerably well those rules.

Dictation was conducted in the usual manner.

I enclose also a separate report of the several schools under inspection.*

In conclusion, I venture to express a hope that opportunities will be extended, and that all will continue to co-operate in developing the present scheme of education, the success of which, although in its infancy, is so manifest.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BURGESS.

His Excellency
The Lieutenant-Governor.

Sub-Enclosure No. 5.

REPORT from INSPECTOR of PRISONS

SIR, Tobago, January 9, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual report on the common gaol of Tobago.

The appearance of the prison, both externally and internally, with regard to cleanliness and order, shows that the rules and regulations are strictly obeyed in these respects.

There were confined on the 31st December 14 prisoners, namely :—

Convicted felons - - - -	Males 9
Convicted of petty theft - -	Males 2
Convicted of misdemeanors - - -	Female 1
On trial on charge of felony - -	Male 1
For safe custody - - -	Male 1
	Males 13
	Females 1
	Total 14

Of the nine convicted felons, five are under sentence of penal servitude, varying from four to fourteen years, and one for life; the remaining three are under sentence of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to three years.

The earliest commitment dates back to the 6th of April 1858, and it affords me much gratification to report that since October 1860 there has been no conviction in the superior courts.

The entries in the book of the medical officer show that no cases of any serious disease have occurred during the past year.

The prisons are in good repair, excepting the roof over the staircase of the main building, and also a portion of that over the eastern gallery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DOUGALD YEATES,
Inspector of Prisons.

John Hill Beresford, Esquire,
Colonial Secretary.

Sub-Enclosure No. 6.

REPORT from SURGEON of COMMON GAOL.

THE inmates of the gaol at Fort King George during the year 1861 have enjoyed entire immunity from disease of an epidemic character. The affections which have been most prevalent are mild febrile attacks, sometimes associated with rheumatism, at others with dyspepsia. The sanitary regulations continue to be most complete and satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN L. ELLIOT, M.D.

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* These tabulated reports are in too much detail to be presented to Parliament.

Sub-Enclosure No. 7.

RETURN of CRIMES and OFFENCES.

Years.	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion.	Debt.
1851	11	46	61	118	—	—	·78	10
1852	14	62	55	131	13	—	·87	4
1853	24	74	95	193	62	—	1·28	8
1854	22	77	45	144	—	49	·96	14
1855	7	58	52	117	—	27	·78	10
1856	5	57	24	86	—	31	·57	5
1857	5	41	18	64	—	22	·42	10
1858	4	41	40	85	21	—	·56	4
1859	3	30	31	64	—	21	·42	3
1860	7	47	28	82	18	—	·54	2
1861	—	63	33	96	14	—	·64	—

Note.—The number 63 under the head of misdemeanors for 1861 includes 42 cases of conviction of petty thefts summarily disposed of by the magistrates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES J. LEPLASTRIER,
Provost-Marshal General.

February 5, 1862.

Sub-Enclosure No. 8.

RETURN of Indictments and Convictions in the Court of Queen's Bench from 1850 to 1862.

Year.	Number of Indictments filed.		Number of True Bills returned.		Number of Convictions.		Remarks.
1850	April - 15 October - 11	26	April - 15 October - 11	26	April - 9 October - 4	13	
1851	April - 11 October - 0	11	April - 10 October - 0	10	April - 10 October - 0	10	
1852	April - 9 October - 10	19	April - 7 October - 10	17	April - 4 October - 8	12	
1853	April - 15 October - 10	25	April - 15 October - 9	24	April - 11 October - 6	17	
1854	April - 6 October - 12	18	April - 5 October - 12	17	April - 4 October - 9	13	
1855	April - 4 October - 3	7	April - 4 October - 3	7	April - 3 October - 1	4	
1856	April - 1 October - 6	7	April - 0 October - 6	6	April - 0 October - 3	3	
1857	April - 1 October - 6	7	April - 1 October - 5	6	April - 1 October - 4	5	
1858	April - 6 October - 5	11	April - 4 October - 5	9	April - 3 October - 3	6	
1859	April - 4 October - 2	6	April - 3 October - 2	5	April - 2 October - 2	4	
1860	April - 5 October - 8	13	April - 5 October - 2	7	April - 4 October - 3	7	
1861	April - 0 October - 0	0	April - 0 October - 0	0	April - 0 October - 0	0	
1862	April - 2	2	April - 1	1	April - 0	0	
Total	152		135		94		

TOBAGO.

Sub-Enclosure No. 9.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S Charge to GRAND JURY.

MR. Foreman, and Gentleman of the Grand Jury, — I have much pleasure in meeting you here at the commencement of our official intercourse, having for its purpose the administration of public justice.

While Tobago, like every other portion of Her Majesty's dominions in this part of the world, labours under a depression common to all West India interests, it gives me infinite satisfaction to be able to contratulate you on the healthy state of the community, as well in its social relations as its civil government.

I observe with Christian rejoicing the kindly feeling which seems to unite all classes.

One cannot fail to remark the absence of those importunities for relief, which often appeal in a manner so offensive as to impair the very life of charity, the love of our fellow man, while I look in vain through our statute book to find a poor rate. Indeed the only public expenditure for the relief of the poor for the last year has been 191*l.* sterling for the support of the hospital and almshouse, in which have been received the diseased and infirm, varying in numbers from 12 to 18.

Idleness, the parent of crime, I have but seldom observed in this town. I do not find here, as in other places, I have been pained to remark, the strong and healthy lounging about the streets in indolence fruitful of evil. To this cause, to the admirable adaptation of the prison, and the discipline therein maintained, to the due punishment of crime, and to the efficiency of the police, may mainly be attributed the few persons confined in gaol, and the very trifling number of cases which will engage your attention at this session.

There are now sixteen persons in prison. Of these, fifteen (15) are undergoing punishment for offences of various grades, and one stands committed for trial.

Among the many things that since my arrival here I have remarked with gratified interest, is the reserve force of a small number of disbanded soldiers, kept in pay by the country to form the nucleus of a larger force, in case of necessity. Among other good things, it is truly gratifying to note the progress of religious and useful education in this Island, extending beyond thirteen (13) per cent. of the population. All these are evidences of advancement in good government, and speak the care of a wise and good ruler.

Only two cases will be submitted to your consideration; one of these is an indictment for manslaughter. In this case, there was evidently no intent to take life. The prisoner, it appears, discharged a loaded gun, not knowing that it was loaded, and the contents lodged in the body of the deceased, and caused his death. If you shall find that the prisoner, although not intending to take life, yet mischievously, or what is called in fun, presented the gun at the deceased, the prisoner in so doing was guilty of an unlawful act; and, as death ensued, the offence will be manslaughter. And further I must tell you, if a person use a deadly weapon in so negligent a manner as to take life, although no evil be intended, he will be guilty of manslaughter.

In the other case, the prisoner is charged with larceny. To constitute larceny, the party taking the goods must do so knowing them to be the goods of another, with intent wholly to deprive the owner of them, and to appropriate them to his own use. And there must not only be a taking but a carrying away, but a bare removal, with the felonious intent before mentioned, will be sufficient.

In this case, an accomplice will be brought before you as a witness. Although it is not according to strict law necessary, yet it is considered advisable that the evidence of the accomplice should be corroborated, at least in some of the leading circumstances of his story, from which you may be able to presume that he has told the truth as to the rest.

I think it a wholesome practice for the grand inquest of the country to visit the common gaol before they separate, and therefore I shall request you to perform that duty. From my own inspection of the prison, I am satisfied that your report on its state, and on the discipline of its inmates, will be a record of the successful efforts of a highly meritorious public servant, and I am sure in bearing that record you will perform a gratifying duty.

I shall be happy, gentlemen, to assist you in your labours with any information I may be able to afford you, and with this assurance I shall request you to retire and consider the bills that will be sent up to you.

H. J. WOODCOCK.

1st April 1862.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

No. 54.

MY LORD DUKE, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 12, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of the Island of St. Vincent for 1861, together with the annual report from the Lieutenant-Governor on the condition and prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAS. WALKER.

&c. &c. &c.

(No. 193.) Government House, Saint Vincent,

SIR, July 7, 1862.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861. I regret that the illness of the chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office has prevented its being forwarded earlier.

2. I cannot say that I am wholly satisfied with the form in which many of the tables are made up, nor can, I fear, any merit be claimed for the general completeness of the returns. But the precedents of former years have been followed, and in some cases it is difficult to enforce the information required for the correct compilation of the book. Mr. Laborde, the Colonial Secretary, hopes, by timely preparation, to effect in future years some improvement both in arrangement and detail.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The returns of revenue and expenditure afford an illustration of the unsatisfactory form alluded to. At a cursory glance the income of the Colony seems to have mounted from 20,230*l.* to 25,352*l.*, and the expenditure in like manner to have been increased from 21,677*l.* to 25,107*l.* But these figures are quite illusory, being swollen by amounts expressly collected for and expended upon immigration, improperly blended with the general financial affairs in this statement. And a loan of 1,000*l.*, contracted with the Colonial Bank, also appears as revenue, besides accounts paid from the Imperial Treasury not raised by taxes or duties levied in the Colony.

4. When these amounts, reaching 8,452*l.* in the aggregate, are withdrawn, it is seen that the total revenue of the Colony for the year was only 16,900*l.*, of which 600*l.* is applicable as the contribution from the general revenue to immigration, and is slightly less than the true income for the preceding year, which was 17,048*l.* Although the difference between the years on such a comparison does not seem striking, it appears on analysis that there has been a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. on the import duties, which form the chief item in the table of revenue, while at the same time the tonnage dues on shipping have increased in amount. The whole extent of the deficit is not accounted for, to my mind, by the "decrease of consumption," alleged as the cause in the Treasurer's return.

The revenue and treasury department I think insufficient for the services expected of it, and the law does not at present afford the means of duly protecting the revenue. Hence has arisen some laxity in administration, which it has been perhaps impossible to avoid. The fear of expense has been the parent of wastefulness, and I am of opinion that the decrease of duties is mainly the result of defective collection. My attention was early attracted to the subject. I have urged upon the Legislature the importance of re-organizing the treasury department. A bill is now before the Assembly for amending the Import Duties Act, which I hope will embody most, if not all, of the powers required for duly enforcing the law and protecting the revenue, and I hope to effect improvement.

5. The deficiency on the import duties is, however, nearly compensated by the increased productiveness of the excise on rum and "miscellaneous" revenue, though

St. Vincent.

this latter item is really composed of disbursements for judicial expenses, refunded or not being required.

6. Removing items from the list of expenditure either separately belonging to immigration or not provided from colonial funds, on the same principle adopted with the revenue, we find that instead of expenditure to the extent of 25,107*l.* the whole disbursements were only 17,132*l.* in 1861, including more than 1,000*l.* spent on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, against 17,090*l.* for the previous period, the decrease in the expenses, which renders those for the reception of the Prince less conspicuous, being found under the heads of repairs to buildings, and the amounts paid for the support of public establishments. The treasurer explains this latter difference by observing that the amounts for 1860 included two more months than those for 1861, in consequence of the change in the former year from quarterly to monthly payments.

7. There is a remarkable absence in the fiscal arrangements of this Colony of any direct taxation of the majority of the people for general purposes. There are no parochial rates whatever, and the whole amount of revenue raised is not indeed sufficient for the public requirements of a community numbering nearly 32,000. But there is a morbid dread with the governing class of making any addition to existing imposts. The mistaken impression prevails that increased taxation must necessarily raise labour wages, and be prejudicial to the agriculturists. In their solicitude for what I have lately seen described as "the single political luxury of Naples and Dahomey, light taxation," the Legislature have overlooked that it is possible to sacrifice too much even in pecuniary value for a temporary immunity from fiscal burdens.

Local Revenues.

8. The only rates leviable, except such as are contributed to the public chest, are those collected by town wardens, elected for the chief town of Kingstown, and appointed by the Court of Session for the smaller ones of Georgetown, Chateaubelair, and Barrouallie. The wardens have the power to make assessments on houses and town lots not exceeding certain rates; and the funds so obtained are applicable to the repairs of streets, bridges, sewers, and aqueducts, with other purposes of a like nature. The Act also charges the wardens with the temporary maintenance of "sick, diseased, ship-"wrecked, and destitute persons until they can be sent to the persons liable to maintain "them." But this provision has been practically useless. Owing to defects in the law the rates are imperfectly collected, and the funds at the disposal of the wardens are generally inadequate for the first-named purposes. Sluggishness of legislative action, and the more pressing character of other measures, have prevented, as yet, any steps to remedy the admitted evils. It is proposed, however, to introduce an improved system in the administration of these little municipal jurisdictions; and I trust that it will not be long before so desirable an object is accomplished.

Public Debt.

9. The only liability to which the Colony is subject is a loan of 1,000*l.* from the Colonial Bank, contracted during the past year, to supply for a time a deficiency in the revenue. A fourth of the original amount has been repaid since the close of 1861, and the whole must be returned during the current year, according to the terms of the Act under which it is borrowed. This can be accomplished, but not I think without exhausting the treasury and leaving other public liabilities unliquidated. And I believe that with the commencement of 1863 will come the necessity for additional revenue, or at least renewed temporary aid in place of it.

Militia.

10. Among the causes, indeed the chief one, for this, will be the outlay required for the establishment of a militia force, for which no specific provision of funds has been made, though authority is given by the Act for the necessary expenditure. For 1862 I hope this will not amount to 1,000*l.* even if the Legislature authorizes some contribution towards the expense of clothing. No return of militia is given in the Blue Book, for no force of any kind was in existence during the year; but writing at this date it would not be right to omit all mention of what has been done since. When I assumed the administration of government at the end of May in last year, I found the Colony without any protective force but a limited body of police. On first meeting the Legislature I called their attention to this circumstance, and the evils which might arise from it, strongly recommending that steps should be taken for establishing an efficient militia of moderate strength. There was indeed at that time in existence an Act passed

in 1845, nominally authorizing the enrolment of such a body, but from some of its provisions having been neglected at the time when it was necessary they should have been acted upon the measure had in fact become obsolete, and no legal effect could be given to it without further legislative intervention.

The great obstacle to most improvements at present,—the dread of expense, and unwillingness to augment the revenue,—up to the end of the year prevented any movement for this purpose. It was not until the community was startled at the beginning of January by the then apparent imminence of a rupture with the United States that the perfectly defenceless condition of the Colony against attacks of a predatory character was recognized. On opening the annual legislative session in January, I again urged the necessity of the case in that conjuncture of circumstances. At the same meeting a bill was introduced for amendment of the old law, and enabling its operation. The measure was passed through all its stages at that sitting, and I was enabled at once to set about the organization of a corps of 400 infantry and an artillery company of 50 men. It was a great point gained to have the necessity admitted, and to be able to make a beginning; but it was to be expected that in dealing hurriedly with the subject much would be left imperfect, and many defects needing correction would be discovered, which indeed could only be detected on endeavouring to carry out the details. Some difficulty therefore has been found in some points where the provisions of the law were incomplete, and it is now purposed to substitute a consolidated Act for the other two, in which will be embodied the amendments found by practical experience to be required.

11. A small volunteer corps has also been established, and notwithstanding all obstacles, and the opposition of some, who regard the militia as altogether obnoxious, a force has been enrolled of very good material upon the whole, to the extent shown in the annexed table. Among the men who serve a very excellent spirit, I am informed, prevails, and with them the duty is not unpopular. With the assistance of the drill instructors lately sent from England for the purpose, and the previous aid received from discharged soldiers serving in the police, the several corps are making progress in their training, as far as it can be taught them without arms. But as yet, they want rifles, accoutrements, and clothing. The first two requirements will, I hope, soon be supplied under the recent arrangements of Her Majesty's Government for furnishing them to the Colony on loan. The clothing, I trust, the Legislature may be induced to provide for. The old law intended that the men serving should find their own clothing, but the altered circumstances of the colony render it impracticable to insist upon their doing so.

Not printed.

Public Works.

12. The only undertaking in the nature of a public work during the year 1861, mentioned in the return, is the construction of a very excellent and convenient wooden pier in Kingstown Harbour, which at no great expense has bestowed great accommodation. It is indeed surprising that the Colony should have been content to remain hitherto without so obvious an improvement. Even now, at small additional outlay, by laying down a tramroad and turntable, and the erection of a crane at the end of the pier, great facilities for the lading and unlading of goods might be afforded; and by judicious regulations, compelling the landing of all merchandise on the pier, instead of at any place along the beach, at the caprice of parties, most important protection to the revenue might be effected. But as this development of the usefulness of the pier cannot be accomplished without some small expense in the first instance, I am not sanguine that it will be soon attained.

13. Perhaps the work not of the least importance to the public, which has been performed during the year has been the repair or rather the reformation of the high roads. At the time of my arrival in the Island they were in a most deplorable condition, almost destroyed through neglect and heavy rains, and in very few places passable at all for wheeled carriages. An aggregate of 1,200*l.* per annum is allowed for their repair, divided between the several parishes in certain specified proportions. The system pursued had been for the waywardens for the several parishes, appointed by the Governor under the authority of the Act, to enter into contracts with parties tendering to keep the roads of the several districts in good order for a stipulated annual amount payable quarterly in advance, on the certificate of the way wardens that the contract for the previous period had been fulfilled. The value of contracts of that kind in these colonies is generally nothing. It did not surprise me to find that, with one or two exceptions, where, from the nature of the country, the roads are kept at little trouble and expense, the contracts had not been complied with, the roads were neglected, the way wardens had at last refused to certify, and no money being advanced the repairs had

ST. VINCENT. altogether ceased. Fortunately the Act gave authority in such cases for the Governor to take the matter into his own hands, and carry on the repairs through the agency of the waywardens, furnishing them with funds for the purpose. This course was adopted, and through the activity and exertions of those functionaries a very decided improvement has been effected in the roads. Much remains to be done. It takes much money and time to repair the injuries even of a few months' total neglect, and sufficient funds are not at command to accomplish all that is desired, even with this year's annual allowance, though in the end it would be far more economical to devote at once double the amount to the immediate reconstruction of the roads.

Legislation.

14. The legislation of the year was neither extensive nor important. Of the eight Acts passed only one, the Census Act, was of other than ordinary character. Two of the remaining seven were the annual Appropriation Act, and the measure providing for the expense of receiving His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. Three were to continue taxes for immigration for a limited period, and establish provisions in respect of immigrants. An Act to make a technical correction in the Summary Offence Act, and a measure authorizing a loan of 1,000*l.* from the Colonial Bank, complete the list, and show no great result from the labours of a year's session.

Political Franchise.

15. In turning over the leaves of the book, and passing from the returns of legislation to that of political franchise, the transition of thought is easy from the laws of the community to the constitution of the bodies by which they are made. The impression seems to gain strength with most observant men, and my experience daily strengthens my own conviction, that the form of government existing in this and many other of the minor West Indian Colonies is wholly unsuited to their present position. The material is not at command for the formation of two legislative chambers, composed of men fitted by education, character, and intelligence to weigh with judgment and discretion the important questions which involve principles of great magnitude, if not results so momentous as are developed in larger communities. It is no light draft upon the number from whom selection may be made to take the number of seven for the Council, which is the least required according to recent instructions. When these are withdrawn it is not easy for the constituencies to find representatives in whom they can confide, and the constituencies themselves cannot be considered to represent the mass of the population, of whom they do not constitute much more than four per cent. The number of electors registering claims to vote at the general election in March 1861 was 1,289, all of which claims might not be valid, and the population is in number 31,755; yet the franchise is moderate in amount, and I, for one, would not be disposed to recommend further reduction. The fact is, that the present state of these communities does not warrant representative institutions on the model of Great Britain. The number of educated residents has much diminished. A single Legislative Council on the plan of the former Australian constitutions would far better suit our needs; and I am persuaded that the general interests of the Colony, no less than those of the unrepresented masses of the labouring population, would be far better protected under such a modification. At present the Council consists of eight members, and the Assembly is composed of 19. The total shows 27 persons engaged in the consideration of measures for the good of the Colony; and for the moment we may consider them all equally fitted for their duty. The whole of the Council and nine of the Assembly may be firmly convinced of the value and indeed necessity of particular measures, but any ten men in the Assembly can set at naught the efforts of the other collective 17, backed by all the influence of the Government. And measures are not decided upon in any sense by the weight of intelligence in the community, but depend in fact upon the will of an oligarchical minority, by reason of their happening to be members of the Assembly instead of the Council. I believe that the idea of a consolidation of the two chambers into one is obtaining more attention than it did; and eventually I should hope that many present difficulties will find their solution in that modification, but it would be out of the question to predict when it may be accomplished. Without intervention on the part of Parliament it cannot be brought about except through the agency of the Assembly itself, and I scarcely think the majority of that body have yet arrived at the decision that it would be proper to adopt the change.

Population.

Not printed. 16. The table of population is filled up on this occasion from the Census returns taken in October last, of which also I forward a copy. On comparison with the last

Census taken in 1851, which showed a population of 30,128, there seems during 10 years to have been an increase of 1,627, the total now being 31,755. In other particulars collation is not practicable, for the returns in 1851 are stated to have been hurriedly and imperfectly made, and are so incomplete as to be of little value, even the total being of questionable accuracy. Much pains were taken by the Commissioners on the recent occasion, and I believe their returns are as accurate as it is generally possible to obtain.

17. Most of the observations which I made in regard to the population of Nevis, in my Report from that island last year, are equally applicable in this Colony. Notwithstanding it was known that great numbers of deaths had taken place from cholera,—said to be counted by thousands, though the total was not ascertained,—there was a general impression that there had been a considerable increase during the last ten years. This was, however, a matter of the purest conjecture, for no statistics exist from which any estimate could be formed. The returns of baptisms and burials would be of less value here than in most places for such a purpose; and there has been considerable immigration from Barbados and the Northern Islands, of which no register was kept. Viewing all circumstances, my own belief is that there has been little or no increase. It is much to be regretted that no registration of births and deaths has yet been established, as in the Northern Islands. Much valuable information would then be afforded not otherwise attainable. It is not doubted that many interments take place in the more secluded districts without religious offices, and the true rate of mortality is little noticed. The same or greater disregard of sanitary principles may be observed here as among the labouring classes in other colonies; and in considerable country districts medical aid is difficult to be procured; in some cases it may be said to be practically unattainable. Between Kingstown and Owia, a district of more than 30 miles by the road, including all the country to the eastward of the great mountain chain extending the whole length of the Island, only two medical practitioners are resident, and there is not even one in active practice throughout the whole leeward district, west and south of Kingstown. It follows that medical attendance is rarely procurable and seldom sought for by the great majority of the people, who trust to the unaided powers of nature, which even are scarcely allowed fair play. The indifference to family ties, and the irregular life and state of morality indicated by the predominance of illegitimate births, are not favourable either to increase of population or to longevity. The Rural Dean remarks on his ecclesiastical return for the year, that in his parish "there has been a sad falling away in religion and "morals during the last two years," and that "out of 238 children baptised in 1861 "153 were illegitimate." I believe that the substance of his observation would apply to other districts as well, and to all for a longer period. It is a disagreeable conclusion at which to arrive, but I fear it must be admitted that the mass of the population have achieved no elevation of late years in moral or social condition. It is fruitless to waste regrets on past omissions which cannot now be supplied; and doubtless it was almost impossible on instituting so great a change as that from slavery to freedom, to provide for all the contingencies which might arise from so unaccustomed a social condition being suddenly conferred upon the mass of an unprepared people. No attempt at a probationary state would probably have been successful at the moment, and certainly those colonies where the intermediate "apprenticeship" was adopted in no respect seem to have benefited more than if—as in the instance of one colony at least—the transition from slavery to perfect freedom had been instantaneous and immediate.

18. Yet it is impossible to avoid a feeling of sorrow that on removing the arbitrary government of a state of slavery it was not endeavoured by some means artificially to apply the stimulus to industry, and effort after social progress which in other communities has been the gradual growth of advancing civilization. If from the first the negro population had been made to comprehend that the acquisition of freedom involved responsibilities which they would be required to discharge, the condition of most of these islands would now be very different from what it is. If they then had been told that becoming free men they no longer possessed any claim to have their persons and their property secured, their children educated, their sick and destitute provided for, at the expense of others, and that for these and like purposes they must make direct contribution in the shape of specific taxes in aid of public burdens, both would their moral and social status as a people have been much higher at this period and the present necessity for the introduction of foreign labour have been avoided. But the opportunity was lost never to be altogether regained; and the indiscriminating kindness of the friends of the negro has wrought great detriment to him. In none of these fertile islands, prolific in vegetable productions, is it easier than in this to live—in what to the uneducated majority is plenty and comfort—upon the most trifling expenditure of bodily

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exertion. Direct taxes have so long been avoided that no doubt much difficulty would now be found in collecting them, even did the Legislature recognize the importance of their effect. The import duties, by which mode alone the mass of the people contribute to institutions and establishments mainly required for themselves, are very moderate in amount, and furnish only half the total revenue. In a country naturally offering every encouragement to idleness, in effect the policy seems to have been still further to enable the labouring classes to satisfy their limited wants at the cheapest possible rate, and the least exertion of either mind or body. And now, while it is difficult to obtain sufficient revenue for necessary public purposes, large sums are expended by the planting body on the introduction of immigrants to prosecute the cultivation of estates for which the native population no longer furnish continuous labour in sufficient amount.

Immigration.

19. During 1861 this Colony for the first time had recourse to Indian immigration. The initial experiment has been more successful, and attended with fewer difficulties than might have been expected. The immigrants are for the most part reported well of as labourers, and in some cases their employers speak with marked satisfaction of their conduct. But the expense of their importation is very considerable. The second shipload was not distributed without some delay; and, owing to the unsatisfactory results of last year's agricultural operations on many estates from bad seasons, I do not expect any applications for further immigration for some time to come. I annex the half-yearly report of the Immigration Agent. The difficulty in securing efficient hospital arrangements is not easily disposed of, though fortunately it has not shown itself in force to this time. I do not think that the establishment of merely two district hospitals at Calliaqua and Georgetown, as recommended by Mr. Musson, would remove it, for the distances to which sick immigrants would have to be sent would still be objectionably great; and that chief obstacle, the "expense," would probably prevent the adoption by the Legislature of any change even of less questionable utility. It must be my endeavour to insist upon the observance, as far as possible, of the regulations in respect of the care of the sick on the estates. The mortality shown in the schedules given by the Immigration Agent is not considerable, and the diseases from which the immigrants have chiefly suffered seem to arise from want of cleanliness and bad food previously to their arrival in the Colony. I have been struck with the improvement in appearance of some who came by the "Travancore" about a year ago; and many are readily adopting more civilized costume, in place of the simple waistcloth which previously had alone been deemed necessary clothing. There can be no doubt that the coolies are much benefited by their change of country. I think it will be found that the climate of this island suits them; and the fact mentioned by Mr. Musson, that some are already seeking means to make remittances to their families in India bears evidence to the improvement in their circumstances. With regard to his remarks on this latter point, I may observe that Mr. Musson was unacquainted with the directions issued in the cases of other colonies respecting such remittances, which can also be observed here. The want of a duly qualified interpreter is without question great; but I fear it cannot be supplied for some time, nor at all without expense which will be considered disproportionate to the number of immigrants at present introduced. The services of a person possessing the qualifications mentioned in the Agent's report could not be secured without adequate salary. He would have probably to be sought for in India; and no person could be obtained for some while. It appears to me, therefore, best to defer action on this subject until it shall be ascertained whether it is desired to continue immigration to any extent. Meanwhile the difficulty in communicating with the Indians already in the Island will daily decrease. They begin readily to acquire the negro dialect of the native population.

Not printed.

Miscellaneous Numerical Returns.

20. I regret that among these I cannot point to the existence of a savings bank. The establishment of one had been projected by my predecessor, Mr. Nesbitt, and I have endeavoured to obtain legislative action in the matter, but hitherto without success, in consequence of other subjects possessing greater claims for early attention. The design is not forgotten, however, and at a future time I hope to report substantial progress towards its completion.

Education.

21. In the school returns some slight fluctuations are apparent, the number of Church schools and scholars being larger, while the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans show a

decrease. Upon the whole the variation in day schools and scholars is very trifling, disclosing at least no retrogression in educational efforts, and there is a decided increase in the number receiving tuition in the Sunday schools of the Church of England. I annex the report of Mr. Ross, the Inspector of Schools, for the half year to 31st December.

Not printed.

Agriculture, &c.

22. In agriculture and the manufacture of sugar from the cane, if no specific improvement can be reported, at least no decadence is to be noticed. The crop of 1861 was somewhat above the average in quantity, though low prices and heightened expenses caused by unusually wet seasons rendered it little remunerative. I incline to the opinion that cultivation is scarcely carried in this Island to the perfection which might be reached and is attained elsewhere. Implemental husbandry might be more generally used, although certainly inapplicable to much land in this Colony; while it seems to me that expensive machinery for manufacturing the sugar has in some cases absorbed much capital which could have been more profitably applied in the first instance to the production of the cane and the general working of the plantation.

23. The facilities for refining possessed in England render it useless for the planter to engage in rivalling the quality of sugar which has passed there through that process. His object should be to procure the largest quantity of a quality which may be obtained without too costly apparatus. His cultivation cannot be too excellent; his cane mill should be the best procurable; on the boiling-house it is not so well worth his while to expend money beyond ensuring a certain amount of quality. I may be mistaken, but I think the happy medium in this respect is not prevalent in this Island. Setting aside the products of the more delicate processes and apparatus, an explanation of the general comparative inferiority of St Vincent sugars may perhaps be found in the common use of iron instead of copper boilers.

Whale Fishery.

24. It is very little known that in the waters of this Lieutenant Government, among the pretty group of Grenadines, whales abound in the earlier part of the year. A considerable number of vessels annually came from the United States, and stationing themselves in the various commodious harbours, bays, and anchorages among the islands, prosecute their fishing by means of whale boats with remarkable success. During the last season six vessels, chiefly schooners of from 150 to 200 tons, captured 30 whales, yielding probably 1,300 barrels of oil, in value more than 3,000*l*. It is one of those circumstances peculiarly West Indian that the mercantile and maritime classes in the Colony should observe that strangers find it lucrative to come from a considerable distance to gather this wealth which lies at their door, and yet that they make no effort to secure even a portion of it for themselves.

Gaols and Prisons.

25. The criminal statistics of the country call for little comment. No peculiar feature in them is noticeable during the last year. If the population is indolent, improvident, and at a low grade of morality, it at least is peaceable, and not prone to the graver offences against the law. Even as to the crime of larceny the number of cases is small, and especially so when the great carelessness which prevails in exposing property to depredation is considered.

Concluding Remarks.

26. In reviewing the year then, I think, it may be stated upon the whole, that if there has been no visible substantial improvement in her circumstances, St. Vincent has not fallen back in her position relatively to other colonies.

27. In forwarding the Blue Book for 1860 I remarked that the subjects most likely to occupy attention with regard to the future prospects of the Colony were the ad inistrative system, and the commencement of immigration. Both these topics have been dealt with fully in special correspondence with your Excellency's predecessor and yourself; and beyond the observations contained in the preceding paragraphs, there is not much that could now be added with advantage. And perhaps little more will be done with reference to either subject before it becomes my duty again to furnish the annual report. It is not likely, as I have said, that any more immigrants will be applied for this year. But the introduction of more than 500, which has already taken place, ought to have a perceptible influence on production, if, as I believe, that number forms nearly ten per cent. of the total population absolutely engaged in one day on estates throughout the

ST. VINCENT. Island; and it will be interesting to watch the effect of the experiment. One feature noticed in some places is that the native labourers have been more regular in attendance and willing to work than they were before the coolies were brought into competition with them.

28. There may be much to deplore in errors both of omission and commission, with regard to these islands in their past history, and unless evils are recognized and acknowledged as such remedy for them is not probable. But in many lights the wonder rather seems, on looking back through the period since emancipation, that their position is not worse. If it is not altogether what could be desired, there is yet no cause for despair, even if some despondency prevails; and in some particulars the future is not without gleams of hopefulness.

I have, &c.

His Excellency James Walker, C.B. (Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.
&c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 49.)

MY LORD DUKE, Windward Islands, Barbados, July 5, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace a Copy of a Despatch from the Officer Administering the Government of St. Lucia, transmitting the Blue Book for 1861, with the usual report on the state of the Island, which on this occasion has been drawn up by Mr. Dix, the late Administrator.

2. With reference to the objections which are urged in this paper to some of the provisions of the present Road Ordinance, I beg permission to inform your Grace that I have been in communication with Mr. Grant with a view to their modification.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., (Signed) JAS. WALKER.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

(123.) Administrator of St. Lucia to Governor WALKER.

SIR, Government Office, St. Lucia, June 30, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Blue Book of Saint Lucia for the year 1861 (in triplicate), together with the usual returns.

Not having been myself in the Colony during any part of that year, I have thought it better to request Mr. Dix, who administered the government from October last until the middle of last month, when I assumed the office, to draw up the annual report to accompany it, which I now beg to forward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. M. GRANT,
Administrator.

His Excellency James Walker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 11.

SIR, Treasury, Castries, June 25, 1862.

IN accordance with your Honour's request, I have prepared the following report to accompany the Blue Book of 1861.

Imports and Exports.

2. The value of the imports in 1861 was 110,063*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; the value of the exports 96,321*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

3. More than one-third of the whole imports was composed of British manufactured goods, and 87,230*l.* of the whole value of the exports was sent to the United Kingdom.

4. The following comparative Table exhibits the value of the imports and exports in each of the last five years:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857	90,064	5	8	99,903	7	3
1858	102,035	13	1	94,659	3	6
1859	103,973	2	3	101,879	2	4
1860	97,900	1	0	105,947	4	4
1861	110,063	19	8	96,321	8	2

Duties and Taxes.

5. The duties on imports into St. Lucia are very light, and the tariff very simple. The fixed duties are as follow:—

Flour—Wheat	2*s.* per barrel.
„ other kinds	1*s.* „
Fish, salted, dried, or pickled	1*s.* per cwt.
Meat, salted or cured	3*s.* per 100 lbs.
Rice	1*s.* „
Spirits	3*s.* per gallon.
Tobacco, manufactured, not being cigars or snuff	3*d.* per lb.
„ unmanufactured	2*d.* „
Lumber—Pitch pine	8*s.* per 1,000 feet.
„ other kinds	5*s.* „
Shingles—Wallaba and Cypress	3*s.* per 1,000
„ other kinds	1*s.* „
Spars and masts, average diameter	2*d.* per inch.

Refined sugar, wines, cordials, cigars, and snuff are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

All other articles, except those exempt from duty, which are numerous, are liable to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

6. The duties on exports are as follow:—

Sugar	4½*d.* per 100 lbs.
Rum	3*s.* per puncheon.
Molasses	1*s.* 6*d.* „
Coffee	1*s.* per 100 lbs.
Cocoa	6*d.* „
Charcoal	2*s.* per barrel.
Firewood	4*s.* per cord.
Logwood	8*s.* per ton.
Hides	6*d.* per each.
Farine Manioc	1dy per pot (½ gallon).

7. These duties are levied for special purposes. The revenue derived from the first three articles is applied to "Immigration" and "Roads and Bridges;" that under the other seven to "Education."

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8. The export duties fall principally on the planting interest, which, however, benefits most from the revenue derived from them; while, on the other hand, as regards the import tariff, the planters as such pay little or no duty, every article used exclusively for agricultural and manufacturing purposes being admitted free of duty.

9. The tonnage dues are also light, and are so well adjusted that they do not act prejudicially on trade and commerce. The full amount of duty payable is 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton on each voyage; but if a vessel loads or unloads one-fourth of her cargo only, she pays but one-fourth of the above rate; if one-half of her cargo one-half of the rate; if three-fourths of her cargo three-fourths of the rate.

10. Vessels under 50 tons do not benefit by this *pro-rata* arrangement, but they are only chargeable with the full duty twice a year, without reference to the number of voyages.

11. The following are the taxes payable, namely:—

An Excise duty on rum of 25 proof of	- -	2*s.* per gallon.
Licence to use a still - - - - -		10*s.* per annum.
Licence to retail spirits on estates beyond two miles from any town or village - - - - -	10*l.*	„
If within two miles of Castries - - -	25*l.*	„
„ „ Soufriere - - -	19*l.*	„
„ „ other towns or villages -	16*l.*	„
Licence to retail spirits in Castries - - -	60*l.*	„
„ „ Soufriere - - - -	36*l.*	„
„ „ other towns and villages - -	20*l.*	„
Liquor store licence in Castries - - - -	10*l.*	„
„ „ other places - - -	5*l.*	„
Licence to sell gunpowder beyond jurisdiction of corporation of Castries - - - - - -	3*l.*	„

12. There are also Succession and Legacy Duties, varying according to the affinity of the heir or legatee to the deceased, of from 2 to 10 per cent. on the sums or property receivable by any person; stamp duties on deeds of gift, varying from 1 to 5 per cent. on the value; and on decrees of court, notarial acts, and other documents of from 1*s.* to 3*l.*

Revenue.

13. The revenue of St. Lucia, or rather I should say the "General Revenue," (so called to distinguish it from the revenue raised for special purposes, namely,— "Education," "Immigration," and "Roads and Bridges," which will be shown under their respective heads), for the year 1861, was 14,227*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, being 2,067*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* beyond the estimated revenue, and an increase as compared with the revenue of 1860 of 624*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

14. The chief portion of this revenue was derived from the import duties, and the excise rum duty and licences. The import duties amounted to 6,455*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, the rum duty and licenses to 6,164*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

15. The following table exhibits the amount of "General Revenue" collected in each of the last five years:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857 - - - -	13,332	2	4
1858 - - - -	13,191	9	8
1859 - - - -	12,831	18	0
1860 - - - -	13,603	3	3
1861 - - - -	14,227	4	5

Expenditure.

16. The expenditure for 1861 was 14,137*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase of 1,986*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* over that of the previous year.

17. This excess is easily accounted for under the head of "Extraordinary Expenditure" for the following services, namely:—"Repairs to the Royal Gaol," "Gratuities to

Widows of Public Officers," "Refund of Deposits," "Census," "Postage Stamps," "Purchase of a Building for a Hospital in the District of Vieuxfort," and the expense attending the "Reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred," amounting in the whole to 2,080*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

18. The following table, exhibiting the expenditure for the last five years, will show that the ordinary expenditure has varied very little during that period:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1857 - - - -	12,599	10	9
1858 - - - -	12,076	18	5
1859 - - - -	12,498	14	10
1860 - - - -	12,151	3	3
1861 - - - -	14,137	7	2

19. The expenditure here referred to is that which is paid out of "General Revenue," and does not include the charge for "Roads and Bridges," "Immigration," or "Education," except in so far as regards the annual grant in aid of the latter. The expenditure for these services will be found stated under their respective heads.

Corporation of Castries.

Local Revenues.

20. The corporation of Castries raises a revenue for its own purposes by a tax on houses, by water rates, wharfage dues, market rents, and licences, which amounted in the year 1861, together with a small balance from the previous year, to 987*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

21. The expenditure on account of the salaries of the municipal officers, police force, wharves, waterworks, rent of town hall, printing, and other contingent expenses, amounted to 982*l.* 11*s.*

22. A very large portion of the revenue raised was expended in repairing and renewing the wharves, which are very extensive. These wharves, of which few West India Islands can boast the like, are of great advantage to shipping. Vessels of very large tonnage can come quite up to them, and discharge and take in cargo with the greatest ease and safety; and vessels which have arrived from Europe but a few days before the commencement of the hurricane season have, from the facilities thus afforded them, been enabled to discharge their outward freights, take in their homeward cargo, and clear out in time to save double insurance.

23. The keeping up of these wharves is a heavy drag on the limited resources of the corporation; and indeed were it not for the assistance given by the Government, in the shape of the labour of the penal gang, it is more than probable that a large portion of them would be abandoned.

24. Advantageous as these wharves are, yet it is much to be feared that ere long vessels will not be able to reach them, owing to the rapidly filling up of the harbour by the deposits from the Castries river.

25. The only remedy for this is the free use of a dredging machine, and that speedily; but without aid from the Legislature it will be impossible for the corporation to procure one.

Public Debt.

26. The public debt is 18,000*l.*, and is composed as follows:—

	£
Loan contracted in 1852 for the repair of roads and bridges -	3,000
Loan contracted in 1854 for promoting Cooly Immigration -	15,000
Total - -	£18,000

27. Both these sums were raised under the authority of the Imperial Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 130. They are redeemable in 20 years, and bear interest at the rate of

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4 per cent. per annum. To effect their redemption a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. is established.

28. The interest and sinking fund are remitted regularly, in semi-annual instalments, to the Agents-General for Crown Colonies.

29. The amount remitted to the close of the year 1861 was as follows:—

On account of "Roads and Bridges" Loan.

	£	s.	d.
Interest and Commission	1,085	8	0
Sinking Fund	675	0	0
Total	£1,760	8	0

On account of "Immigration" Loan.

	£	s.	d.
Interest and Commission	1,306	10	0
Sinking Fund	812	10	0
Total	£2,119	0	0

Public Works and Buildings.

30. The Royal Gaol was thoroughly repaired, and a portion of the enclosure walls raised higher in 1861. This latter measure was rendered necessary in consequence of the frequent escapes of prisoners. The gaol is now considered quite secure.

31. A building at Vieuxfort, purchased for the purpose of a Cooly Hospital, has been added to the public property of the Colony.

32. The "Pavilion," or Government House, is now and has been for some years past uninhabitable. No allowance is made to the Administrator of the Government for house rent.

33. As the "Pavilion," which is a wooden building, is in such a dilapidated state that it would be folly to think of repairing it, and as it every day becomes worse, it should be sold at once for whatever it will fetch.

Roads and Bridges.

34. The roads of St. Lucia, like those in most mountainous tropical countries, where during a great portion of the year the rain falls in torrents, are in general certainly not good. All is done, however, that the limited resources of the Colony will permit to keep them in a passable state.

35. The roads are repaired chiefly by statute labour, every male in the Island between the ages of 16 and 60 (except those residing in Castries, and paying house-tax to the corporation,) being liable by law to give six days' personal service on the roads in each year.

36. This service may be commuted by a money payment of 8*s.* per head per annum, a privilege, by the way, not generally taken advantage of by the peasantry, 783 persons only of all classes having availed themselves of it in 1861.

37. There is also a tax of 4*d.* per mile on every hogshead of sugar which is carried over any public road.

38. In 1852 a loan of 3,000*l.* was raised for road purposes. To redeem this loan, and pay the interest on it, an export duty of 1½*d.* per 100 lbs. on sugar, 2*s.* per puncheon on rum, and 1*s.* per puncheon on molasses is levied. The amount raised is very much more than is required for the purpose, and the surplus is applied towards the repair of the roads and bridges.

39. The funds available for road purposes in 1861 were as follow:

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	1,344	18	1
Receipts in 1861:			
Export Duty £604 19 1			
Commutation Money 233 8 8			
Fines 13 12 0			
Mileage 60 19 0			
	912	18	9
	2,257	16	10
Expenditure:			
Remitted on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan 195 12 0			
Repairs to Roads, &c. 1,202 0 9			
	1,397	12	9
Balance to next year	£860	4	1

40. The iron suspension bridge at Roseau, and the "Trace," a road about ten miles long, were thoroughly repaired, and a new mole was constructed at Anse la Raye. The bridge cost 200*l.*, the "Trace" 265*l.*, and the mole 65*l.*, being nearly one half of the money expenditure on the roads for the year.

41. The Road Ordinance, though based on sound principles, is faulty in its details, and requires amendment.

42. As there can be little doubt that a man works better when he is to receive payment in money for his labour than when that labour is given by compulsion, every inducement should be held out to the people to pay the "Commutation Tax," instead of giving manual labour.

43. As the law now stands, the inducement is the other way. Each person is required to give six days' labour on the roads or pay 8*s.*, thus fixing the rate of labour per day at 1*s.* 4*d.*, a far higher rate of wages than any field labourer in the Colony can obtain.

44. To effect the object I propose, I would suggest that the terms should be reversed, namely, that the number of days labour should be eight, and the commutation tax 6*s.*, and as a still further inducement to a money contribution, that the tax should be payable in two equal instalments, one in January, the other in June. This latter arrangement would be a great relief to tradesmen and others of that class, who feel degraded by working on the roads, and who, making but a bare subsistence by their daily labour, are unable to pay to them so large a sum as 8*s.* as commutation tax at one time.

45. Another great improvement would be the appointment of a road surveyor. I am confident great benefits would be derived from such a measure. Not only would the roads be better made and repaired, but there would be a far more economical expenditure of the road funds. Indeed the saving in this way would be more than equal to the salary of the surveyor.

46. An illustration of the waste of money for want of proper supervision may be seen in the case of the "Trace," the repairs of which cost upwards of 26*l.* per mile.

Legislation.

47. Eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1861, all which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to allow and confirm. Their titles are:—

No. 1. To provide for the Establishment of Vestries, and the better Administration of the Temporalities of the Roman Catholic Church in the Island of St. Lucia.

No. 2. To amend the Ordinance No. 3 of the 22d day of April 1854, entitled "An "Ordinance to provide for the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony "at the Public Expense, and for the Regulation and Government of such "Immigrants."

No. 3. For taking the Census of the Population of the Island of St. Lucia.

No. 4. For fixing Rates and Duties to be raised for the Public Service of the year 1862, and for appropriating the same.

No. 5. To appropriate to the general Purposes of Cooly Immigration into St. Lucia any Surplus which may remain in the Hands of the Colonial Treasurer, after

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Payment of the Interest and Sinking Fund due upon the Loan of 15,000*l.* Sterling, raised under and by virtue of an Ordinance entitled "An "Ordinance to raise a Loan for promoting the Immigration of Cooly "Labourers into the Island of St. Lucia."

No. 6. To empower the Executive Council and other Persons to summon Witnesses, and take their Evidence on oath.

No. 7. To amend the Laws regulating the Immigration of Coolies into this Colony, and to provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of general Hospitals at or in the vicinity of Castries, Soufriere, and Vieuxfort.

No. 8. To amend the Corporation Amendment Ordinance, No. 22, of the 18th Day of August 1851, and to extend the Powers of the Mayor and Town Council in certain cases.

48. Ordinance No. 2 authorizes employers of Cooly immigrants to issue to them, during the first three months after their arrival in the Colony, food rations in lieu of a portion of the wages to which they may be entitled.

49. Ordinance No. 8 confers on the Mayor and Town Council of Castries the power to exempt charitable and religious institutions from taxes imposed by them, which power was before confined to their exempting from the payment of taxes persons suffering from extreme poverty and destitution.

50. The titles of the other Ordinances show sufficiently clearly the objects for which they were passed.

Religion.

51. Not including the Coolies, about nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants of St. Lucia are Roman Catholics. The remaining twentieth are Protestants, composed of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; all these denominations attend the places of worship of the Church of England, there being no other Protestant churches or chapels in the Island.

52. The Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Colony remains the same as in 1860. There are two Protestant and nine Roman Catholic clergymen in the Island; the former receive 200*l.*, the latter 100*l.* per annum, each from the public chest.

53. The Protestant clergymen, one of whom is minister of Trinity Church, Castries, the other, of Grace Church, Rivière Dorée, each receive 100*l*, a year from funds at the disposal of the bishop of the diocese, and the latter also receives an allowance of 25*l.* per annum for house-rent. The minister of Trinity Church has no rectory, or allowance for house-rent. He is chaplain to the garrison at Morne Fortuné, and receives an allowance as such from the military chest.

54. The income of the Roman Catholic clergy is augmented by the church fees they receive, and the voluntary contributions of their parishioners.

Education.

55. The system of education is the same as in 1860.

56. The funds for educational purposes are derived from fines levied in the inferior courts, hawkers' and boat licences, an export duty on coffee, cocoa, charcoal, firewood, logwood, hides, and farine manioc, and an annual grant from the general revenue of 500*l.*

57. The ways and means provided by the Colony in 1861 were as follow:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance from 1860	338	18	3
Receipts of 1861, viz.:			
Export duties - £171 4 4			
Licences - 37 8 4			
Fines - 181 11 4			
Grant from general revenue - 500 0 0	890	4	0
	1,229	2	3
Expenditure:—			
Payments on account of Protestant schools - 569 0 0			
Payments on account of Roman Catholic schools 378 19 1			
Secretary's salary and other expenses - 13 7 8	961	6	9
Balance to next year	267	15	6

58. In addition to the funds provided by the Colony, the Trustees of the Mico Charity contributed 984*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* towards education in St. Lucia, making a total of 2,213*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* appropriated for that purpose in 1861.

59. There are 16 public schools, which are supported out of the above funds, and two private schools

60. The number of children attending the former is 1,389, of whom 938 attend the Protestant schools, and 451 the Roman Catholic schools.

61. At the private schools, 66 children, all girls, attend that kept by the Nuns of the Convent, and 10, of both sexes, that kept by Mrs. Cooper, the wife of the superintendent of the Mico Schools.

Militia.

62. The Militia Ordinance No. 5 of 1854 is still in force; or, perhaps, it would be more strictly in accordance with the fact to say that it is un-repealed; for the people, by non-compliance with its provisions, and the authorities (I think wisely), by not enforcing them, have virtually declared it to be no law.

63. Many attempts have been made to muster the militia force; among them was one in December 1859, for the purpose of inspection, by Major-General Sir Josias Cloete; the last, which was equally abortive, when there was every probability of a war with the United States of America, in consequence of the outrage on the R. M. S. "Trent," by the Federal ship of war "San Jacinto."

64. It was thought that although the Militia would not turn out for the purposes of parade, they would readily do so when danger was apprehended, but not even the love of country, nor the fear of the loss of their own individual goods and chattels, had any effect on them.

Prisoners.—Crime.

65. The total number of prisoners confined in the Royal Gaol during the year 1861 was 401, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 194.

66. As however this result affords no correct estimate of the relative amount of crime in the two years, owing to the fact of the unusually large number of defaulters under the Road Ordinance, and of Coolies, for vagrancy committed in 1860, I subjoin a statement showing the committals in the last five years:

1857 - - -	278
1858 - - - -	288
1859 - - - -	473
1860 - - - -	595
1861 - - - -	401

67. There were 150 cases of sickness during the year, and but one death,—a Cooly.

Immigration.

68. No immigrants were introduced into St. Lucia in 1861. Among those previously imported, great mortality had prevailed. Of the 1,215 Coolies introduced in 1859 and 1860 only 973 were alive at the close of the year 1861. One of these absconded from the Island, reducing the number to 972. The addition by births in the three years was 50, making a total of 1,022 resident in the Colony on the 31st December 1861.

69. To remedy the evils which were supposed to have led to such unsatisfactory results, legislative and other measures were taken, among which it was provided that three general hospitals should be established; one at Castries, one at Soufriere, and the other at Vieuxfort; and medical men, paid by the Colony, were appointed for each of the four districts of the Island.

70. The funds for Immigration were originally provided by a loan from the Imperial Government of 15,000*l.* To redeem this loan, and to pay the interest on it, an export duty of 3*d.* per 100 lbs. on sugar, 1*s.* per puncheon on rum, and 6*d.* per puncheon on molasses was imposed. As the amount raised was more than sufficient for the purpose required, and a large balance, amounting to 4,314*l.*, had accumulated, an Ordinance was passed, with the sanction of the Home Government, to apply the surplus to Immigration purposes generally.

71. The Immigration Fund is further increased by the amounts paid by the employers of Immigrants, as "Head" and "Transfer" money.

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72. The Revenue and Expenditure for Immigration in 1861 was as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Balance from last year			4,314	16	2
Receipts of 1861:					
Export Duty	£1,125	17 2			
Head and Transfer Money	1,287	8 6			
			2,413	5	8
			6,728	1	10
Expenditure:					
Remitted on account of Sinking Fund and interest on Loan	978	0 0			
Immigration Agent's salary and other local expenses	276	13 3			
			1,254	13	3
Balance to next year			£5,473	8	7

Agriculture.

73. The following table shows the quantity of sugar exported in each of the last five years:—

1857	5,025	Hogsheads.
1858	5,798	,,
1859	6,292	,,
1860	6,215	,,
1861	6,774	,,

74. The size of the hogsheads made in St. Lucia is generally 38-inch truss.

75. The year 1861 opened with bright prospects for the planters of St. Lucia. The cultivation of the sugar cane, the chief staple of the Colony, had been greatly extended in the previous year, and there was at the commencement of this a large crop on the ground. The prices in the markets of Europe were remunerating. Credit was unlimited, and everything gave a fair promise that one of those golden harvests, one of those years of plenty and prosperity, long hoped for, was now, for the first time for many years, about to be realized.

76. But the planters were again doomed to disappointment. The crop commenced, and so did the rain; and as the first advanced the latter in a double ratio increased, continuing with little or no intermission throughout the year. The dry season, which is the yielding time for the sugar-cane, never came. In fact it was rain, rain continually; a year of deluges. The roads became almost impassable; the cattle were distressed, worn out with fatigue, and exposure to the inclement weather, and could with difficulty drag the carts with canes to the mills; the canes when ground produced a watery juice, with little saccharine matter in it. Megass, the proper and usual fuel, became scarce, and was obliged to be used only partially dry; and the consequence of all this was, that the sugar made was small in quantity and bad in quality.

77. Then came the rumour of a war between the United and Confederate States of America, too soon confirmed, and attended, as a natural consequence, with a fall in the price of sugar, which accounts by every packet showed to be still further declining.

78. But the climax was at hand. The planters having, in consequence of the facility with which they could obtain money at the Colonial Bank, been induced to extend their cultivation, and calculating that from the same source they would have the means of conducting their operations to a close, suddenly found themselves brought to a stand, and their supplies of money cut off, by the flight from the Island of the manager of the bank, an event as unexpected as it was disastrous to them, for he left them, not only to contend with the difficulties which their own legitimate but injudicious transactions had brought upon them, but also to meet heavy claims for which they had imprudently become responsible to the bank for him.

79. Almost every one in the Colony was more or less affected by the blow, but the planters were especially so; and there is every reason to believe that but for the judicious measures adopted by the bank authorities at Barbados, and by the manager who succeeded

to the charge of the bank here, many would have been hopelessly ruined. As it was, they were loaded with heavy incumbrances which it will take years to shake off.

80. Thus then ended the bright expectations ushered in with the new year; it closed with darkness, distress, and doubt.

Population.

81. A Census of the population was taken in May 1861.

82. The result shows that there were 13,118 males and 13,587 females, total 26,705 souls, then on the Island, which, as compared with the Census taken in 1851, gives an increase of 2,520. If from this number there be deducted the number of Cooly immigrants introduced since 1851, which are included in the Census of 1861, namely, 984, the increase from natural causes in the ten years would be reduced to 1,536.

83. Allowance, however, must be made for the number of deaths from Asiatic cholera in 1854, supposed to be about 2,000, and for the effect of another cause, which has operated against the due increase of the population during the last ten years, a cause, however, not peculiar to that period, but one which has always existed, and is, unhappily, likely to be a continuing cause for all time to come. I allude to the serpents which abound in all parts of the Island.

84. It is computed that thirty persons at the least annually die from the bite of these venomous reptiles.

85. This, in the ten years, would amount to no less than 300 persons, a large item of itself in the sum of a small population; but when it is remembered that almost if not all these persons were adults, strong able-bodied peasants, their deaths must be admitted to have had a much more important effect on the result of the Census than the actual number merely carried off by this dreadful scourge of the country.

86. But even after making all due allowance for the effect of both these causes on the natural growth of the population, yet the result of the Census must be considered very unsatisfactory.

87. According to the Census taken in 1843, the population of the Island amounted to 20,694; in 1851, as appears by the Census taken in that year, it amounted to 24,185; showing an increase in eight years of 3,491; whereas, comparing the population of 1851 with that shown by the Census of 1861, after throwing in the number of persons supposed to have died from cholera, the increase in ten years was only 3,536.

88. The conclusion then seems inevitable that the Census was badly taken, and such is the prevailing opinion. The sum allowed for the purpose was, in a country like St. Lucia, insufficient, and so consequently was the machinery employed.

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

89. The great event of the year 1861, for St. Lucia, was, beyond doubt, the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

90. A full account of all the circumstances attending the visit and reception of His Royal Highness was given by Mr. Breen, then Administrator of the Government, in a St. Lucia Gazette Extraordinary, which he caused to be published on the 9th March 1861, copies of which were forwarded by him at the time to his Excellency the Governor in Chief and to his Grace the Secretary of State, and it is not necessary, therefore, for me to enlarge on the subject here.

91. Other larger and wealthier colonies may have given a more brilliant reception to His Royal Highness than he received in St. Lucia, but in none could its inhabitants have exhibited a greater desire to do honour to the illustrious stranger, or to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them of evincing their deep loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of our gracious Queen.

92. The promenade opposite the Public Library has been named by the Corporation of Castries "Prince Alfred's Place," to perpetuate the memory of the honour conferred on the Colony by His Royal Highness's visit, as well as to mark the spot on which His Royal Highness's foot first touched the soil of St. Lucia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MACNAMARA DIX,
H.M. Treasurer.

His Honour James M. Grant, Esq.,
Administrator of the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

ANTIGUA.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 190.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, September 18, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honor to forward to your Grace the Blue Book of Antigua for the year 1861.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	
The arrears of revenue of last year -	1,655	11	5	
Receipts for 1861 - - - -	37,874	1	10	
				£39,529 13 3
The expenditure for 1861 - -				38,960 13 3
Balance in hand -				£569 0 0

The decrease in the revenue of 1861, as compared with the revenue of 1860, is two thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds (2,989*l.*), and arose principally from the deficiency in the tariff or import duties, and a corresponding deficiency in the tonnage duties. This decrease is ascribed to the prejudicial influence of the contest waging between the Northern and Southern States of America upon the import trade of the Colony.

Public Debt.

The sum of five thousand pounds (5,000*l.*) has been paid to Her Majesty's Government on account of the earthquake loan, reducing the debt from thirty-five thousand pounds (35,000*l.*) to thirty thousand pounds (30,000*l.*). The deposits with the Treasurer by the savings bank amount to six thousand seven hundred and sixty-three pounds fourteen shillings, and eight pence (6,763*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*). The amount of treasury notes in circulation was two thousand pounds (2,000*l.*) The public credit is maintained; the Colony having in all its financial engagements kept faith to the day. It is owing to the confidence of the lenders in the public integrity that they came forward and invested on debentures issued for the market at one per cent. less than the legal rate of interest which prevails on the occasion of ordinary transactions.

Education.

By the Act No. 1,098, "To authorize the appointment of Commissioners of Education, to aid and assist in the establishment and maintenance of schools, and for the "promotion of education generally," the Legislature has appropriated one thousand pounds (1,000*l.*) per annum to the purposes of the Act.

The Governor appoints an Inspector of Schools, who receives a salary of two hundred pounds per annum, and the remaining eight hundred pounds are applied by the Commissioners, subject to the approbation of the Governor, by grants in aid of schools of every denomination of Christians throughout the colony. By the report of the Commissioners, June 1861, it appears that the annual cost of education to a pupil is seven shillings and sevenpence halfpenny (7*s.* 7½*d.*), of which three shillings and eightpence is paid by the Commissioners, and three shillings and elevenpence halfpenny by the pupil. The day schools have increased from forty-seven to fifty-three, showing an advance of six; and the pupils from four thousand one hundred and thirty five to four thousand five hundred and seventy-six, showing an advance of four hundred and forty-one. The Sunday schools have increased from thirty-one to thirty-four, but

the number of pupils has diminished from six thousand and twenty-five to six thousand. The following is a summary of the day and Sunday schools :—

Summary of Schools.	Day Schools.			Sunday Schools.		
Denomination.	No. of Schools.	No. of Male Scholars.	No. of Female Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Male Scholars.	No. of Female Scholars.
Church of England - -	22	897	743	12	556	615
Do. United Brethren - -	18	1,027	889	12	1,654	1,827
Wesleyan M. Society - -	9	424	343	10	550	798
Private - - - -	1	20	30	—	—	—
Mico Institution - - -	3	136	67	—	—	—
Totals - -	53	2,504	2,072	34	2,760	3,240

Gaol.

The commitments for felony were - - - 31
The gross commitments were - - - . - 485
These returns show a diminution of crime both in felonies and minor offences.

TABLE OF COMMITMENTS.

Felonies.		Gross Committments.
1856	84	740
1857	65	609
1858	66	716
1859	62	588
1860	49	520
1861	31	485

DIMINUTION FROM 1856.

In felonies from 84 to 31 - - - 53
In gross, from 740 to 485 - - - 255

Legislation.

Among the Acts passed during the year the following were of importance :—

"An Act for taking the Census of the Island."
"An Act for the Improvement of the Roads."
"An Act to provide Pastoral Assistance for the Parishes of Saint Mary and Saint Philip."
"An Act for the Purchase of a Piece of Land called Darrell's Wharf, for the Establishment of a Public Market thereon."
"An Act to encourage and promote the Immigration of Agricultural Labourers and for the Purposes of such Immigration to impose certain Duties upon the Exports of Sugar, Rum, and Molasses, the Produce of this Island."
"An Act to provide Medical Attendance for the Infant Children of the Labouring Population and for the Poor and Destitute, and to render such Medical Attendance accessible to the Labouring Population at large."
"An Act to authorize the Treasurer to raise by Loan on the Public Credit the Sum of Two thousand pounds for the Establishment of a Public Market."
"An Act to consolidate the Militia Laws."

Census.

The Census taken in November 1857 gave as the aggregate population thirty-five thousand four hundred and eight; that of April 1861 gives thirty-six thousand four hundred and twelve; but as in this latter return are embraced two hundred and thirty-five persons employed in shipping, a class not included in the former Census, the

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increase would seem to be, from the 17th November 1857 to the 8th of April 1861, seven hundred and sixty-nine only, or less than two per cent. for a period of over three years. This is contrary to what might be expected in a favourable climate where the wants of life are comparatively few, and where there has been, happily, no epidemic disease. The mortality is proved by the registration of births and deaths to exist in disproportion among infants, and the number of premature births is excessive. I had, at various times, strongly recommended to the attention of the Council and Assembly the expediency of expending a certain portion of the public money in taking care of the children of and providing medical relief for the labouring population; and the Act passed to provide medical attendance for the support of children of the labouring population, and for the poor and destitute, and to render such medical attendance accessible to the labouring population at large, will, I trust, produce considerable amelioration of existing evils. By the provisions of the Act the Island is divided into six district, and the Governor is authorized to appoint a medical officer to reside in each district at a salary of 150*l.*, whose duty it is to afford from time to time, as and when the same shall be needed, gratuitous medical and surgical aid, and to furnish without charge all necessary medicines to children under 10 years of age of labourers, and all labourers over 60 years, within their respective districts, and to cause all such children to be duly vaccinated; to afford, on the order of any justice of the peace or minister of religion, gratuitous medical and surgical aid; and to furnish all necessary medicines to any sick and destitute person within his district, and to any poor and destitute woman within his district who may be suffering in child birth. The Governor in Council is authorized to frame a tariff or docket of fees which shall be payable to such medical practitioner for professional services rendered, and medicines supplied to labourers and other patients within their several districts. A docket of fees has been accordingly framed, by which the able-bodied labourer is enabled to avail himself of medical aid for himself and family; whereas, before this Act, he was compelled to forego, even in serious cases, professional advice, for it could not be obtained except at a price which to the ordinary labourer operated as a prohibition. The docket may be still further reduced in some cases; but the medical men in the Colony, acting together, refused, without concession as to some particular rates of remuneration, to accept the appointments, and I have been obliged to content myself for the present with the largest amount of benefit which I could obtain, rather than leave the Act altogether inoperative. Five out of the six districts are filled by duly qualified medical practitioners. The sixth is yet open, no candidate having offered for the appointment.

Public Works.

The public roads and the streets of the city of Saint John are, by the late Act, placed under the charge of the Administrative Committee, and the Civil Engineer has the superintendence and control of their repair. This arrangement is a great improvement upon the former system, which entrusted the duties to be performed to a body of unpaid commissioners.

Under the authority of the Act to authorize the Treasurer to raise by loan on the public credit 2,000*l.* for the establishment of a public market, the amount required has been readily obtained in the Island at five per cent., the established legal rate being six per cent.; and a market house is nearly complete, which will confer great advantage upon the city of Saint John and upon the Colony generally. A most eligible site was purchased for the sum of 800*l.*, and two very commodious ranges of buildings have been erected, 220 feet east and west by 20 feet north and south, leaving an intervening open space, to be planted with trees for shade, 176 feet in length and 50 feet in width, for free circulation of air and the accommodation of the public. A suitable slaughter-house will be attached to the market, and there will be a public landing-place, the west frontage being to the harbour of Saint John. The whole design and its execution are due to Mr. Baylis, the Colonial Engineer, a very skilful and zealous officer. It is calculated that the receipts will go far in the course of a few years to repay the cost of the erection of the building. Until this measure was passed, there was no market place, and for years extending beyond living memory the market has been held in an open street, and there were no market regulations. For 50 years at least the subject of a proper market place had been debated, contested, and postponed, to the injury of the inhabitants.

Ecclesiastical.

The Legislature has evinced a regard for the spiritual wants of the people by making provision for curates for the country parishes of Saint Philip and Saint Mary. To each

of these a provision of 150*l.* per annum is made for a curate, the bishop undertaking to add from funds at his lordship's disposal the sum of 75*l.* for each curate. The stipend payable to the minister of All Saints has been raised from 150*l.* to 225*l.* Thus, in addition to the stipends of the rectors of the six parishes, provision is made for five curates and one district minister, each receiving the annual sum of 225*l.*, which is paid monthly from the public treasury.

From the consideration of having obtained these and other useful enactments, it is apparent that the late change in the constitution enables the Executive Government to guide and direct measures for the public good.

Military.

Fort James, in which there is a battery of eight guns, and which commands the entrance to the harbour of Saint John, and protects the shipping, has been put into a serviceable state. The Militia maintains its efficiency. It was first organized as a voluntary force in the year 1858, after the riots which then occurred. It gradually became an organized force, in which persons having certain property qualifications became liable to service. The terms of such service and the government of the militia are now regulated by the Act passed on the 30th November 1861, which amended and consolidated the Militia Laws. The Cavalry were thoroughly instructed by Quartermaster Sergeant Burke of the 15th Hussars, deputed to that service by the kindness of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Artillery were effectively trained by Mr. William Quin, formerly in the Royal Artillery, and now removed to Hong Kong. To keep the several corps in proper discipline and practice, a drill instructor, Sergeant Major Hooke, of the Royal Artillery, has been obtained from England, to whom the Colony pays a remuneration of 100*l.* per annum, with quarters.

The Cavalry	consists of	88	men.
The Artillery	„	59	„
The Infantry	„	230	„

Agriculture and Immigration.

The Island contains 108 square miles. The number of inhabitants is 36,412, equal to 336 per square mile. The number of acres cultivated is as follows:

The parish of	St. Paul	3,094½ acres.
„	St. George	3,064 „
„	St. Philip	4,326 „
„	St. Mary	1,766 „
„	St. Peter	4,733½ „
„	St. John	7,086 „
	Total	24,070

which gives more than three persons to two cultivated acres. In the West Indies, men and women labour in the field, and probably as many women as men are employed in field work. The desire expressed for continuous agricultural labour in addition to that furnished by the local labouring population induced the Legislature to pass an Immigration Act providing for the introduction of African, Indian, or other agricultural labourers, on the terms and conditions prescribed by Her Majesty's Government. The Act has not yet come into practical operation. Notwithstanding the urgent sentiments expressed in the House of Assembly for the reception of immigrants, I am of opinion that immigration to this Island cannot be carried out to any large extent. The Island is subject to drought. That of 1860 was remarkable for its long continuance, and at such times the present population is superabundant, and the lower orders are subject to great privation. The improved economic management of plantations, and the skilful application of labour, with the employment of modern implements of husbandry, are likely to do more for this Colony, already supplied with a sufficient population, and where labour is cheap, than the costly experiment of introducing foreign labourers, who are not likely to do more work or demand less wages than the native peasantry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KERR B. HAMILTON.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 13.

COPY of DESPATCH from GOVERNOR HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 176.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
July 23, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch addressed to me by President Robinson, forwarding the Blue Book of Montserrat for the year 1861, with a report prepared by Mr. Baynes, the Secretary of the Island.

2. The report conveys a satisfactory view of the state of the Island, which, after long depression, is improving in legislation, finance, and agriculture.

3. A beneficial change has been made in the constitution of the Island, by the consolidation of the Council and Assembly into one body. The former legislative machinery was entirely disproportioned to the number and circumstances of the inhabitants, and its inconveniences became so glaring and so great that this change was effected internally and without any pressure from Her Majesty's Government.

4. The report of Mr. Baynes is by no means overdrawn, and gives a faithful portrait of the state of the Island.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 13.

Government House, Montserrat,
June 30, 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Blue Book of Montserrat for 1861, together with a report thereon, with which the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Baynes, has, at my request, furnished me.

2. Finding, on my arrival in this Colony, that the Blue Book returns were ready for transmission, I thought it more desirable to call upon the Colonial Secretary for a report, of the nature of those which usually accompany these returns, than to devote the early days of my administration to the preparation of a paper, which, considering that I had no acquaintance with the Colony during the period under review, would have occupied much of my time, and not, perhaps, have been in the end as satisfactory as that which I now transmit.

3. In reference to paragraphs 30 to 31 of the Colonial Secretary's report, I would remark, that my attention having been already called by your Excellency to the necessity that exists for a proper registration of votes, and to the alterations and amendments required in the Constitution and Franchise Acts, a Bill having in view the necessary provisions and amendments is in course of preparation and I hope shortly to have the gratification of reporting that it has passed the Legislative Assembly, when I concur with Mr. Baynes in thinking the Colony will have a fair prospect of deriving all benefit from improved legislation.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief, (Signed) WM. ROBINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2. in No. 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Montserrat, June 16, 1862.

SIR,

IN compliance with your Honour's request, I forward a general report on the condition of this Colony during the year 1861, under the several heads on which Her Majesty's Government require information in the annual retrospect called the Blue Book. I am happy to say that the summary is on this occasion one of more than ordinary gratification.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. During the course of the year 1861 the Tariff Act was amended by the imposition of a duty upon lumber, which had for some years been admitted free of duty, by increasing the rates on wine and tobacco, the former from 10 to 15 per centum ad valorem, the latter from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and by the exempting from duty of all machinery imported for the manufacture of the staple productions of the Island.

3. A duty on the tonnage of vessels arriving at this port was at the same time imposed.

4. The export duty was modified by reducing the duty on sugar from 10*s.* to 5*s.* the hogshead.

5. The foregoing alterations took place in the month of August last, 1861.

6. The reduction of the export duty, and the free admission of machinery, were effected in order to afford come relief to the sugar planter, who, in this Island, bears a much larger proportion of the public burthens than the planter in the neighbouring colonies. The additions and increase of rates in the table of import duties have, with the proceeds of the tonnage duty, more than compensated the treasury for the loss occasioned by the reduction of the export duty, whilst at the same time they have not been found to press heavily on any particular interest of the Colony.

7. The revenue and expenditure for 1861 is shown in the following return:—

Revenue, 1861:	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance available from preceding year	228	11	2
Import duty	1,735	6	0½
Export duty	618	17	10½
Tonnage duty	56	11	8
Land tax	1,654	9	2½
Liquor licences	82	10	0
Porters' licences	3	5	0
Licences for dancing houses	17	15	7
Post Office revenue	36	12	9
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	60	17	2¾
	4,494	6	6¼

Expenditure, 1861:	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Civil establishment				763	3	0
Judicial establishment				531	5	0
Ecclesiastical establishment				263	15	6
Poor establishment				574	9	5
Printing				66	0	0
Expenses of the Census				31	18	1
Quarantine				45	12	5½
Reception of H.R.H. Prince Alfred				238	2	1½
Furniture, books, &c. for public offices				65	12	6
Grants to Roman Catholics and Wesleyans				80	0	0
Export duty remitted				9	9	0
Mail service				9	4	10
Gaol establishment				109	18	3½
Road establishment				45	16	2½
Eighth instalment and interest of the loan				694	3	6½
Miscellaneous expenses for nine months	97	2	2			
Ditto to 31st December, not audited, estimated at	80	0	0			
				177	2	2
				4,189	19	0½

8. The revenue of 1861, the largest that has been collected in this Island, exceeds that of 1860 by 912*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*, or upwards of 25 per cent. There has been a large increase in every branch of the revenue. The import duty, which to the date of the suspension of the collection in 1856, averaged about 1,000*l.* per annum, amounted this

MONTSERRAT.

year to 1,735*l.*, being nearly 75 per cent. over that average, and 227*l.* more than the sum received in 1860.

9. The annual receipts under the Tariff Act, since the abolition of the Imperial Customs duties in 1853, have been as follows:—

	£
1853	1,092
1854	1,011
1855	855
1856	617 for 7 months.
Duty abolished in July 1856.	
1857	Nil.
1858	1,007
Duties re-imposed in May.	
1859	1,483
1860	1,508
1861	1,735

10. The export duty, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates made in August last, shows an increase of 101*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

11. The entire cost of collecting and disbursing the revenue, including the salaries of the officers employed, and all incidental expenses, is 150*l.*, being at the moderate rate of about 3½ per cent. on the amount raised.

12. The expenditure of 1861 is in excess of that of 1860 by 756*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* This is owing to the circumstance that the Assembly in July 1861 were induced to make grants for the repair of the churches of the Establishment, and of the other public buildings generally, besides making provision for the payment of a salary to the rector of the parish of St. Peter, a living which had been vacant for some years, in consequence of the withholding by the former Assembly of the salary attached to the rectory. Grants to the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan persuasions for the repair of their chapels, the expenses of taking the Census, and the cost of the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, also form items of the increased expenditure. It is satisfactory to report that the revenue was not only sufficient to meet these heavy additions to the ordinary expenditure, but exhibited at the close of the year, after the discharge of every claim on the treasury, a balance of 310*l.* available towards the revenue of 1862.

Public Debt.

13. The instalments and interest of the loan advanced in 1844 for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake of 1843 continue to be paid and remitted with punctuality.

Militia.

14. There is neither a militia nor a volunteer corps. The necessity of making provision for the establishment of a force for the internal protection of the Colony has been frequently urged on the attention of the Legislature, but the subject has hitherto failed to receive from the Assembly that consideration which its great importance demands. The enrolment of a volunteer or militia force would, I am convinced, be rather popular than otherwise with persons eligible for the service. It is to be hoped that the Legislative Assembly, recently inaugurated under the provisions of the Constitution Act, will at no distant date give effect to the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government on this subject.

15. Two companies of sixty men each, with a few artillerymen for Fort Barrington, and the service of two or three six-pounder field pieces, would be amply sufficient for the protection of all the accessible parts of the coast from occasional visits of privateers for predatory purposes.

Public Works.

16. A sum of 350*l.* was this year voted for the restoration of the churches and chapels of the Establishment, the dilapidated condition of which was for several consecutive years pressed on the notice of the Assembly, but until the month of July last without any result whatever. The parish church of St. Peter's has been put in efficient repair, at a cost to the Colony of about 150*l.* A further sum was raised by subscription in the parish, which was expended in the internal decoration of the building. The material required for the

restoration of the other churches and chapels has been purchased. I trust that it will shortly be in the power of the officer administering the Government to report that these important repairs, which have been so long needed, have been satisfactorily carried into execution.

17. The court-house received some trifling repair, and the gaol was put in thorough order.

18. The roads continue to be kept in good condition, and at a small charge on the revenue, under the provisions of the Road Act, which continue to work satisfactorily.

Legislation.

19. Fifteen enactments were passed during the year.

1.

"An Act to grant to Her Majesty a Tax upon all Real Property in this Island."

20. This Act, which will expire in August 1862, imposes a tax of 20*s.* on every 100*l.* of the value of landed property in the Island. The sugar and other estates and plots of land in the country, as well as the houses in town, are separately enumerated and valued in the schedules passed with and annexed to the Act. These valuations, which were made in the year 1836, have not, in the case of the sugar plantations (with perhaps one or two exceptions), been re-adjusted since that period. The consequence is that the schedules do not represent the true value of the properties. Estates which have within the last few years been sold for 1,000*l.* are still placed on the tax rolls at 3,000*l.*, and in this proportion nearly all the properties are assessed.

21. Although it is true that the present system answers its purpose in a financial point of view, and that, in order to preserve the present amount of revenue derived from the land tax, it would undoubtedly be necessary, on a re-valuation of landed property, that the rate of assessment should be increased in the same ratio as the valuation would be decreased, yet it is certainly desirable that measures should be taken for the revision of the schedules, as the placing of a property on the tax rolls at the nominal value of 3,000*l.*, when its actual value is perhaps under 1,000*l.*, may be attended with inconvenience, especially in the transfer of land, or the raising of money by mortgage, when parties unacquainted with this fact happen to be concerned.

2.

"An Act for taking the Census of Montserrat."

3.

"An Act to fix the Number of Representatives each Parish shall elect to serve "in the House of Assembly of this Island, and the several Qualifications of the "Electors, &c."

22. Until the passing of this Act there was no law regulating the franchise, and the freehold possession of any piece of land, however small, had been held by long custom, confirmed by the decision of the House of Assembly in contested elections, to confer on the holder the right of voting. The abuses to which this state of things led have already been fully reported to Her Majesty's Government. This Act, though open to some objection, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

23. The respective qualifications for representatives and voters are as follows:—

Representatives.—(1.) The possession in fee simple or fee tail of an estate in the Island of the value of 50*l.*

(2.) An heir apparent to a person possessed of an estate of the yearly value of 100*l.*

(3.) The possession of an annual income derived from any source of 95*l.* (This has been increased by the Constitution Act to 130*l.*)

(4.) A tenant paying not less than 50*l.* per annum.

Voters.—(1.) The possession in fee simple of an acre of land with a cottage attached, subject to the condition of residence thereon.

(2.) The possession in fee of 20 acres of land, with or without a dwelling house.

(3.) The possession of a freehold property of the value of 14*l.* per annum.

(4.) A tenant paying over 50*l.* per annum.

4.

"An Act to amend the Tariff Act."

5.

"An Act to amend an Act to impose a Duty upon certain Articles exported from this "Colony."

6.

"An Act to authorize the Treasurer to levy a Tonnage on Shipping arriving at the "Port of this Island."

24. The above Acts have already been noticed under the head of Revenue and Expenditure.

7.

"An Act to continue the Road Act."

25. This Act continues the Road Act passed in 1858, and which would have expired in August 1861, to the 31st December 1864.

8.

"An Act to alter the Constitution of this Island."

26. In lieu of the former Council and Assembly, which numbered together 20 members, this Act provides for the creation of one chamber, to be called "The Legislative Assembly," to consist of twelve members, four of whom are appointed by the local Executive, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and eight chosen by the electors. A speaker nominated by the house, and approved of by the Governor, presides over the deliberations of the house.

27. On a subject so recent and of such importance I shall perhaps be excused for recapitulating some, by no means all, the reasons that rendered this measure, not so much a question of amelioration, as of the propriety of suffering any longer the existence of an independent and separate form of government in this small community.

28. In a population numbering under 8,000 souls, what could be more likely to prove abortive than a Legislature consisting of twenty members, or about one to every seventy males capable from their age of discharging the general duties of citizenship; this too in a community where the proportion of the adult male population able to read and write does not probably exceed 15 per cent? In consequence of the absence of any law regulating the franchise, the privilege of selecting members of Assembly for nearly all the electoral districts was almost exclusively exercised by the inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, the majority of whom, under the system which conferred the right of voting on the freehold possession of any portion of land, however small, have acquired the nominal possession of small lots in the different parishes, or had been made trustees (who were also held entitled to a vote) under some deed of settlement. This led to another evil, the transfer of land for the purpose of creating votes, which in a country like this, where waste lands abound in every parish, was unfortnnately too easily accomplished. To such an extent was the creation of the votes carried that at an election held shortly before the passing of the Franchise Act fifty-seven persons appeared at the hustings and exercised a right to vote on the joint possession of a single acre. Instances in which as many as ten or fifteen trustees have voted on a small property supposed to be held by them in trust were very far from being uncommon.

29. The consequence of this anomalous state of things was, that persons of respectability could not be induced to offer themselves as candidates; and to use the words of the late Captain Booth, in his report for 1852, "legislators had to be sought among those "who could but barely read or write."

30. From a Legislature thus constituted little beneficial legislation could be expected; indeed little of any kind was obtained beyond that of passing, long after the proper time, a few inefficient Tax Bills. The house in fact rarely met more than once in answer to five requisitions from the Executive calling them together; and when they did meet it was only to squabble and fight among themselves, or to reduce or attempt to reduce the salaries of the public officers, in which they were in general unanimous. The officer administering the government was almost always systematically affronted. It is certain, however, that for the last two years a gradual improvement had manifested itself. Advantage was taken of these favourable circumstances. On the general election in June last year, being the second held under the provisions of the Franchise Act passed in the previous month of April, the first house having, after a brief existence of a few weeks, been dissolved by the President, in consequence of the persistent refusal of the newly elected members to meet for the despatch of business, two members of the Council, vacating their seats at the board, offered themselves as candidates for the

Assembly, and were elected. Being supported by some influential persons, who became at length awake to the discreditable and disadvantageous position of the Island, in comparison with its neighbours, an improvement was effected in the material of the new house, and the Assembly thus constituted succeeded in passing many useful laws, amongst which is the Act for amending the Constitution of the Legislature, a measure calculated to remedy the evils I have referred to, and to ensure in future a system of legislation more in unison with the spirit and intelligence of the times. It must be admitted that this Act is not in all its details as free from objection as could be desired; but it would have been at the time of its discussion impossible to have carried the one important object in view, without some temporary sacrifice to existing interests and opinions.

31. In a small community, in which party spirit had for many years run so high, it could hardly be expected that the important political changes accompanying a new constitutional form of government should have been unattended with some degree of excitement, arising from the conflict of interests at the first elections, and which led to petitions for scrutiny, and to other points in dispute in connexion with the Franchise Act. Of the eight elective members, the return of not less than three is disputed, and public business has in consequence suffered some delay. I have, however, no hesitation in saying, that with a few amendments, a provision for the registration of votes being the chief, the new constitution will fully answer the high expectations that were formed of it.

9.

" An Act to render Copies of Deeds, duly attested by the Registrar of Deeds, " admissible in Evidence."

10.

" An Act to naturalize Pierre Poutine."

11.

" An Act for the more speedy Recovery of forfeited Recognizances."

12.

" An Act for abolishing Arrest on mesne Process, except in certain Cases," adopts the provisions of the 1 & 2 Vict. cap. 110., so far as they relate to the abolition of arrest on mesne process.

13.

" An Act to repeal certain Acts " makes provision for the removing of certain obsolete Acts from the Statute Book of the Colony.

14.

" An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths."

15.

" An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills." This Act assimilates the law of wills to that of the mother country.

Population.

32. The following is an abstract of the Census returns taken in the month of April 1861:—

CENSUS of 1861.

RETURN No. 1.—Ages of the Population.

DISTRICT.	Males.												Females.												Total Males.	Total Females.	Total.
	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and over.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and over.			
Towns of Plymouth and Kinsale -	12	70	104	162	83	60	36	26	25	3	1	—	15	84	134	218	161	109	96	45	35	21	5	2	582	925	1,507
Parish of St. Anthony - -	30	118	146	214	142	58	70	48	47	23	3	4	41	139	135	227	166	90	99	85	44	6	4	—	903	1,036	1,939
„ St. George - -	32	106	124	199	99	61	44	42	18	13	1	4	16	86	152	224	145	101	78	46	36	20	8	7	743	919	1,662
„ St. Peter - -	24	145	143	256	107	67	60	49	23	9	5	2	29	90	128	232	167	92	73	41	59	17	3	9	890	940	1,830
„ St. Patrick - - -	—	50	82	83	38	19	22	19	11	1	3	1	25	32	48	100	64	25	29	15	30	8	2	—	329	378	707
Grand Total - - -	98	489	599	914	469	265	232	184	124	49	13	11	126	431	597	1,001	703	417	375	232	204	72	22	18	3,447	4,198	7,645

RETURN No. 2.—Occupations of the Population.

DISTRICT.	Public Officers.	Clergymen.	School Teachers.	Attorneys.	Merchants.	Shopkeepers.	Hucksters.	Writing Clerks.	Planters.	Labourers.	Carpenters.	Masons.	Coopers.	Blacksmiths.	Tailors.	Seamen.	Fishermen.	Boatmen.	Porters.	House Servants.	Washers.	Sempstresses.	Infants.	Old.	Painters.	Shoemakers.	Not described.	Scholars.	Total.
Towns of Plymouth and Kinsale.	11	3	8	1	9	9	44	5	6	279	38	5	12	11	16	14	7	26	7	203	44	172	178	29	1	20	158	191	1,507
Parish of St. Anthony -	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,034	17	11	8	5	5	3	—	4	—	33	12	29	—	—	—	3	387	366	1,939
„ St. George -	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	1,074	29	11	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	19	4	23	—	—	—	4	448	22	1,662
„ St. Peter -	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	15	757	40	15	—	1	3	9	12	7	1	33	9	86	—	—	—	11	413	407	1,830
„ St. Patrick -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	485	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	60	123	707
Grand Total - -	17	3	21	2	9	9	44	5	51	3,629	130	44	25	20	31	26	19	49	8	288	74	320	178	29	1	38	1,466	1,109	7,645

Return No. 3.

Place of Birth.

District.	West Indies.													Africa.	Europe.					Elsewhere.	Total.
	Montserrat.	Antigua.	Barbados.	Grenada.	Martinique.	St. Kitts.	Dominica.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Tortola.	St. Vincent.	Demerara.	Bermuda.		England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	France.	Elsewhere.		
Towns of Plymouth and Kinsale	1,437	25	9	—	4	5	2	6	1	2	—	1	1	—	6	1	2	—	5	—	1,507
Parish of St. Anthony - -	1,818	7	81	3	2	9	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	4	1,939
„ St. George - -	1,632	10	—	—	1	12	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,662
„ St. Peter - -	1,778	7	28	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	1,830
„ St. Patrick - -	703	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	707
Grand Total -	7,367	49	119	3	8	26	2	23	1	2	3	4	1	9	14	1	3	1	5	4	7,645

Return No. 4.

Religious Denomination of the Population.

District.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Not described.	Total.
Towns of Plymouth and Kinsale -	1,099	79	329	—	1,507
Parish of St. Anthony - -	1,740	65	124	10	1,939
„ St. George - -	960	20	682	—	1,662
„ St. Peter - -	1,516	3	253	58	1,830
„ St. Patrick - -	254	447	6	—	707
Total -	5,569	614	1,394	68	7,645

MONTSERRAT.

33. The increase of population since the Census of 1851 appears by these returns to be 592, being at the rate of ·84 per cent. per annum. The natural increase has, however, been much greater. The taking into consideration the loss which the Colony has sustained by the emigration of labourers to the islands of Trinidad and St. Vincent since the taking of the Census of 1851 to the year 1857, when the emigration ceased, which cannot be estimated at less than an average of 200 labourers per annum, would give an increase of 1,800 for the 10 years, or about 2½ per cent. on the entire population.

Ecclesiastical.

34. The living of the parish of Saint Peter, which had been vacant for eight years, in consequence of the refusal of the former Assembly to provide a salary for the minister, was this year filled up by the nomination of a rector, who receives a salary of 230*l.*, 130*l.* granted by the Legislature in July last, and 100*l.* from funds at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese.

35. The rector of Saint Peter's has, in addition to the duties of his own parish, a large district, with a scattered population, to attend to the spiritual wants of the parish of Saint George, the church of which is about seven miles distant from his residence at Saint Peter's.

36. The absence of a resident minister is much felt in the parish of Saint George, and I trust that the Legislature will no longer hesitate to assist his lordship the Bishop of the diosese in his endeavours to supply this deficiency.

Education.

37. There is no provision made by the Legislature towards the education of the people. There are 14 schools in the Island, with an aggregate attendance of 923. The schools attached to the Church of England are supported by the Bishop of Antigua from the funds placed at his disposal by the Home Government, and by the Christian Faith Society. Those of the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan persuasions are supported by voluntary contributions.

38. A falling off, confined to the Wesleyans, of 70 attendants on the schools, appears on these returns, as compared with those of the preceding year.

—	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	No. of Scholars.			
Church of England -	502	531	29	—
Roman Catholic - -	—	56	56	—
Wesleyan - - -	491	336	—	155
	993	923	85	155

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.

39. These returns show that the value of imports have been nearly doubled in the last five years. The exports present a hardly less satisfactory result, with regard to the increase of the staple productions of the Island during the past year. The crop of 1861, 1195 hogsheads, is the largest that has been shipped from this Island for the last 20 years.

40. The shipping returns exhibit an increase of tonnage corresponding with the improved condition of the import and export trade.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1857 - - - -	- £12,783
1858 - - -	- 17,844
1859 - - - -	- 19,718
1860 - - - -	- 20,060
1861 - - -	24,719

EXPORTS.

—	Sugar	Total Value of all Exports.
	Hhds.	£
1857	1,019	24,782
1858	809	13,414
1859	872	16,746
1860	767	17,043
1861	1,195	21,048

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1857	224	6,516	240	6,492
1858	184	5,876	185	5,950
1859	170	7,141	167	7,065
1860	203	7,825	194	7,456
1861	187	8,206	183	7,913

Gaols and Prisoners.

41. The report of the Inspector of Prisons appended is satisfactory, as marking by the comparatively few convictions the continued peaceable and orderly conduct of the people.

42. The foregoing returns certainly afford ground for congratulation. There is not a single relation, whether legislative, financial, or social, in which the Colony has not received material benefit during the course of 1861, and this amelioration is enhanced by the fact that the prospects of the current year are equally promising. The import duties are likely to exceed those of the preceding twelve months, and the export duties not to fall short of the estimates prepared at the commencement of the present year; and there is no reason to doubt that when the difficulties growing out of the late elections shall in due course be composed and settled, the Legislature, on giving its attention to the general business of the country, will lend an impulse to progressive improvement, and carry into effect the many proposed reforms left incomplete by the late house.

I have, &c.

William Robinson, Esq., President. (Signed) EDWIN BAYNES,
Colonial Secretary.

REPORT on the Prison in Montserrat for the year 1861.

BEYOND stating that the prison has been kept clean, the long needed repairs effected, and the division of the debtors' ward made, the Inspector has no remark to make.

The following account, taken from the books of the gaol will show the number of persons of both sexes confined during the year on summary convictions before the Superior Court and otherwise, together with the number of debtors.

Confined on summary convictions:—

11	males	12	females,	for riotous and disorderly conduct.
22	„	9	„	assaults and batteries.
3	„	0	„	neglecting to work on high roads.
2	„	0	„	riding in carts.
2	„	2	„	malicious injuries to property.
2	„	0	„	trespassing on lands.
1	„	0	„	contempt.
6	„	12	„	abusive and provoking language.
2	„	1	„	breach of contract.
0	„	2	„	infringing Town Wardens' Act.

On convictions before the Superior Court:—

1	„	0	„	perjury.
1	„	0	„	assault and battery.
6	„	2	„	further examination.
2	„	1	„	want of bail.
10	„	3	„	debt; making in all,
71	„	44	„	imprisoned during the year.

The keeper, as there is not a chaplain, reads prayers for the prisoners on the Sabbath mornings.

(Signed) EDWARD B. DYETT,
Inspector.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

No. 14.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 247.) Leeward Islands, Antigua,
MY LORD DUKE, September 9, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch addressed to me by the Lieutenant Governor of St. Kitt's, forwarding the Blue Book of that Colony for the year 1861, with his Report thereon.

I have, &c.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

(No. 86.)

Saint Christopher's, Government House,
SIR, August 26, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to his Grace the Secretary of State, the Blue Book for 1861, with a short Report thereon.

REPORT ON ST. CHRISTOPHER'S FOR 1861.

1. I reported so fully on the past and present state of the island in forwarding the "Blue Book" for 1860, that I have only to continue that Report by adding to the returns therein given those of 1861, and to note the few changes which have taken place during that period.

I.—*Taxes.*

2. No change has taken place in the taxation of the island.

II.—*The Revenue and Expenditure.*

3. The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year:—

Revenue.									Expenditure.		
Imports.			Exports.			Other Sources.			Total.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
12,080	10	11	2,329	18	7	5,872	15	7	20,283	5	1	21,433 18 1

4. There is a slight excess of the expenditure over the revenue. The explanation of this is that there is so large a balance in the treasury that the Government deem it advisable to lay out a part of it on useful public works, and to gradually reduce the balance in this way to about 3,000*l.*, which is thought to be a sufficient sum to meet any unforeseen contingencies.

5. The present balance is about 9,000*l.*

III.—*Imports and Exports.*

6. The following table shows the value of the Imports for 1861:—

Goods liable to specific Duties.			Goods liable to ad valorem Duties.			Goods admitted free of Duty.			Total Value.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
68,181	8	8	55,381	14	11	13,375	6	1	136,938	9	8

7. This return shows a decrease of 22,095*l.* as compared with 1860.

8. The following table shows the Exports, and the value of them, for 1861 :—

Sugar.			Rum.		Molasses.			Touslesmois and Arrow-root.	Salt.	Potatoes.	Other produce, Value.	Total Value of Exports, the produce of the Island.	Total Value of Exports, not the produce of the Island.	Total Value of all Exports.
Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Puncheons.	Hhds.	Puncheons.	Hhds.	Barrels.							
								lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
8,651	225	5,478	1,240	18	3,127	8	183	25,540	8,752	233	167 6 0	145,933 11 11	12,291 2 3	158,224 14 2

9. This table shows a slight increase in the amount of produce exported as compared with 1860. The export of sugar is equal to about 9,410 hogsheads, while that for 1860 amounted to a quantity equal to about 9,377 hogsheads. It will be observed at the same time that the total value of the exports is considerably less than in 1860. This is to be accounted for chiefly by the decreased value of the staple article sugar in 1861 as compared with 1860.

10. The quantity of sugar exported during this year up to this date is 10,000 hogsheads, and will certainly amount to more than 11,000 before the end of the year. This is a larger crop than this island has made for the last half century.

The hogsheads have been for the last 20 years considerably larger than they were formerly, so there is a strong probability that the export of sugar from the island is now greater than it was at any period of its history.

11. In my former Report I attempted to account for the progressive prosperity of the island. I consider that the increase in the production of sugar during this year is in part owing to the importation of a cargo of coolies, who not only furnished us directly with additional labour, but also gave an impetus to native industry.

Shipping.

12. The following are returns of the Shipping for 1861 :—

Inwards.			Outwards.		
Nationality of Vessels.	Ships.	Tons.	Nationality of Vessels.	Ships.	Tons.
British	27	7,579	British	29	8,407
British, Colonial	357	10,780	British, Colonial	359	10,473
American	40	5,448	American	39	5,438
French	32	294	French	34	254
Dutch	123	754	Dutch	123	747
Danish	1	268	Danish	1	268
Swedish	53	310	Swedish	50	255
Hanoverian	1	174	Hanoverian	1	174
Portuguese	1	131	Portuguese	1	131

IV.—*Government.*

13. No change has taken place in the Government of this island. There has not been even a change in the Administrative Committee, or the semblance of a ministerial crisis.

V.—*Legislation.*

14. The chief Acts passed during 1861 are—

An Act to provide for the taking a census of the inhabitants.
An Act to establish an efficient police, and to provide a police magistrate.
An Act to extend and render compulsory the practice of vaccination.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

VI.—*Agriculture.*

15. Agriculture has steadily advanced during the past year; more land has been brought into cultivation, and more machinery for making sugar has been imported. Were it not for the low value of sugar in the European markets this island would now be in the enjoyment of almost unprecedented prosperity.

VII.—*Public Works.*

16. The chief public works proceeded with during 1861 are—

1. A pier at the town of Sandy Point, which will afford great facilities for the shipping of sugar from that neighbourhood.
2. A work for bringing water from the mountain into the town of Sandy Point.
3. Two forts have been constructed for the protection of the shipping; one being a reconstruction of a former work, the other an entirely new erection. There are now three forts at Basseterre, which, when supplied with their full complement of guns, will completely command the roadstead.
4. A chapel at the cemetery for the performance of the burial services.
5. Considerable improvements have been effected on the public roads by the construction of sustaining walls and other works.

VIII.—*Education.*

17. The Grammar School mentioned in my former Report has been opened, and the schools for the industrial classes have been subjected to a more rigorous inspection, and the system of education has, I think, generally been placed on a sounder basis.

IX.—*Post Office.*

18. The following is a return of the number of letters which passed through the office in 1861 :—

Place.	Received from.	Sent to.
London	15,305*	7,203*
Saint Thomas'	2,006	1,626
Antigua	1,484	1,432
Barbadoes	1,386	1,630
Demerara	786	734
Dominica	252	268
Grenada	349	345
Guadaloupe	332	323
Saint Lucia	32	31
Martinique	148	134
Trinidad	912	987
Tobago	60	75
Saint Vincent	361	383
Montserrat	277	338
Nevis	44	65

X.—*Conclusion.*

19. These are all the remarks which seem necessary on this occasion.

I see no reason to alter any of the statements made in my Report for 1860; on the contrary, another year's experience has tended to confirm the opinions therein expressed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

* This return is very extraordinary, but the Acting Postmaster assures me of its correctness.

NEVIS.

No. 15.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 192.)

My Lord Duke, Government House, Antigua, May 26, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1861, with the Despatch of President Sir Arthur Rumbold forwarding the same to me.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Queen's House, Nevis, May 1, 1862.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book returns for 1861.

2. I have also to forward the report of the President of the Council and Colonial Secretary, Commissioners for building Queen's House, to form a portion of the Blue Book report.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (Signed) ARTHUR RUMBOLD.
&c. &c. &c.

To Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, Bart., President administering the Government of the Island of Nevis, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c.

The Second Report of the Commissioners appointed for building "Queen's House."

In presenting this our report on the completion of the splendid building which has been honoured by Her Majesty's gracious permission to bear the name of "Queen's House," we cannot refrain from expressing our unqualified admiration, not only as Commissioners, but as echoing the sentiment of the public at large, at the perfect manner in which the task of constructing the beautiful edifice has been accomplished. It is our pleasing duty to acknowledge that to your persevering constancy in overcoming difficulties, and to your judicious arrangement and supervision of the whole work, is due the creation of a lasting addition to the public property of the Colony, honourable as a proof of the loyalty of its inhabitants, and testifying their desire to provide a suitable and worthy residence for the representative of Her Majesty.

We may be permitted to advert briefly to the historical associations that belong to "Queen's House." The building first erected in 1820 on its site was built as a barrack for the reception of a hundred men, with their officers. Having been previously vested in the Crown, it was so occupied for several years; but at length, when the detachment was removed, and with little prospect of military occupation of the barracks for the future, the lands and buildings were made over as colonial property to public uses. After some time had elapsed, as the gaol in Charlestown had become greatly dilapidated, and was also unsuitable in its arrangements to the uses required for such a building, it was determined to convert the structure still termed the "barracks" into a common gaol and house of correction. Due alterations having been made, it was applied to that purpose; and continued to be such until it was totally destroyed by the disastrous fire of November 1856. To yourself is due the project of erecting on its site the noble mansion that is not unworthy the name which Her Majesty has graciously bestowed upon it. To you, therefore, we owe the origination of the design, as well as the accomplishment of the work.

When we picture in our recollections the awful devastation perpetrated by the torch of the incendiary, the gloominess of the stone arched cells, the misery and guilt of their former inhabitants, and the sacrifices that the stern demands of justice required to be offered up in that locality,—we almost desire, were it possible, to bury in oblivion the memory of past events. But when we enter the spacious and beautiful apartments which adorn Queen's House, and observe the ingenious transformations by which the dark abodes of criminals have been converted into well ventilated and commodious rooms adapted to the exigencies of such a building, we recognise the skill of the master mind, "qui miscuit utile dulci," in all the departments of the complete establishment. The labours of the paperer, the painter, and the gilder have imprinted a beauty on the edifice evincing the judgment and taste of the superintending agency by which such effects have been produced; nor has convenience been in any respect impaired by adherence to harmony of proportion and to picturesque results.

NEVIS.

But our duty would be imperfectly discharged were we to omit some details descriptive of the arrangements of Queen's House. The principal entrance is at the south front, leading into a drawing-room of good proportions, and protected by a gallery on the outside. Adjacent to the drawing-room, and separated by spacious sliding doors is the dining-room, an apartment of very ample dimensions, containing, among other decorations, the portraits of our beloved Queen, the lamented Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales. Both these rooms are adorned and furnished with becoming elegance, suited at the same time to the nature of the climate. Some of the windows are ornamented with stained glass. From the dining-room a short passage leads to the two principal bedrooms; and in these as well as in all the other apartments the benefit of ample ventilation has been fully obtained. A broad gallery extends along the whole of the western front of the building, as on the south, and is terminated on the north by an octagonal tower, which serves as a graceful termination to that part of the premises. We have, with your consent, affixed over the entrance of the tower an inscription, by which we desire to commemorate the fact that Queen's House was erected under your superintendence, and during your administration of the Government.

The inscription is as follows:—

"Curâ et Administratione
Arthuri Rumbold, Baronetti,
Hujusce Insulæ Præfecti.
Anno MDCCCLXII.

Ubi fuit Carcer stat Palatium."

The lower story contains two good bedrooms; the rest of that portion of the building is appropriated to a suit of offices. Convenience of access and abundant ventilation have been secured in this part of the house by means of a long passage extended between the rooms throughout, on the ground floor. Ready communication between the upper and lower stories is afforded by means of two staircases, and nothing is wanting conducive to convenience and comfort. On the level of the upper floor, but disconnected with the main building, are two rooms, at present incomplete. These, at some future period, may be applied to some useful purpose.

Nor have the external conveniences of Queen's House been overlooked. Accommodation for servants has been provided in a suitable building within a short distance. A four-stalled stable has been built; a large cistern for water has been repaired. The minor conveniences incidental to such an establishment have been attended to; and nothing seems wanting to make Queen's House complete in all the attributes which constitute a most desirable and perfect mansion.

The grounds, too, appertaining to the House, which had long remained uncared for, have by much exertion been brought into a state of culture, in which the charms of the flower garden contribute their share of beauty. A wall has been built, which judiciously divides the pasture land from the immediate precincts of the building, and a lofty flagstaff gives an appropriate indication of the residence of the representative of royalty.

In concluding our report, we beg leave respectfully to offer our congratulations on the marked success which, in every particular, has crowned your long-continued labours. A deep debt of gratitude is due to you by the Colony; and we trust Queen's House will long be associated with the name of him who has called it into existence.

Charlestown, May 1, 1862. (Signed) GEORGE WEBBE.
T. A. ILES.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 201.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 23, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch addressed to me by President Longden, No. 4, of the 11th instant, forwarding the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1861.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.
&c. &c. &c.

From President LONGDEN to Governor HAMILTON.

(No. 4.)

SIR, Tortola, June 11, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1861.

As I was not in the Colony during any portion of the year to which these returns refer, I cannot presume to offer any report upon the Blue Book.

I may remark that the compilation of the returns has been delayed by the illness of the Treasurer.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hamilton, (Signed) J. R. LONGDEN.
&c. &c. &c.

DOMINICA.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HAMILTON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 70.)

MY LORD DUKE, Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 3, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace a Despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Price, forwarding the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1861.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER. B. HAMILTON,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &. &c.

Lieut.-Governor PRICE to Governor HAMILTON.

(No. 43.)

SIR, Government House, Roseau, May 26, 1862.

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Dominica for 1861.

2. The short experience I have had of the Colony does not enable me to offer any particular remarks upon the affairs of the past year. Indeed, as far as I can judge, there is nothing in them to justify any lengthy addition to the statistics contained in the Book itself.

3. The transmission of this return has been delayed this year in consequence principally of the illness of the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hamilton, (Signed) T. PRICE.
&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

No. 18.

MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir WM. STEVENSON, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 136.)

MY LORD DUKE, Mauritius, 3d July 1862.

IN obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for 1861, together with the annual report on the general condition and prospects of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Mauritius, June 30, 1862.

BLUE BOOK REPORT for 1861, to accompany Despatch No. 136, of July 3, 1862.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. Notwithstanding the apparent difference between the gross amounts of revenue and expenditure in 1861 and 1860, arising from an alteration in the mode of entering immigration accounts, I am able to report that there is no material change in the financial position of the Colony that does not necessarily result from those ordinary casualties which yearly affect all conjectural estimates of revenue and expenditure, and which are naturally to be looked for under all ordinary circumstances; and when I say that, after stripping the accounts of all entries which tend to give a fictitious magnitude to the aggregates, there still remained at the end of the year a real balance of upwards of 33,000*l.* revenue beyond the expenditure of the year, I give sufficient assurance that the reliable resources of the country are substantially maintained.

2. The apparent difference of upwards of 78,000*l.* between the revenues of 1860 and those of 1861 may be said to be almost altogether nominal, arising, as it chiefly does, from an alteration in the mode of keeping our accounts, commenced for the first time last year, whereby the receipts under the head of "Immigration" no longer figure under the deceptive character of "Revenue," but under their real title of "Temporary advances recovered," and when withdrawn from both sides of the accounts, and distinguished from real revenues and expenditures, the effect is to reduce the apparent aggregates only, and to furnish a more truthful representation of the real and substantial items of finance.

3. There was nevertheless, during last year, a decrease in the revenue on imports to the extent of 5,734*l.*, and on exports to the extent of 4,691*l.*, while the dues on the registration of mortgages fell off to the extent of 3,792*l.*

4. The immigration items being in like manner deducted from the expenditures of the year, the real expenditure of 1861 differed but little from that of 1860, there being a decrease in 1861 to the extent of 1,599*l.*, notwithstanding the fact that the augmentations in establishments lately sanctioned by the Government were in almost all cases in full operation during that year.

5. The slow progress which was necessarily made by the Civil Service Commissioners in their careful examination of the departments made it necessary to pay the arrears of sanctioned augmentations from time to time as the examinations were completed, although, when determined on, they all bore date as from two or three regulated periods. This accounts in a great measure for the apparently large item of 25,975*l.* under the head of Establishments, a large part of that sum having represented arrears of augmentation of the previous year's salaries, which could not be paid before January 1861, the remainder being for the settled augmentations of that current year.

6. There was also during last year an increase of 2,578*l.* in hospital expenses, occasioned by the number of patients in the Civil Hospital, an institution which, under the present able administration, has fully acquired the confidence of the public. In works and buildings there has likewise been an increase of expenditure, arising from the

purchase and adaptation to public offices and courts of two large houses, with their lands and dependencies, which have since been appropriated to their intended uses, as well as from the commencement of the new lighthouse at Mahebourg, the east wing of the court-house in Port Louis, and other works of importance. The miscellaneous expenditures have also been increased by the cost of the mission of the Protector of Immigrants to India, and of the mission of congratulation to Madagascar. In other respects the items of revenue and expenditure require no mention, and the favourably resulting balance of 33,826*l.* of revenue over the expenditure sufficiently proclaims the economy that has been practised in the financial transactions of the year.

7. The adjustment of an amended or revised estimate of revenue and expenditure, which took place during the second quarter of last year, from the experiences of the first quarter of the year, brought the requirements and the ways and means more accurately under review, and enabled the Government to deal more certainly with the revenues in their appropriation to the demands of the service. It is probable that the advantageous results of this method of amending the estimates, in accordance with the more clearly ascertained wants and revenues of the year, will lead to still further improvements for their future preparation in a single scheme, which may require no further amendment.

The Savings Bank.

8. The transactions of the savings bank, which forms a branch of the treasury department, have been satisfactory; and, besides the small auxiliary revenue which they help to furnish, show the increasing utility of that bank, from which local branches are now spreading into all the rural districts.

9. Those transactions last year, in deposits and withdrawals, amounted to the large sum of 115,178*l.*; the number of depositors at the close of the year being 5,377, or seven per cent. more than those of the preceding year. The amount of deposits at the close of the year was 142,842*l.*, or six and a quarter per cent. greater than those of the previous year, and the excess of deposits over withdrawals, 2,058*l.*, or 17 per cent. more than in 1860. While, in 1859, the number of new and re-opened accounts amounted to 1,360, and those of 1860 to 1,378, the new and re-opened accounts of 1861 amounted to 1,578.

10. The business of the savings bank has very nearly trebled during the last 10 years, the amounts deposited in 1851 being 54,090*l.*, and the accounts opened 611, while in 1861 the number of accounts opened were 1578, and the amount of deposits 142,842*l.*

11. The mode of dealing with the deposits, while they remain in the hands of the Government, is by advancing them on safe and satisfactory security for short periods of time to the planters and others, upon liberal terms. The applications for these advances are therefore very frequent, and Government has the means of selecting safe and reliable securities from among the number of applicants for advance; and as these are always securities of the first class and order of priority, they are free from all ordinary risk.

12. The treasurer's report of the savings bank transactions for the year is always published, and circulated for general information.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

13. The expectations of the planters were seriously disappointed last year by the partial failure of the crops, which are affected by various casualties. At the commencement of the year two hurricanes, one of almost unexampled duration, which lasted nearly a week, occasioned great destruction among the canes, which were then advancing towards maturity, as well as among the young plants which were to yield their produce towards the close of the season. The consequences were not supposed to be so disastrous at first, nor was the full amount of damage realised for same time afterwards. The "borer" at the same time continued its ravages, and destroyed large quantities of the ripening and ripened canes, in some of the districts in which that insect most abounds. It was hoped that the hurricane would have reduced their numbers, but it appeared to have had no such effect; on the contrary, having destroyed most of the small birds and insects which are supposed to prey upon the "borer," the latter flourished the more when their usual enemies were removed. This destructive insect continues to give great uneasiness to the planter; and although many attempts have been made to discover the means of annihilating it, and of giving the 2,000*l.* prize offered for the discovery, no one has yet succeeded. It is to be feared that, like other plagues of vegetable life, the borer is destined to fulfil its term of destructive visitation, and that the hand and ingenuity of man, although they may diminish, will not remove the evil. Besides these two casualties,

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another disease of the cane has been discovered in some parts of the island, which, within a limited district, has been equally injurious to the crops. Many of the canes, although presenting an outward appearance of health and ripeness, have been found when cut to be entirely destitute of juice and saccharine substance, and without appearing to wither in their outer rind, presented nothing but a mass of dried fibre within.

14. Notwithstanding all these casualties, the crop actually produced is said to have exceeded 112,500 tons, being a reduction of 24,500 tons from that of last year, while it is conjectured to have fallen short of the expectations of the planters by more than one-third the produce on which they had a right to calculate.

15. In manufactures nothing new of any importance has been introduced; a simple process of clarifying the cane juice, before it is submitted to the process of boiling, without the use of any injurious chemical agent, has however been tried, which promises a great boon to the manufacturer of sugar, and a great profit to the discoverer.

Imports, Exports, and Shipping.

16. The following condensed and comparative tables of the customs returns show the following results.

17. The total value of imports last year, exclusive of specie, was 2,249,123*l.*, showing a decrease in value to the extent of 55,437*l.* below that of 1860.

18. And the value of exports, which amounted to 1,939,780*l.*, exclusive of specie, shows a decrease of 305,792*l.* below that of 1860.

19. This decrease in exports is attributable to the falling off of the crop of last year from the causes which I have already noticed, and which is stated in the Blue Book tables under this head at an amount of upwards of 41,000,000 in French pounds, equal to about 24,032 English tons weight; on the other hand, the export of rum has exceeded that of 1860 by 43,577 gallons, in consequence of the larger shipments to the United Kingdom, and of the increasing trade with Madagascar.

20. In vessels entered inwards, with cargoes, there was a decrease to the number of 14, and of tonnage to the extent of 12,127, with an increase of one vessel in ballast.

21. And in those entered outwards there was an increase to the number of 10, but a decrease in tonnage to the extent of 12,708, with an increase of two vessels in ballast.

22. In point of nationality, the numbers and tonnage of the vessels did not vary much from those of the previous year, beyond the difference which is accidental, and not worth notice. If the contrast had gone two years farther back, and shown the difference between 1861 and 1858, it would have appeared that while the clearances inward and outward of British and Colonial vessels had considerably increased during that time, and while the clearances of foreign vessels (other than French) had about doubled, the inward and outward clearances of French vessels had diminished in a still greater ratio than the British had increased.

Immigration.

23. The accompanying report of the Protector of Immigrants furnishes a correct representation of the Indian immigration into Mauritius during 1861, and shows that the scheme is now fast becoming settled and satisfactory, and that the wants of agriculturalists from foreign sources are always likely to be satisfied to the full extent of their demands, whenever the local supply may prove unequal to the labours of the field.

24. The number of Indians introduced in 1861 was very nearly the same as in 1860, the former having been 13,985, and the latter 13,286. The large introduction of 1859 had, as I anticipated, fully satisfied all the loud outcries for labour which had occasioned so much unfairness of dealing by sirdars and others; and the inordinate demands once fully supplied, the great difficulty was removed, and the future wants of the planters were left quietly to subside into the mere requirements of the year.

25. Towards the end of the year there were several unexpected arrivals of labourers for whose services requisitions had been long previously sent to India, but allowed to lie dormant until their time had expired, and other labour had been found in the island by the requisitionists; and as the casualties of hurricanes and bad crops had reduced the demand for spare men, the Government readily took over the surplus numbers for

pressing services on the public roads, and with the view of giving the railway contractors the advantage of engaging them for the first commencement of their operations.

26. One satisfactory feature in the report of the Protector is that which shows the increased employment of old immigrants; a practice which I am very anxious to promote, in the presence of the large Indian population now settled in this Colony. As long as the Government contingent was annually provided, and the new immigrants were to be had at smaller wages, and at no cost of passage money or other expense beyond the stamp of 40 per cent. upon engagements, the demand for their services continued to be very great, and the old immigrant, who of course demanded the higher wages to which his experience and skill as a labourer entitled him, was left frequently unemployed, at least by some classes of planters; but now that the contingent is at an end, and every introducer of immigrants acts upon his own requisition, and pays the entire average cost of introduction, the demand has become less urgent for the new man, and more general and pressing for the old. This gives rise to a far more wholesome state of things, and the experienced denizen of the country, who has steadiness and readiness to recommend him, is always sure of obtaining employment; while the employer, on the other hand, exercises a wise discretion in purchasing the services of a more experienced and skilful servant, at higher annual wages, it is true, but at no cost whatever of introduction or of stamp.

27. That there is a more satisfactory understanding between master and man is also, I think, evidenced by the fact that during last year there was a larger number of re-engagements to the same master than during the previous year; and this likewise proves that, where fair dealing is shown between the employer and his servant, and a reasonable consideration manifested for his comforts and peculiarities, the erratic spirit of the Indian gives place to a feeling of domesticity, and a desire to retain a permanent service, and a settled local habitation, which will, in time, lead to habits of thrift and cottage economy not very generally possessed by the Indian population.

28. Although the proportion of women to men was reduced last year by authority of the Government, the agents have nevertheless been prompted to keep up the larger proportion, as far as practicable, without undue interference with the progress of immigration; the average per-centage of the year from all the presidencies was 36·6, while that from Madras reached 43·6. But it will be seen that, in the entire Indian population of the Island, the per-centage of females has, for several years past, been steadily increasing, that of last year having been 41·45, as against 33·11 of 1857, since which time the gradual increase has continued. The smaller number of women who return to India, in proportion to the larger number of men, accounts in a great measure for this; and the improved condition of immigrants who have wives and families appears to reconcile them to a more permanent residence and employment in the Colony.

29. It will be seen with satisfaction that the rate of mortality has considerably diminished, attributable, no doubt, to the active precautions that have been taken both at the Indian depôts and on board the immigrant ships, to improve the sanitary arrangements, and the examination and diet of the Indians. Of the 44 ships which arrived last year, 5 only were placed in quarantine, 2 on account of cholera, and 3 for other diseases, none of them being small-pox. And it is to be inferred from this that the instructions for vaccination have been carried out as carefully as they have been urged strongly.

30. The general offences charged against the immigrant labourers for infractions of contract, or desertions, or absence from service, appear to be but slightly altered, except in the item of "Refusing to work," which has been greatly reduced in frequency, attributable, no doubt, to the loss of a great deal of that mischievous influence which the sirdars formerly possessed, and still in a great measure retain, over the Indian population, who work in bands under their direction. On the other hand, the complaints of the Indians against their employers have considerably diminished, particularly as to the "non-payment of wages," which, although still very frequent, have been reduced by upwards of one-fourth the number of the previous year's complaints.

31. The law to which the Protector refers in the concluding paragraphs of his report is that which was before the Council for consideration at the date of that report (the end of March in the present year), and which has since passed with a suspending clause, but has not yet been confirmed. I make no allusion to the provisions of that law, as they have no reference to the occurrences of the past year, to which alone this Blue Book relates. I may, however, state that many of the suggestions of the Protector, derived from the results attained by his visit to the Indian depôts, and others which have originated from purely local circumstances, and have been for some time past under con-

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sideration, will be found embodied in the new Ordinance, while others have not been considered the proper subject of introduction into the law at the present moment. Some of them, however, will find place in the "Regulations" which will be framed by the Governor in Executive Council, in pursuance of the law.

32. Among other improvements in the Ordinance the five years' engagement has been introduced, partly in accordance with the permission which was given last year, and partly in pursuance of the arrangements which have been sanctioned with the French Government, for the introduction of Indian labour into the neighbouring colony of Bourbon, but with such safeguards as will make the prolonged engagement beneficial to the Indian as well as to the employer.

33. There will also be found in the new law facilities for the engagement of women for short periods of one year at a time only, and under such regulations for their employment in work within their means of performance as will conduce to the mutual advantage of the employer and the employed. Hitherto the women have been wholly unserviceable to the plantations, although there are many light operations which are unfit for the strong man, but well adapted to the capacity of the woman; and upon the only property in the Island on which I have witnessed or ever heard of their employment, the result has been so satisfactory to both parties, that while the planter has found every advantage that he expected from the experiment, the women have always considered it a serious punishment if for any misconduct on their part they have been refused employment for a day or a week, and have invariably supplicated a pardon, and a restoration to their accustomed service.

Quarantine in connexion with Immigration.

34. In reviewing the operation of the quarantine system in connexion with immigration, it is satisfactory to be able for a third time to note the salutary effect of the instructions issued in April 1859 to our emigration agents at the Indian depôts, directing their attention to the sanitary treatment of intending immigrants prior to embarkation.

35. In the report which I submitted with the Blue Book returns of that year it was recorded, that during the months of January, February, and March 49·6 per cent. of the immigrants introduced were placed in quarantine, and that during the remaining three quarters this per-centage was reduced to 24·5.

36. In my report for 1860 I stated that out of 13,286 immigrants imported, 3,678, or about 27 per cent., were placed in quarantine; and it appears from the Quarantine and Immigration Returns of 1861, that 13,986 immigrants having been introduced, only 2,823 were placed in quarantine; so that on comparing the returns of the year 1861 with those of the quarter which preceded the issue of the instructions under reference, it will be found that the proportion of immigrants subjected to quarantine has been reduced from 49·6 to about 20·1 per cent. And a still greater difference is exhibited by a comparison of the numbers placed in quarantine at the Lazarets during these respective periods, those subjected to quarantine of observation not being taken into account, nearly 34 per cent. of the arriving immigrants having been sent to the quarantine stations during the first quarter of the year 1859, and between 10 and 11 per cent. only during the course of the year 1861.

* Not printed.

37. The annexed returns* marked A. and B. have been prepared at my request by the chief medical officer, with a view of illustrating the operations of the quarantine system at the Lazarets and at the entrance of the roadstead respectively; while the return marked C. shows in detail the cost (exceeding 10,000*l.*) during the past year of this supposed safeguard against epidemic disease.

38. It will be seen on an examination of these tables that the quarantine accommodation has been amply sufficient to meet probable as well as actual requirements; that there have been no difficulties, such as have been experienced on former occasions, in consequence of infected ships arriving while the quarantine stations were occupied by batches of immigrants who had not yet completed their term of quarantine; that among the immigrants whom it has been thought necessary to isolate at the Lazarets there have been scarcely any cases of the disease which was the cause of their isolation; and that, in a word, the preventive value of the quarantine system has been tried under the most favourable possible circumstances.

39. But it is my painful duty to record that a virulent outbreak of epidemic cholera, commencing in the last month of the year, in spite of the most vigilant application of this elaborate, costly, and often inconvenient machinery of precaution, has shown how little reliance can be placed upon a system to which the majority of the colonists unfortunately

persist in trusting, as the only means by which the ravages of pestilence and all its heart-rending consequences can be averted from their hearths and homes.

40. The history of the character and progress of the epidemic, as well as the results of the scientific inquiries which have been set on foot, with a view of profiting by what can be ascertained respecting the probable causes of its origin and propagation, belong rather to the annals of the year 1862; and I will only here express my conviction that, while it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to exercise the utmost vigilance and rigour in the application of the quarantine laws, so long as they are believed by some men of science, and by many, perhaps most, of the intelligent portion of this community, to be amongst the means which may sometimes with efficacy be employed in warding off the approaches of pestilence, this duty will fruitlessly be performed so long as the over-crowded, ill-drained town and suburbs of Port Louis continue to bear witness how hygienic measures, that have been found the most efficacious in other parts of the world, are still in a great measure neglected and despised by the inhabitants of Mauritius.

Population.

41. The Census, which was commenced early last year, and has reference to the 8th of April 1861, in order to correspond with that of the United Kingdom, has but lately been completed and published. A copy of it will accompany this Blue Book.

42. It was considered no longer desirable to distinguish the class formerly called the "ex-apprentices" from the general population of the Island. Death had destroyed the greater part of the adults who had been in actual slavery, and most of the younger portion of that class had become absorbed by inter-marriages in the general classes. In other respects the arrangements of the present Census admit of a general comparison with that of 1851.

43. The resident population of Mauritius (exclusive of the dependencies) amounted on the 8th April 1861 to 310,050, the military to 2,350, and the crews in the harbour to 1,062, furnishing the grand total of 313,462 on that day, or 129,956 more than in 1851. The number of the "crews" would have been largely increased had the Census been taken, as was that of 1851, in the month of November, when the harbour is full of shipping, instead of April, when it is comparatively empty.

44. Out of this number, the resident population of Port Louis alone amounted to 74,525, or 24,616 more than in 1851; but the proportions which are stated in the return show that there has been a gradually increasing tendency of the population to spread throughout the rural districts, in consequence of the augmented demand for labour, and probably, also, of the temptation to pursue petty but lucrative traffic in the country, in which many of the Indians engage.

45. The Indian-born population (exclusive of other Asiatics) numbered 172,425, and the children of Indian parents born in Mauritius since the last Census amounted to 20,209, increasing the Indian element to 192,634.

46. The population of the "dependencies," consisting of the Seychelles, the Chagos archipelago, Rodrigues, and other groups and islands, numbered 9,055 by the last Census, being an increase of 1,054 over that of 1851.

47. The Commissioners who superintended this Census, and compiled this report, give their opinion "that the results of the late Census, as detailed in the report and appendices, "are on the whole very favourable, and exhibit a marked increase in Mauritius of all the "elements of prosperity."

Legislation.

48. The legislation of the year 1861, without introducing any fundamental changes in the law, embraced several amending Ordinances, which the progressive change of circumstances had rendered necessary. Besides Appropriation Ordinances, and Ordinances for naturalization *, the following are among the principal laws passed during the year.

49. Ordinance No. 6, for taking the Census of Mauritius and its dependencies, which is framed on the model of the Imperial Statute 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 61, with only a few modifications to adapt it to the peculiarities of the Colony. It has been carried out, and, considering the difficulty of finding qualified enumerators, may be considered to have attained its purpose. The result is shown in this report under the head "Population."

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* The number of these Ordinances for the last five years has been as follows:—

In 1857	10
1858	19
1859	14
1860	49
1861	34

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50. Ordinance No. 7 of 1861 is a reproduction, almost *verbatim*, of the Ordinance No. 6, of 1849, by which the paper currency of the Colony was put upon its present footing. Arrangements having, however, been made for an issue of notes of different denominations from the old paper currency, the Ordinance of 1861 dealt with the subject definitively, with the advantage of the experience under the previous laws. It re-established the Board of Commissioners of Currency, as constituted in 1849, and re-enacted suitable provisions as to their powers and duties. It left the amount of the Government notes to be fixed by the Government from time to time; a provision which has been acted upon by issuing notes of ten shillings, one pound, and five pounds sterling, each note also bearing its equivalent value in Mauritius dollars, and these new notes have since been substituted for the old notes, nominally of five and ten rupees, but really of only 18*s.* 4*d.* and 9*s.* 2*d.* respectively, which involved a troublesome calculation in every transaction in which they were used; and it authorized the recal of these old notes, and the time when they should cease to be a legal tender to be proclaimed.

51. Ordinance No. 8., "to make temporary provision for preventing frauds upon the "revenue derived from distilling spirits," contains provisions of an experimental character, limited to two years' duration, for checking the frauds on the colonial excise department, which was supposed to have reached the large sum of 30,000*l.* annually. It introduced stringent regulations, in addition to those in Ordinance No. 26 of 1853, for preventing the removal of spirits without permits; for preventing distillers from retailing spirits; for enabling the magistrates to forfeit the licence of any one convicted of distillery frauds; for entitling the collector of internal revenues to refuse a new licence to any such person; and for securing secrecy in the issue of warrants to enter suspected premises. It also added imprisonment to the former penalties of fine and forfeiture for frauds in the revenue, and enables the Government to baffle fraudulent schemes which may be attempted in future, by authorizing the Executive Council to frame regulations, with limited penalties, to carry out the law.

52. Ordinance No. 10, "to amend No. 43 of 1848, entitled an Ordinance to amend "the law establishing a savings' bank in Mauritius," has authorized increased amounts to be deposited in that institution, and has introduced some amendments of a technical character.

53. Ordinance No. 11, "to remove doubts as to the power of the Crown to remit fines." As the Governor had been repeatedly prevented from relieving parties from fines to which they had been improperly condemned, in consequence of shares of such fines being payable to informers, this Ordinance has been passed to extend the prerogative power in question to all fines to be imposed in the Colony. The development of the Colonial Post Office since the cardinal Ordinance upon it (No. 3 of 1850) was passed had rendered necessary numerous amendments, which could best be made by consolidating the law of 1850, and several other ordinances on the subject, and adding the necessary amendments. Ordinance No. 19 of 1861 has accordingly done so, and has at the same time embodied such provisions of the Imperial Statutes as are applicable to the Colony. It has also carried out the recommendations made by Mr. Pearson Hill, who had been sent out from the Post Office in England, in order to promote the improvement of the Colonial Post Office, with certain modifications suggested by the present postmaster, and it has also provided for the introduction of further improvements, without resort to the Legislature, by authorizing the Executive Council to make regulations for carrying out its provisions.

54. Ordinance No. 20 of 1861, "to make provision for repairing and extending the "quays in the harbour of Port Louis," provided for the repair and extension of the quays in the chief, almost the only, port of the Colony, and restored to the central Government the charge of these works. An amendment of this Ordinance having, however, been recommended by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, it has been deemed advisable to substitute a new Ordinance, embodying the views of the Imperial Government, and carrying the arrangement more effectually into execution.

55. Ordinance No. 32 of 1861, for enabling the Government to pay 200,000*l.* from the colonial treasury, and to borrow 1,000,000*l.* for the construction of railways in the Colony, was passed in order to provide funds for the construction of railways in the Colony; but in order to simplify its details, and make some of its provisions more suitable to the requirements of the money market, as well as to increase the contribution from the treasury, it has since given place to a substituted Ordinance which has been passed this year.

56. Ordinance No. 51 of 1861, "for transferring to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary "of State for the War Department all land in the Colony vested in the Principal Officers

of Her Majesty's Ordnance," is an adaptation to the special circumstances of the Colony of the provisions of the Statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 117. It was rendered necessary by the extinction of the former Board of Ordnance, which held the titles to the property of the military department in the Colony. The great number of pieces of land in this position, and the difficulty attending the fixing of their boundaries, made it expedient to transfer them to the Secretaty of State for War, by Ordinance, rather than by deeds of transfer, which would have been less effectual and much more expensive.

Civil Establishment.

57. In my report on last year's Blue Book, as well as on that of the previous year, I entered very fully into the wants of the Civil Establishment, and the means which had been resorted to, through the medium of Commissioners of Inquiry, into the working of the several departments of the service, and the manner in which all ascertained deficiencies should be supplied, and all erroneous arrangements corrected, and I fully represented the progress of that inquiry throughout its minute and careful details, as well as the results which had been attained up to the time of my last report.

58. I have now nothing to add to those reports, further than to mention that all the heavy labours of the Commissioners were brought to a satisfactory completion at an early period of last year, the first general report and appendices (which filled a large sized volume) laid before the Council and approved, and the minutes of the Council thereon carried out by your Grace's sanction and approval.

59. I have much satisfaction in adding, that, so far as I am able to ascertain, the improvements which have been accomplished in the Civil Service, as the result of those protracted inquiries, are now working with general satisfaction, and that the ameliorated condition of all the clerks and subordinates of the service has not only given them a superior position, but has placed the establishment itself in a higher state of efficiency. The Government is now enabled to command the services of better qualified men, while the graduated scales of salaries which have been established, and the fair prospects of promotion from merit which are encouraged and secured to the employés of the Government, not only reconcile them to the Government service (which they formerly rather avoided than desired), but make that service an object of ambition to those who wish to be distinguished by the recognized social position which it gives them.

60. There are but few respects in which the scheme remains to be made complete, and they will very shortly be arranged. The duty of the Commissioners is now confined to the occasional examination of candidates for the public service, and beyond this duty there will be none for them to perform until the time arrives for examining once more the working of the departments, for the purpose of ascertaining how far, and with what effect, the improvements have been carried out by the heads of departments, on whom now depends this continuing co-operation in promoting the efficiency of the service.

Public Works.—Roads and Bridges.

61. Notwithstanding all the trials and difficulties under which this important office of the Surveyor General has laboured, the progress of public works of all branches has been as satisfactory as could be expected. Many public works which had previously been commenced have been completed during the year; others have been very fairly advanced; while some have necessarily been suspended altogether for reasons already reported and still continuing to prevail. The system which has lately been adopted, of performing, in all practicable cases, the services of the department by means of employed and supervised workmen, rather than by contract and the inferior labour often provided by contractors, has proved more advantageous, economical, and satisfactory in all respects; and the more complete the department can be made, and the better provided it can be with superior materials from home, the better and more substantial will the service become, under the careful supervision of an active and intelligent officer, and the aid of willing and industrious subordinates.

62. Many of the bridges of recent construction having fallen to decay and been condemned in consequence of the inferiority of the timber and construction under a former cheap contract system, a great deal of new work has resulted from this section of the department of works. Three important bridges have been completed, and three others are in advanced progress, while others still remain to be undertaken.

63. In the road department about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new branch roads have been undertaken by contract, the average cost of which has been 4*s*. $6\frac{3}{4}$*d*. per running yard, while about 32 miles of branch and public roads have been wholly made or re-metalled throughout,

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at a cost of 3*s.* 7¾*d.* per yard, or 11*d.* per yard less than the contract price, the work being at the same time more than equal to the latter.

64. Besides these new roads, about 377 miles have been kept in repair at an average cost of about 31*l.* 11*s.* per mile. The roads throughout the country are for the most part in good order, and do credit to this improved branch of the service.

Grants of Land.

65. In the course of the year 13 grants have been sold to the aggregate value of 429*l.*, three leases granted for long terms, at a rental of 53*l.* per annum, and eight town lots sold at auction for 403*l.*

Education.

66. The Ordinance (No. 38, of 1860) which was passed for the purpose of making "better provision for the management of the Royal College and the Government "Schools" came into what was intended to be active operation last year, but the operations of the whole year, so far as the Council of Education and its two committees were concerned, consisted only of a few occasional meetings for the consideration and settlement of the rules of the "Royal College," which had been prepared by the rector, and which *finally did not* pass the "Council of Education" until the very close of the year; rules for the "schools" not having been made at all during that year.

67. The college, therefore, continued its career under the management of the rector in the usual manner, the rules which he had prepared being followed in the meantime, in anticipation of the sanction of the "Council of Education," which was to give them legal effect. I believe there arose no occasion for any interference whatever on the part of the Council of Education in any of the details of management, which were wisely left to proper head of the institution.

68. The schools also continued their course in the usual manner, under the arrangements and direction of the late superintendent, and in anticipation of legalised rules, which latter only passed this year, when the present acting superintendent took them up more actively, and brought them before the new committee of the schools.

69. The doubts and difficulties which encompassed the operations of the Royal College and its rector were in a great measure dispelled during the last year, and although the personal attacks upon the rector still from time to time continued, they appeared to have lost their effect, and fell in a great measure harmless to the ground.

70. The rector still held his course; and after the examinations which took place in August, and the report which presented a favourable change in the institution, a considerable number of pupils were added to the establishment, and at the close of the year the aggregate number was 129. It has since increased to 243.

71. I vigilantly watched the progress of this college last year, as I had done during previous years, and I had every reason to hope that it was not only recovering its past position, as regards the number of its pupils, but that it was being appreciated in its improved position of a sound moral institution. Public feeling has greatly changed in favour of the establishment, as well as in favour of its rector, and the new professors and masters who have been sent out to supply the places of those who, until lately, belonged to the establishment, have helped to give re-assurance to parents and to the public, and support to the school.

The Government Schools.

73. The death of Mr. Walsh, the late superintendent of Government schools, which took place last January, deprives me of the opportunity of furnishing the report which I have always been in the habit of receiving from him for introduction into this Blue Book; and the disordered state of the papers, and the difficulty of putting together his own notes on the subject, equally prevents me from furnishing any reliable impression of the late superintendent's views of the working of the educational department during the past year. I may, however, mention, in general terms, that the frequent conversations I had with the late superintendent on the subject satisfied me that he considered the greater number of the schools in a state of gradual and progressive improvement, while others, from want of efficient teachers, or from local prejudices, or influence, or want of sufficient juvenile population, were considered scarcely worth maintaining, one or two being destined to be discontinued, and their inmates distributed among other Government schools in sufficiently near neighbourhood.

74. The late superintendent relied very much on the improvements likely to be effected by a trained organizing master, who arrived in the Island in the month of April

last year, and who immediately began his visits and system of organization. Coming fresh from England, and from one of the best training establishments, many of these schools struck him naturally as being very inefficiently conducted, but they began decidedly to improve after his new organization commenced.

75. After the first six months' experience, the organizing master furnished his general impressions of the schools and their teachers, in a report to the late superintendent, which, in the absence of any report from the superintendent himself, I afterwards required him to continue down to the end of last year. I annex the report as an appendix,* and it will be seen that, speaking openly and candidly on the subject, and with the English ideas of what schools and teachers ought to be, his views and impressions are, in many respects, unfavourable to both, while he does sufficient justice to those few schools whose teachers deserve his qualified praise. Several of the suggestions that are contained in this report will be carried out as opportunities offer, particularly that relating to the "practising schools," of which one has already been established in Port Louis, since the report has reached my hands, under the guidance of one of the trained masters recently arrived from England; and to aid in its operation two or three ex-pupil teachers have been written for, as recommended.

* Not printed.

76. The remarks which I have made in past reports, in reference to the difficulties of education in Mauritius, are still applicable to the present. Those of language and religion, and the neutralising power of the homes of most of the creole children over the fleeting education of the day, all prevail, and are likely to continue, in the educational seminaries of Mauritius, while the absence of almost all instruction to the greater number of the Indian children throughout the country must still be a fatal blot. Where compulsory education is not permitted to be enforced, parents continue ignorant, and their employers indifferent to the subject.

The Orphan Asylum.

77. In pleasing contrast with the preceding report on the ordinary Government day schools stands the Orphan Asylum at Powder Mills, at which there were at the end of last year 202 children in permanent residence, and under mental and industrial education, 161 being Indian orphans, and 41 African.

78. This institution has now been established about $2\frac{3}{4}$ years, and the progress that has been made in both branches of instruction is highly satisfactory. Some of the elder boys read and write English with great fluency and accuracy; their writing to dictation is exceedingly good, and their penmanship in many instances of a very superior character; their arithmetic is also very satisfactory. In the industrial branch their progress has likewise been exceedingly good, carpentering being the favourite occupation. In two of the trades (tailoring and basket making), where the master tradesmen had died during the recent cholera, two of the best pupils in each art fulfilled the duties of instructors with almost as much efficiency as their predecessors.

79. The entire institution still promises well, and gives general satisfaction to all visitors. The inmates are all healthy, and (with the exception of the casualties mentioned in the report of the directors) the mortality has not been considerable. Nothing exceeds the apparent happiness and contentment of the orphans. The advantages of a permanent home in a Christian family and institution, and under constant and watchful supervision, are strongly manifested at this asylum.

80. I annex the report which I have received from the directors, which will be read with much interest.†

† Not printed.

Gaols, Prisoners, and Crime.

81. The prison of Port Louis has remained on its former footing as a place of punishment for all classes of offenders, from those sentenced for the most grave crimes to those who have committed the most petty contraventions. In such an institution, as has been formerly observed, a thorough reformatory system would be very difficult; arranged as the buildings of the prison are, it is impracticable.

82. All that has been done hitherto is to keep the different classes of prisoners at labour either within the prison or at public works out of doors, as might be most convenient at the time.

83. While the prison has thus not attained the character of a reformatory, it has secured for useful public purposes the labour of many vagrants and of the ordinary criminal class of the Colony.

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84. For the more serious class of offenders, however, and for juvenile offenders, a reformatory, with strict and regular discipline, is still a desideratum.

85. In general, the prisoners have been remarkably docile, performing their tasks with regularity, and almost never showing any violence or insubordination.

86. The prison punishments have been 49 in number during the year, of which 37 have been for escapes from extra-mural working parties. The others have been for unimportant breaches of prison discipline. The difficulty of getting efficient guards, and the opportunities for escape afforded to the bands working on the high roads and at public buildings, will easily account for the high number of these offences.

87. The evil, however, is less than might be supposed, as the escaped prisoners are almost always speedily re-captured, and the practice, recently introduced, of inflicting corporal punishment in cases of a second escape, will assist in checking the evil.

88. In 1861 the prisons preserved their usual high character in a sanitary point of view.

89. Of serious illnesses, requiring treatment in hospital, there have been only 167, or 1·583 per cent. The actual cases of sickness of all kinds have been 11·62 per cent. of the prisoners committed.

90. The deaths were 31, or 4·34 per cent. on the daily average of prisoners, being below the per-centage in the town of Port Louis.

91. When it is considered that many of the prisoners enter the prison in a state of great destitution and filth, and that their habits expose them to many disorders, these data speak favourably for the healthy state of the prison, notwithstanding it is situated in the centre of a tropical town, and is limited in its area in proportion to the number of its inmates.

92. The prison officers have, as hitherto, discharged their duties efficiently and honestly, and quite to the satisfaction of the prison committee, whose regular inspections and surveillance have been of great advantage to the prison.

93. On the whole, therefore, the prison of Port Louis may be regarded as having been in a satisfactory and efficient state during the year 1861.

Crime.

94. The statistics of the number of committals in the Port Louis prison during 1861 and the three previous years are as follow :—

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
6,040	6,703	10,052	10,548.

95. It thus appears that the committals in 1861 have exceeded those in previous years, thus—

Excess over 1858 - - 4,508
do. do. 1859 - - 3,845
do. do. 1860 - - 496

96. This difference is chiefly attributable to the increase in committals for vagrancy and desertion, which were as follows :—

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
2,687	2,444	5,132	5,925

the difference being

Excess in 1861 over 1858, 3,238.
„ 1861 „ 1859, 3,481.
„ 1861 „ 1860, 793.

There has also been an increase in the number of common police cases, which were as follows :—

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
992	2,144	2,629	3,352

97. This is owing to the substitution of a police magistrate for the mayor's court, and to the increased efficiency of the general police, which has taken the place of the municipal guards in the town of Port Louis.

98. The offences mentioned in the last preceding table are chiefly cases of drunkenness and disorder, and contravention of municipal and sanitary regulations.

99. Of other offences, not being felonies, there is a considerable increase in the larcenies, which stand thus :—

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
862	914	1,157	1,242

100. This increase seems to be attributable to the increase of the Indian population, many of whom were thieves and vagabonds in their own country, and who, after their period of industrial residence in Mauritius has expired, have not followed steadily any industry in the Colony.

101. The following Table shows the cases of serious crimes tried in 1861, as compared with the three previous years :—

	1858. Number of Cases.			1859. Number of Cases.			1860. Number of Cases.			1861. Number of Cases.		
	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Total.
Murder	1	10	11	4	4	8	3	9	12	2	7	9
Manslaughter	—	2	2	—	7	7	1	4	5	1	4	5
Wounds and blows	2	6	8	1	4	5	1	6	7	—	6	6
Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	1	1	2
Abduction	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Unnatural crimes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abuse of authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outrage to public officers	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny	2	5	7	4	2	6	—	8	8	—	8	8
Embezzlement and swindling	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Forgery	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	5	6	2	2	4
Coining	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion and bribery	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	2	3	5	3	3	6	—	1	1	1	5	6
Total	10	33	43	16	30	47	7	35	42	8	36	44
Decimal proportion of acquittals and convictions to prosecutions	232	768	1,000	347	653	1,000	166	833	1,000	180	820	1,000
No. of individuals	29	38	67	36	39	75	16	63	79	12	69	81

102. The proportion of convictions to acquittals is almost as high as in 1860, and decidedly greater than in previous years. This fact supports the opinion expressed in the report of 1860, that the juries in Mauritius are becoming more familiar with their duties. In point of intelligence and honesty they will bear comparison in many respects with the jurors of England; and it is satisfactory to believe that the system of jury trial, instituted only in 1850, has, notwithstanding failures at its commencement, already become in a great measure efficient and trustworthy.

District Prisons and Offences.

103. The preceding remarks apply exclusively to the "gaols, prisoners, and crimes" of Port Louis. But that district may be accepted for the most part as an example of the rural districts. In the latter the aggregate number of all the prisoners is usually about double those of Port Louis; the minor offences are much the same in character and number, but the higher crimes, being disposed of at the Assizes alone, do not figure in the statistics of the rural districts. Most of the country prisons are small, but in good order and well kept. In one or two of them more accommodation is required, and will shortly be added. One of the district prisons has lately been wholly condemned, and a new one is about to be constructed in its stead, in a more convenient place and on an improved plan.

104. In all general respects the district prisons are in as good state of efficiency as that of Port Louis.

Dependencies.

105. The reports of Captain Dudgeon, who was lately sent to the Seychelles as acting Civil Commissioner, upon the death of the late Captain Wade, do not present a very

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favourable picture of the prosperity of those islands. Their uncultivated and neglected appearance must naturally have struck one who was fresh from a more flourishing place, and who for the first time witnessed the new country in which he was appointed temporarily to act. It is probable that no perceptible improvement has taken place at Seychelles during the last year. I have had no reports that incline me to think that such has been the case, nor had I much expectation that I should receive any such reports; in the absence of capital, labour, energy, and enterprise, it would be a matter of surprise if those places could be forced into a flourishing condition by any endeavours on the part of the Government at Mauritius alone, of which many have already been used without much success.

106. The attempts which were made to induce persons in Seychelles, or in this Island connected with these dependencies, to engage Indian immigrants, under the permission which was some time since given by the Imperial and Indian Governments to introduce them from Madras, and which received a fresh impulse last year after the Protector's visit to the Presidencies, have hitherto proved unavailing. The people of those islands have in a great measure disappointed my expectations; they are too poor and too undecided to embark in the engagement of Indian labour upon the terms on which they can have it; and the Seychellian proprietors who are resident in this Island have shown but little earnestness in their former professions to benefit by the boon which I proposed to confer upon them by the introduction of Indian immigration; neither have I, nor the Protector of Immigrants, been able to persuade any merchant here to establish a branch house at Seychelles, to which rice and other provisions from India could be consigned direct, and simultaneously with the shipments of immigrants, with the prospect of cheapening those necessaries of life which the Indians will only use.

107. The captured Africans, however, who were taken to Seychelles, were very readily disposed of, there being no cost of passage money involved, and no Indian peculiarity of diet (which is the great difficulty at Seychelles) to be taken into consideration. The Africans are easily fed and easily contented; and this mode of peopling the Seychelles, and supplying them with labour, it would be very desirable to encourage, if larger numbers were taken by the same employers, and if such a place as Seychelles afforded a good school (which I should doubt) for the fresh and uncivilized African, whose successful education in all the elementary arts of labour and civilization altogether depends upon the plan and mode of his instruction, and the examples he has before him. This African labour may still, however, continue to be carefully supplied to Seychelles. The Indian arrangements having but recently been sanctioned by the Indian Legislature, there has scarcely yet been afforded an opportunity of putting the sincerity of the inhabitants and of the proprietors here once more to the test. I still hope for some success when our own local arrangements can be made more complete.

108. The suggestion of employing some of the Africans or Indians in the Government service for the ordinary construction and repair of roads, bridges, streets, and common improvements to the town and its neighbourhood is a good one, and one which has already been frequently recommended. It was again brought forward in my Blue Book report of last year, but there has since been no opportunity of putting the suggestions into practice, and but little pretext for so doing, in the absence of a more decided manifestation of concurrent assistance from the people of the place. I shall endeavour, however, when a good opportunity offers, to carry it out to a limited extent, and under some specially engaged supervision. The improved condition that will result to the town, and the construction of one or two roads where they are most required, may have the effect, I think, of tempting private persons to follow the example of the Government, and to exert themselves to introduce cultivation and improvements on a larger scale than has yet been attempted. But the profit easily derived from the cocoa-nut oil, which requires little labour and less capital, will deter those who have already embarked in that, the chief occupation of the lesser islands, from the larger and more important enterprises of agriculture.

109. Several of the other suggestions in the reports of the acting Civil Commissioner have been for some time past under consideration, and I hope ere long to carry some of them into execution.

General Remarks.

110. I considered it inexpedient to bring before the Council, for consideration during the past year, any new and important questions not in some measure connected with improvements already determined on and still remaining to be brought to maturity, for I had brought forward within the last three or four years so many subjects of importance

which had engrossed their attention and that of the official departments entrusted with the duty of carrying them into execution that I found it necessary to pause before taxing their attention, and the service of the departments, with the consideration and execution of further measures. Notwithstanding several were required, many indeed of those which have been already settled still remain to be made more complete, while others have been suspended for want of facilities for executing them, and must so remain for the present. MAURITIUS.

111. Besides the measures of legislation still before the Council, and slowly undergoing the process of preliminary inquiry, there are some important laws which ought soon to be the subject of inquiry, although in some respects they will be attended with difficulty; one is the vagrant law, which will require revision in many of its features, particularly in connexion with the immigration laws, which are too frequently broken by deserters from their masters' service; but this cannot conveniently be proceeded with until the consolidated immigration laws, which have for some time past been under official preparation, have been completed. Another affects the administration of justice in some respects in which it is believed to be imperfect; but so difficult would be the subject to any but practising lawyers, and so few are there of those, of reliable qualification, at least, who could be found to devote time and attention to the subject, and so peculiar are many of the laws as well as the practice of the Courts, that I have not attempted to approach the subject. The municipal corporation law of Port Louis also requires great revision, especially in the qualification of electors, the powers and privileges of the elected, the examination and check of their expenditure, the limit of their jurisdiction, which should be confined to the town alone, and not extended to the entire district, and various other points which require careful re-consideration; for the absence of all control on the part of the Government, and the utter indifference of the electors, who leave all the affairs of the corporation, including the expenditure, to the uncontrolled and uninvestigated discretion of its members, render some means of surveillance and check essentially necessary. So sensitive, however, are the members of the corporation, and so jealous of all apparent interference with the crude and ill-enacted powers which the legislature gave them some ten or twelve years ago, and which they guard with even more vigilance than would be bestowed on the privileges of the most ancient corporation in England, not even excepting that of the city of London, that the approach to this subject would be a work of difficulty and delicacy. Still the correct working of the institution, as the only corporation in the Island, and which might be made to work well, under considerable modification and improvement, demands a revision, upon these and other points, at some convenient opportunity.

112. In public works as much has been done as could reasonably have been expected, considering the difficulties, which I have year by year reported, of want of skilled labour and reliable contractors, and the inadequacy of the Surveyor General's department for all the duties which are thrown upon its various branches. The large contribution of 300,000*l.* from the reserved balances towards the construction of railways prompts also much caution and circumspection in the execution of other public works, both in town and in the country; but I am not reluctant to allow many of these works to remain for the present in suspense, as I believe that when the railways are completed there will be a large available amount of the skilled labour specially introduced for railway purposes which can then be employed by the public, and that the price of labour as well as of materials will by that time have become sensibly diminished.

113. The general prosperity of the Colony has been greatly interrupted during the last year by the consequences of two hurricanes and the scourge of the "the borer;" and the short crops which ensued occasioned much pecuniary embarassment to many of the planters, of which time and better crops will no doubt relieve them. The fearful disease of cholera, which commenced towards the close of the crops, likewise arrested the labours of the field and the manufactory in some places, or, where it was not actually present, caused the usual inactivity which accompanies the apprehension of its approach. The hopes and expectations of the agriculturists are now, however, beginning to revive, as the seasons have lately been favourable, and the appearance of the coming crop promises an ample compensation. A corresponding diminution of the public revenues in some of their principal items cannot be otherwise than manifested, but the amount is not so great as might have been expected.

114. In all other respects, I feel justified in saying that the prosperity of the Colony still continues to be satisfactory, and that its institutions are in a healthy state.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

SEYCHELLES.

SEYCHELLES.

ACTING CIVIL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON SEYCHELLES.

SIR, Seychelles, February 10, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency my report of the condition and prospects of this dependency, to accompany the Blue Book.

2. From the short time I have been here it is impossible for me to give a decided opinion as to whether these islands have made any advance in prosperity during the past year; but I confidently believe that after the introduction of immigrant labour promised by your Excellency they will not stand still in their present impoverished condition. A great deal, however, requires to be done (which, bearing in mind the small revenue, it is difficult to do); but for some time to come it is impossible to expect the dependency to do much from its own resources. At the same time it would be unfair to consider that the revenue collected here is all that Mauritius derives from Seychelles, as all duties for imports are paid into the Mauritius custom-house.

3. The revenue in 1861 shows a slight increase on 1860, but it is nearly all derived from custom dues, accounted for by the condemnation of a French ship during the year, whose whole cargo was landed and passed through the custom house. I have no means of comparing the different items in the exports of 1860 and 1861, as the copy of those for 1860 has been mislaid, but the whole amount has slightly decreased. Many proprietors, however, are still employed in planting cocoa-nuts, and I have no doubt that the export of that oil will steadily increase. The growth of cotton is, you will perceive, at a very low ebb, but there is reason to suppose that, with abundance of labour, it would again become an important staple production, as it can be grown here of the finest quality.

4. The liberated Africans, who were introduced (254 in all) in the course of the year, have been of great service. I have visited lately most of the principal estates, both here and at Praslin, and found masters and Africans equally satisfied with each other. Africans seem to be particularly well adapted for these islands; their wants are few, and they are easily fed on the productions of the country, and, when brought here young, as most of them have been, they seem to take willingly to work.

5. One of the chief wants in this Island is roads; it can scarcely be said there are any at all; they are mere footpaths; and I question whether even the introduction of immigrants will do much good, unless accompanied by some measure for the extensive construction of roads. Mr. Telfair, the then acting Civil Commissioner, with his letter to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, No. 12, of 18th March 1858, transmitted a petition from many of the principal inhabitants, praying that an Ordinance should be passed compelling all male inhabitants between the ages of 15 and 55 to furnish six days labour per annum for the construction of roads, to be commuted by a money payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* by each person not wishing to work. I would strongly recommend that some such measure be introduced. Roads, with the exception of one or two across the Island, would not be difficult to make; they would generally follow the coast, where there are few difficulties to be overcome. There are many properties and much good timber in the interior which are perfectly worthless from the impossibility of transport, which would at once become valuable with roads. At present land, even in the neighbourhood of the town, sells for a few dollars an acre. In the meantime the roads and bridges in and near the town require immediate attention. The chief street of Port Victoria is a chaussée built across what was sea (called Victoria and Albert Streets). All inside has been reclaimed, and granted to private individuals, but, unfortunately, except in one or two late instances, without any provision having been made for the repair of said chaussée, which, if not soon repaired, will sink into the sea. I have called for tenders for its repair, but have not received one. I am confident, however, that with prison labour I could repair it at a very small expense, but the prisoners are now reduced to three; and since the late decision of the Honourable the Procureur General, restricting the authority of the district magistrate, it is not probable that they will greatly increase. I have therefore to propose to your Excellency that, should there be no material objections to the measure, you should make some of the convict labour of Mauritius available for this dependency. Our gaol is small, but, allowing for the prisoners we are likely to have here, we could easily accommodate 25 men sent from Mauritius sentenced to hard labour, which would enable the Civil Commissioner to execute many works very much wanted, at a very trifling cost. After the repair of the chaussée, the new pier, alluded to by the late Civil Commissioner in his last year's report, ought to be proceeded with at once. It is much wanted, as the present one is in very bad repair, and being private property,

or at least with a doubtful title, no expense ought to be incurred on it; added to which, the new one will go direct to deep water, instead of, like the old one, to a difficult channel where there is barely room for a boat at low water. Should there be objections to my project of sending convicts here, I beg that I may be granted permission, in the event of more Africans being brought by ships of war, to retain a certain number of able-bodied men in Government employ. Should no more Africans be brought, I strongly recommend that when the first Indian emigrants are introduced a few should be placed at the disposal of the Civil Commissioner, to be employed on public works. Besides the advantages above mentioned, it would be an example to the inhabtants, amongst many of whom I have found all the indifference about Indian immigration mentioned by the late Civil Commissioner. One gentleman stated to me that he would take as many Africans as he could get, but that he would have nothing to say to Indians. All agree in preferring Africans. What they seem to dread, quite as much as the alleged "dangerous" character of the Indians, is the expense of their food, where the price of rice fluctuates so much as it does here. In the beginning of December rice was selling here at $9, 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* per bag, the usual price being $4½. Should labourers, either convict or free, be allowed, it will be necessary also to allow an annual grant of, say eight pounds sterling, for the expenses of gunpowder, timber for repair of bridges, repair of implements, lime, and two or three masons, which would be enough for all the masonry that would be required.

6. I entirely agreee with what the late Civil Commissioner said in his last report, relative to the advisability of withdrawing the leper establishment from Curieuse [there are at present nine patients, six or seven of whom are lepers], and the establishing in its stead of a general hospital at Mahé, under the immediate superintendence of the Government medical officer, as well as in the absolute necessity there now exists that a poor law should be extended to these islands. The two cases I consider identical; hospital and poor law are equally necessary, and for almost the same reasons. The old ex-apprentices are daily becoming too old and infirm to work, and two cases have occurred since the beginning of the year, to my own knowledge, where poor old men without relations have literally died from neglect, if not starvation. I have reason to believe that it is a common thing for old negroes (who have been allowed to squat on the land since the emancipation, to the detriment of themselves and the community at large), when they are passed work, to be turned out to die how they can, that their quondam masters may not be put to the expense of burying them. A poor law, too, with its local management, in the various districts, might stimulate the inhabitants to exert themselves.

7. Perhaps one of the most necessary things required in Seychelles and the adjacent islands is a law for the protection of the turtle, which is the only animal food in this dependency, except fish and fowl. There are two species of turtle found amongst these islands; the "hawk's bill," here called "caret," and the common green turtle, called "tortue de mer." The former, the "caret," is found here in great numbers from July to December, and is only valuable for its shell, which, however, has lately decreased in price from about $5 or $6 dollars per. lb to 3 and 3½. They are from 2½ feet to 10 inches in length, producing from 4½ to ¼ of a pound of shell or "ecaille," and are killed indiscriminately. The flesh is said to be poisonous, and is never eaten. The green turtle, or "tortue de mer," which it is so necessary to preserve for the sake of these islands, are not common in this archipelago itself, but used to be brought in great numbers from the Amirantes, Providence, and the adjacent islands. The season is from January till May. They are now becoming more scarce every year. They vary from 10 inches to 5 feet in length, and are killed also indiscriminately, for the sake of part of the shell, a thin substance taken from the outside, and called "cawan," used for veneering, and it takes 3 large turtle to make up one pound weight of "cawan," which is sold at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. The female turtle gives the most, and on her coming on shore, generally at night, to lay her eggs (sometimes as many as 300 at a time), she is narrowly watched, and immediately turned over on her back before she has time to lay her eggs, and then killed with a blow on the head. The flesh is allowed to rot where it lies. The average weight of a turtle is 250 lbs., so that some 6 or 700 lbs. of wholesome meat is thus wasted for the sake of one pound of "cawan," value two shillings. The French name for this wholesale murder here is "gaspillage," and most true wasting it is. With the sanction of your Excellency, conveyed in letter No. 370, of the 22d May 1858, from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Telfair, then Acting Civil Commissioner, published a notice requiring that any one killing a turtle was required to bring five small ones to the Inspector of Licences or Inspector of Police. There was no penalty for the infringement of this rule, and it has been ever since a dead letter, and it is the opinion of several old residents whom I have consulted, that no such rule could ever be acted upon with effect. Moreover there are no means whatever of carrying the measure out, or of preventing fraud. What I beg to

SEYCHELLES. propose to your Excellency, with the consent of every one with whom I have spoken on the subject, is, that an Ordinance should be passed prohibiting the killing of either animal, "caret" or "tortue de mer," less than 18 inches long, and the entire prohibition of the sale of "cawan" under any pretence whatever. This, by making the dead green turtle of no value whatever, will naturally make the fishermen try to preserve it alive for the Port Victoria market; and it is my belief that unless some such stringent law is passed within a reasonable time that valuable animal the green turtle will become extinct in these seas.

8. I now beg to point out to your Excellency what I believe would considerably add to the revenue, and hurt no one. I allude to an additional duty on spirits. In the Mauritius, I believe, the licence for distillery is 400*l.* per annum, the duty on spirits 5*s.* per gallon, and the retail price of rum 12*s.* per gallon. Here, at present, the licence for distillery is 100*l.*, the duty on spirits 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and the retail price 9*s.* per gallon. I do not propose to add to the licence on distillery. As there are only two here, the additional revenue would be trifling, and, as they have not the facilities which Mauritius presents, to do so might cripple the distillers; but I strongly recommend that the duty on spirits be raised to 5*s.* per gallon, thereby equalizing it with what is paid in Mauritius. I can see no advantage in keeping it at its present low rate; it only encourages drunkenness, which I regret to say is the curse of this dependency. The average quantity of rum sold here during the last 3 years was 7,945 gallons, giving a revenue, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, of 993*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum,—double the duty, and if the same amount is sold it would add nearly another 1,000*l.* a year to the revenue. As a proof that the consumption would not greatly decrease, I may mention that in 1860 a quantity of rum was introduced from Mauritius, which paid 5*s.* per gallon, and cost here 12*s.* per gallon, retail price, and this was consumed equally with the rum of the country selling at 9*s.* per gallon. If, on the other hand, the consumption does fall off, it will be conferring a benefit on the public, by stopping a little of the drunkenness without damaging the revenue.

9. Before concluding, I beg to allude to the proposed extension of the quarantine laws to Seychelles, and to urge that that they may be put in force as soon as possible, with the suggestions and alterations proposed by the committee assembled here by the late Civil Commissioner, which were forwarded to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, in letter No. 79 of the 16th of May last. With a population of 7,000 people, spread over a large tract of country, and depending on the professional services of a single medical officer, it is of the greatest moment that every precaution should be taken to prevent the possibility of any epidemic reaching us.

10. Since writing the above, some French residents here have brought to my notice the fact that there is no postal communication between these islands and France, except through the Mauritius. On making inquiries I find that the deputy postmaster here, Mr. Lefevre, received orders from the postmaster at Mauritius, in a letter dated the 6th May last, to that effect. Although I can find no copy of any letter from the late Civil Commissioner, yet he must have written on the subject, as in answer to a letter said to be dated 9th September last, the postmaster, Mauritius, writes to Captain Wade on the 2d October, that though he regretted the inconvenience complained of, it was unavoidable, unless Mr. Lefevre, our postmaster, went to Mauritius for instruction, or a clerk was sent from Mauritius to instruct him here, the accounts involved being so complicated. Mr. Lefevre can on no account be spared from Seychelles. He is both customs clerk and deputy postmaster, and I do not know a man in the dependency whom I could recommend to take his place; and though the postmaster of Mauritius expresses his inability to spare one of his clerks for the purpose, I respectfully suggest that he should be requested to do so, particularly as in his letter No. 140 of the 5th April last to Mr. Lefevre he recommends that such an application should be made by the late Civil Commissioner, as the only thorough means of Mr. Lefevre being instructed in the difficult duties of the post office.

11. I have great pleasure in stating, in conclusion, that I have met with every assistance from the different Government officers in this dependency, since assuming the duties of my commission on the 11th of November last; and that I have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which they carry on their respective duties.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. C. DUDGEON,

Captain and A. D. C., Acting Civil Commissioner.

SEYCHELLES.

SIR, Seychelles, February 19, 1862.

IN continuation of my Annual Report, dated No. 32, of the 10th instant, I beg respectfully to bring to your Excellency's notice a subject of the utmost importance, which I inadvertently omitted. I allude to the miserable state of education in this dependency.

2. The girls are in a manner provided for. At the commencement of last year the Very Reverend Père Jeramie established a girls' school, under three Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, who have now upwards of 100 scholars, and the elementary schools belonging to the Protestant church have 68 girl scholars in town, and about 30 between Belle Ambre and Praslin.

3. With the exception of 50 boys in the Protestant school here, and about 20 between Belle Ambre and Praslin, there was literally an absence of any attempts even at boys' education till the month of November last, when a Mr. Sommers, a Russian, commenced a school in Port Victoria. Mr. Sommers has already got 25 pupils, and I have every reason to hope that his school will increase, he having fixed his fees at the low rate of 2*s.* to 12*s.* per head per mensem; but whether he will be able to support himself on such small fees without assistance seems more than doubtful.

4. From the above facts I think I am justified in informing your Excellency that the means of education (even of the most elementary kind) for the rising male population of these islands hardly exists.

5. The people are generally both poor and apathetic, and it is most difficult to know what to propose as an amelioration, except for the very poorest classes. I am not an advocate for free schools, and the present Protestant schools (three in number) in a manner provide for those who cannot pay. But I respectfully beg to suggest for the consideration of your Excellency whether it would not be advisable to give some grant for the establishment of a superior sort of school, somewhat similar to the grammar schools in England (one or two good teachers would be all that was required for a commencement), where the scholars would pay such fees as to make it as much as possible self-supporting.

The few gentlemen who can afford to do so send their children to the Mauritius or Réunion for their education.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. C. DUDGEON,
Captain and A. D. C., Acting Civil Commissioner

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1861 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1861.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
EASTERN COLONIES;
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1863.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

5647.

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Viscount MONCK to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 126.)

MY LORD DUKE, Quebec, August 22, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Canada for 1861.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) MONCK.

&c. &c. &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor the Earl of MULGRAVE to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 1.) Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

MY LORD DUKE, January 1, 1863.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to your Grace a copy of the Blue Book of this Colony for 1861, bound up with a copy of the census taken in that year.

The comparison between the financial condition of Nova Scotia in 1860 and 1861 is decidedly unfavourable to the latter year, and affords conclusive evidence of the injurious effects of the civil war in the United States upon the commerce of the British North American colonies.

The imports of 1861 show a decrease of 175,668*l.* 8*s.* against those of 1860. The exports have in like manner decreased 169,058*l.*, and when compared with those of 1859, 222,959*l.* 10*s.*

The following table will show the comparative imports and exports from 1858 to 1861 inclusive.

	Imports.		Export.	
	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
1861 - -	1,522,645	12	1,154,866	16
1860 - - -	1,702,309	16	1.323,906	16
1859 - -	1,620,191	0	1,377,826	0
1858 - - -	1,615,118	0	1,264,298	0

A considerable decrease is also observable in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared during 1861 ; 21,340 tons less being entered inwards, and 36,185 less outwards, than in 1860.

The natural result of such a diminution in the commerce of the Colony was a large decrease of the revenue; and the expenditure of the year having at the same time increased to some extent, the total deficiency amounted to 33,860*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

By the assistance of the census, I am enabled to bring to your Grace's notice many evidences of the increasing internal prosperity of the Colony.

A population of 330,857, when compared with the 276,117 returned by the census of 1851, shows an increase of 54,740 in the last ten years ; 19·80 per cent., or nearly 7 per cent. more than the increase in Great Britain during the same period, and one that has not been aided by emigration to any material extent.

The land now in cultivation in the Colony is stated to amount to 1,028,032 acres ; 188,710 acres more than in 1851. But while productive land has increased in quantity nearly one fourth, the products therefrom, consisting principally of potatoes, turnips, hay, wheat, and oats, have increased about three fourths ; from which it may be argued, that the mode of farming is much improved, and a much greater amount of labour and capital than before is expended now upon agriculture.

That live stock has largely increased may be seen by the table annexed.

	Horses.	Cows, &c.	Sheep.
1861 - -	41,927	262,267	332,653
1851 - - -	28,789	243,713	282,180
Increase - -	13,138	18,554	50,473

The returns under the important heading of "Fisheries" show that this branch of provincial trade is still prosecuted with increasing industry and success.

EMPLOYED IN FISHERIES.

	Vessels.	Boats.	Men.
1861 - - -	900	8,816	14,322
1851 - - -	812	5,161	10,394
Increase - -	88	3,655	3,928

The business of ship-building, judging from the returns under that head, is the only one which does not appear to be on the increase; 26,049 tons only having been launched in 1860, which, when compared with 57,776 tons launched in 1851, shows the large decrease of 31,726 tons, This diminution may partly arise from capital and labour being diverted into other channels, such as agriculture, or from the scarcity of good timber within easy distance of the shore, but is more probably caused by the fluctuating nature of that branch of trade, as during 1862 shipbuilding has been again prosecuted with greater enterprise than ever.

The reorganization of the militia, and the increase of volunteer force, which has taken place during 1862, will prevent the military statistics of 1861 giving any idea of the local defences of the Colony.

The result of the gold discoveries in this Province, of which this Blue Book only contains the first mention, are now being embodied in the Report of the Gold Commissioner, and will shortly be transmitted to your Grace.

Having thus briefly drawn attention to the leading features of the Blue Book of 1861, it affords me great satisfaction to be able to assure your Grace that the financial condition of the Province at present contrasts most favourably with 1861.

I am unable to state the exact increase which has taken place, in consequence of the returns from the outports for the last quarter not having as yet been received. In Halifax alone, however, the customs receipts have exceeded those of last year by $210,000 (42,500*l.*); and I am sure it will be gratifying to your Grace to learn that on the 31st December (1862), the Receiver General was enabled, after meeting all the ordinary services of the year, to pay off in full the debt of 25,000*l.*, incurred to meet the deficiency of 1861, thus liquidating in one year a debt which it was calculated would require three years to pay off; and I trust that the Government will he enabled, on the meeting of the legislature, to recommend the remission of the extra 2½ per cent. which was added to the tariff during last session.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor the Honourable ARTHUR H. GORDON to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 118.) Fredericton, New Brunswick,
MY LORD DUKE, December 31, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Provincial Blue Book for 1861.

2. As I only arrived in New Brunswick towards the close of the year, your Grace will not expect from me any very detailed or minute account of the events by which it was marked.

3. The war in the United States, which broke out early in the spring, exercised a most pernicious effect on this Province, and caused an almost total stagnation in every department of its commerce. Your Grace will therefore not be surprised to learn that

NEW BRUNSWICK.

the revenue fell considerably short of that of the previous year; the figures being 178,663*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* in the year 1860, and 145,593*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* in 1861.

4. During the summer, a dissolution of the Provincial Parliament took place; the period of four years for which the Parliament is here elected having nearly expired The elections were conducted quietly, without excitement, or much apparent interest on the part of the people at large. For the first time in this Province vote by ballot was adopted at the elections. The results do not appear to have altogether satisfied the more sanguine supporters of that measure.

5. Before the close of the year the loyal feelings of the Province were highly excited by the anticipated rupture between Great Britain and the United States; and it is right that I should bear testimony to the cheerfulness with which all classes of the community were prepared, had the need arisen, to make any sacrifice to uphold the national honour, and maintain that connexion with the mother country which is so justly dear to them.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor DUNDAS to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 77.)

MY LORD DUKE, Government House, November 10, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith duplicate copies of the Blue Book for the year 1861.

2. I am not surprised at observing how few and unimportant the changes are in the statistical information which these annual returns contain, when I consider how little room there is for enterprise in a Colony dependent principally upon the cultivation of land for its advancement.

3. The war in the North American Union caused considerable depression in every branch of trade throughout the year. It affected seriously the fisheries on the coasts of this Island, which had previously been carried on chiefly by American enterprise and capital.

4. Under several heads the statements in the Blue Book for 1861 are more accurate and more detailed than those of the preceding years.

5. I allude to those which have been compiled from the census taken during the year. These comprise not only returns of the population, but also various statistics concerning the land, its cultivation and produce, and the tenures under which it is held.

6. I shall now direct your Grace's attention to various details under their several heads.

Finance.

7. The revenue of the Colony for the year, 28,006*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, was principally derived from impost duties, which yielded 18,655*l.* 17*s.* 5¾*d.* The remaining revenue is composed of assessments on land, sales of public lands, and various fees. There are no direct taxes except those on land.

8. The revenue for the year falls short of that of the preceding twelvemonth by 736*l.* 2*s.* 9¼*d.* This decrease arises from a corresponding one in the impost duties.

9. The expenditure for the year is 32,799*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*,—8,396*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* less than that of 1860; but in 1860 there is an item of 8,612*l.*, which was applied to the purchase of the estates of the Earl of Selkirk and Mr. Stanfield, and cannot be considered as ordinary expenditure.

10. The heaviest item occurs under the head of "Education." It amounts to 10,502*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*, or more than one third of the revenue, and is, moreover, an expenditure ever increasing with the population.

11. It is clear that, sooner or later, some measure must be introduced either to change the free system of education, which entails a charge so disproportionate to the resources of the Colony, or an additional revenue must be raised to meet it.

12. The system which at present obtains in the House of Assembly respecting the initiation of money votes appears to me to be objectionable. It is competent for any member to propose a grant for any purpose. I cannot but think that it would be more satisfactory were the legislature to yield to the executive the initiation of all money votes, and thus place the whole expenditure of the Colony directly within the responsibility of the Government.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

13. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by 4,793*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, and increases the public debt by that amount. This debt was, on the 31st day of January 1862, 46,213*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The assets to meet it were, the sum of 21,948*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* due as instalments on sales of land, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and 51,776 acres of land unsold.

General Commerce.

14. The value of the imports for the year was 209,935*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; that of exports, 163,114*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* In each of these there appears a decrease of 20,118*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* in the value of commodities imported, and 38,319*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in that of those exported.

15. The imports in these returns exceed the exports in value by 46,821*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; but 48 vessels, measuring 8,095 tons, built in the Island, and transferred to other ports, are not taken into account. The value of these vessels, at an average of 5*l.* 10*s.* a ton, nearly equalizes the value of imports and exports.

16. The principal decrease in trade has been in that with the United States of America, viz., 13,420*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* in value of imports, and 31,630*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* in that of exports.

17. Shipping trade shows a decrease corresponding with that in the imports and exports.

Population.

18. The population of the Island by the census returns of 1861 is 80,857; an increase of 9,361 since the year 1855, or 13 per cent. in six years. I have the honour to enclose, marked B, a return, which in a concise tabular statement exhausts all the information on this subject. Encl. 1.

Agriculture.

19. The number of acres of land under cultivation has increased since 1855 from 322,298 to 368,127 acres. There still remain nearly 1,000,000 acres in a wilderness state, of which but little is incapable of cultivation. Enclosure C. gives a summary of returns containing the number of persons holding land, the tenure on which they hold it, the terms of years for which land is leased, and the rents reserved. It also gives the quantities of the various crops and manufactures, and contrasts each of these returns with those of the previous census. Encl. 2.

Grants of Land.

20. I herein also enclose, marked D, a summary of the accounts of the several estates which are in the hands of the Local Government. This summary is taken from the returns of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and all sums of money in it are in currency money, which is of one third less value than sterling. Encl. 3.

21. I have much satisfaction in observing that, after meeting all the ordinary expenditure on these estates, and making an allowance for loss of land tax and the interest on debentures, there is a balance for the year of 1,338*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* sterling in favour of the receipts.

Crime.

22. I have great satisfaction in reporting that crimes of an aggravated character are scarcely known in this Colony, and also that minor offences have diminished with an increasing population.

23. It appears from returns extracted from the records of the Supreme Court, that only four criminal offences were tried in this Island in 1861, with a population of 80,857; while in 1855, with a population of 71,496, there were 24 such offences. It must be borne in mind, too, that as there are no Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Island, all the offences tried before these courts in England fall here within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as well as the higher description of criminal offences.

Volunteer Force.

24. I cannot conclude this Report without referring to the satisfactory advancement made by the volunteer force in 1861, during which year the enrolment of men extended to 1,500.

25. It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform your Grace that the attention to drill, the proficiency attained by the volunteers in the use of the rifle, and the zeal generally displayed, reflect the highest credit upon them. At the same time it is due to the leading gentlemen of the Colony to acknowledge the continued and hearty support with which they have at all times seconded my efforts in the organization of the volunteers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieutenant Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 (B.)

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the POPULATION of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1861.

—	MALES.						FEMALES.															INDIANS.		
	Under 5 years.	From 5 to 16.	From 16 to 21.	From 21 to 45.	From 45 to 60.	Upwards of 60.	Under 5 years.	From 5 to 16.	From 16 to 21.	From 21 to 45	From 45 to 60.	Upwards of 60.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Not vaccinated nor had the smallpox.	Married.	Single.	Insane.	Married last year.	Deaths last year.	Births last year.	Total number in each family, including servants and apprentices.	Males.	Females.	Members of the Church of England.
Total - - -	6,537	11,740	4,981	11,144	3,675	2,447	6,303	11,136	5,497	11,773	3,219	1,856	68	43	37,389	22,818	57,734	148	585	938	2,320	80,552	160	145	6,785

—	Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces.	Kirk of Scotland.	Roman Catholics.	Methodists.	Baptists.	Bible Christians.	Quakers.	Universalists.	Other Denominations.	Religious profession not stated.	NATIVES OF							Total number of Males.	Total number of Females.	Total number of Inhabitants.	Population in 1848.	Population in 1855.	Increase since 1855.	Decrease since 1855.
											England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	British Provinces.	Prince Edward Island.	Other Countries.	Countries not stated.							
Total - - -	15,591	10,271	35,852	5,804	3,450	2,061	—	41	413	295	2,500	5,653	4,971	2,754	62,846	364	707	40,880	39,977	80,857	62,599	71,496	9,608	247

Enclosure 2. (C.)

SUMMARY of AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	No. of persons holding quality of lands.			No. of Acres held.				No. of acres of arable land.	Crops raised in 1860.									No. of yards of fulled cloth manufactured last year.	No. of yards of cloth not fulled, manufactured last year.	Pounds of cheese made last year.
	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.	In fee simple.	Under lease or agreement for lease.	By verbal agreement.	Occupants being neither freeholders nor tenants.		Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of barley.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of buckwheat.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Pounds of clover seed.	Tons of hay.				
Total - - -	4,073	5,180	1,488	455,942½	407,169	38,440	64,636	368,127½	346,125	223,195½	2,218,578	50,127	2,972,335	348,784	19,307	31,088½		122,940	303,676½	109,233½
Total as per Census 1855	—	—	—	308,013	309,702	38,107	47,447	322,298	357,078	110,629	1,380,950	20,959	1,673,345	756,557	6,187	31,112		—	—	—
Increase - -	—	—	—	147,929½	97,467	333	17,189	45,829½	—	112,566½	837,628	29,168	1,298,990	—	13,120	—		—	—	—
Decrease - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,953	—	—	—	—	407,773	—	23½		—	—	—

	Pounds of butter made last year.	No. of thrashing machines.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Churches.	Schoolhouses.	Brewing and distilling establishments.	Tanneries.	Pounds of leather manufactured last year.	Tobacco manufactories.	Fishing establishments.	Number of persons fishing last year.	Number of barrels of mackerel cured last year.	Number of barrels of herrings or alewives cured last year.	Number of quintals of codfish or hake cured last year.	Number of gallons of fish oil made last year.	Number of boats owned for fishing purposes.	Mills.				Lime-kilns.	Number of barrels of lime made last year.	Brick kilns.	Bricks manufactured last year.	Number of carriage and sleighs manufactured last year.
																				Grist-mills.	Carding-mills.	Saw-mills.	Fulling and dressing mills.					
Total - - -	711,485	856	18,765	60,012	107,245	71,535	156	302	20	55	143,803	3	89	2,318	7,163	22,416	39,776	17,609½	1,239	141	46	176	9	48	22,821	9	1,331,000	1,151
Total as per Census 1855	—	770	14,530	55,159	98,049	32,207	127	252	17	39	—	2	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	44	144	8	—	—	—	—	—
Increase - -	—	86	4,235	4,853	9,196	39,328	29	50	3	16	—	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	32	1	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the columns where "Increase" and "Decrease" both appear blank, no returns were made under these heads in the Census of former years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Encl. D. in No. 4.

Enclosure 3. (D.)

SUMS of MONEY in this Enclosure are in Currency Money, which is one-third less value than sterling, *e.g.* 150*l.* Currency=100*l.* Sterling.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "WORRELL ESTATE and LOT 11."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Amount Deeds.	Amount paid.	Amount paid on Deeds.	Amount due on Purchase.	Discount.	Interest on Balances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
38	7,958	3,716 15 0	46 5 0	1,972 10 8	27 5 0	2,321 18 4½	31 15 10	590 9 10½
39	9,762¾	5,296 9 10	52 15 0	2,823 5 9	33 15 0	3,159 1 1	21 6 6	688 3 6
40	5,439¼	2,598 9 3	32 7 0	1,503 3 1½	22 7 0	1,502 12 6	11 1 3	408 7 7½
41	11,187	5,233 0 0	49 0 0	2,459 7 0½	24 10 0	3,557 17 8	25 7 8	785 2 4½
42	6,357¼	3,048 9 3	20 15 0	1,610 5 9	11 7 6	1,886 18 0	20 1 0	459 8 0
43	2,003	1,125 5 6	10 15 0	684 3 11½	10 0 0	616 6 2	14 1 9	188 11 4½
66	1,121	447 8 6	3 10 0	290 15 5	3 10 0	212 10 1	5 3 3	61 0 3
11	8,370	3,347 15 6	27 15 0	1,888 4 1	21 5 0	1,809 15 4	47 14 6	391 8 5
	52,198¼	24,813 12 10	243 2 0	13,231 15 9½	153 19 6	15,066 19 2½	176 11 9	3,572 11 5

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Amount Deeds.	Amount paid.	Amount paid on Deeds.	Amount due on Purchase.	Discount.	Interest on Balances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
53	2,695	944 3 0	9 10 0	198 6 11	3 0 0	766 16 1	- - -	14 10 0
57	9,902	4,205 14 6	69 0 0	1,062 8 7	27 10 0	3,310 17 2	8 16 0	135 5 3
58	11,167½	4,062 2 0	63 0 0	988 18 0	37 10 0	3,234 14 3	2 0 0	138 0 3
59	4,963	1,730 1 0	21 10 0	513 14 10	9 0 0	1,284 1 6	- - -	55 5 4
60	10,811½	3,535 2 3	62 0 0	882 9 5	24 10 0	2,787 11 10	- - -	97 9 0
62	9,694	3,564 3 9	42 10 0	776 9 3	21 0 0	2,901 18 5	7 9 0	100 2 11
	49,233	18,041 6 6	267 10 0	4,422 7 0	122 18 0	14,285 19 3	18 5 0	540 12 9

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "LOT 54."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount sold for.	Amount Deeds.	Amount paid.	Amount paid on Deeds.	Amount due on Purchase.	Discount.	Interest on Balances
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.		
54	9,100	3,654 12 2	53 15 0	752 9 8	11 0 0	2,944 17 6	—	—

"SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY, WORRALL ESTATE and LOT 11."

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To amount of land sold - -	24,813 12 10	By amount paid on lands - -	13,231 15 9½
Deeds - - - - - -	243 2 0	„ „ deeds - -	153 19 6
Interest on balances - -	3,572 11 5	„ due on lands - -	15,066 19 2½
		Discount - - - -	176 11 9
	28,629 6 3		28,629 6 3

SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY, "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To amount of lands sold - -	18,041 6 6	By amount paid on lands - -	4,422 7 0
Deeds - - - - - -	267 10 0	„ „ deeds - -	122 18 0
Interest on balances - -	540 12 9	„ due on lands - -	14,285 19 3
		Discount - - - -	18 5 0
	18,849 9 3		18,849 9 3

SYNOPSIS OF SUMMARY, "LOT 54."

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To amount of lands sold - -	3,654 12 2	By amount paid on lands - -	752 9 8
Deeds - - - - - -	53 15 0	„ „ deeds - -	11 0 0
		„ due on lands - -	2,944 17 6
	3,708 7 2		3,708 7 2

ABSTRACT showing the Quantity of Land, "Worrell Estate and Lot 11," purchased, and the Acreage unsold, the amount paid on Purchase, and the amount due on Sales and Bonds.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount paid on purchase of lands	23,500	0	0	By amount due on sales	15,066	19	2½
				„ „ bonds	615	12	10
				Balance	7,817	7	11½
To balance	7,817	7	11½		23,500	0	0

Dr.	Acres.	Cr.	Acres.
To quantity of land purchased, as per report	83,259	By quantity of land sold	52,198¼
		Balance	31,060¾
To balance unsold	31,060¾		83,259

ABSTRACT "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount paid on purchase of lands	9,918	0	9	By amount due on sales	14,285	19	3
Balance	4,367	18	6				
	14,285	19	3	By balance in favour of estate	4,367	18	6

Dr.	Acres.	Cr.	Acres.
To quantity of land purchased, as per report	62,059	By quantity of land sold	49,233
		Balance	12,826
To balance unsold	12,826		62,059

ABSTRACT "LOT 54."

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To amount paid on purchase of lands	3,000	0	0	By amount due on sales	2,944	17	6
				Balance	55	2	6
To balance	55	2	6		3,000	0	0

Dr.	Acres.	Cr	Acres.
To quantity of land purchased, as per report	13,000	By quantity of land sold	9,100
		Balance	3,900
To balance unsold	3,900		13,000

The COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC LANDS, in account with the GOVERNMENT of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount received on account of sales of public lands	4,636	17	9½	By cash paid Treasurer, on account of sales of public lands	4,689	3	9½
On account of bonds	90	2	10	„ „ of Crown lands	236	9	6
Stumpage	26	10	0	By cash returned to Wm. Henderson	2	0	0
On account of sales of Crown lands	255	9	8	„ „ Alexander Buchanan	4	10	0
Fees	0	10	0	„ paid Sheriff King's Co. (3 deeds, &c.)	1	17	6
				„ expenses on suits of Jno. McAuley & Jno. Townhend	5	19	4
				„ returned to Peter McLeod	19	10	2
				„ paid Hon. John Jardine for purchase of 130 acres of land, Lot 42	50	0	0
	5,009	10	3½		5,009	10	3½

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE for the year ending 31st January 1862.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of total receipts, as per statement	5,009	10	3½	By disbursements, as per statement, "folio 52"	3,001	2	5
				Balance	2,008	7	10½
To balance	2,008	7	10½		5,009	10	3½

PRINCE EDWAD ISLAND.

DEBENTURES issued in PURCHASE of PUBLIC LANDS.

1854.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 28 -	To Messrs. Pope, Desbrisay and Morton -	18,000	0	0
June 21, 1856 -	Sir H. J. Walsh - - - -	2,550	0	0
Feb. 5, 1859 -	Sir H. J. Walsh - - - - -	300	0	0
June 23 -	Messrs. Pope, Desbrisay, and Morton -	2,000	0	0
	Mr. Joseph Pope - - - -	650	0	0
Sept. 17, 1860 -	Dunbar James Douglas Earl of Selkirk -	6,850	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS, PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE.

"WORRELL ESTATE."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By opening of roads 7 miles 48 chains 50 links - - -	187	1	7			
Assistant on surveys to Joseph Ball, Esq., 1855 to 1858 -	14	5	0			
Assistants on surveys - - - - - -	20	12	6			
Thomas Burge, woodranger - - - - - -	10	0	0			
Journeys - - - - - - -	7	12	8			
Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way - - - - - -	3	0	0			
Loss of land tax - - - - - -	122	0	0			
Interest on 20,650*l.* (debentures) - - - -	1,032	10	0			
				1,397	1	9

"LOT 11."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Surveys - - - - - - -	4	15	0			
Opening of roads 17 chains - - - - -	6	7	0			
Journeys - - - - - - -	6	0	0			
Loss of land-tax - - - - - - -	20	0	0			
Interest on 2,850*l.* (debentures) - - - -	140	10	0			
				179	12	0

"SELKIRK ESTATE."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By opening of roads 12 miles 47 chains 91 links - - -	219	9	3			
Surveys and assistants - - - - - -	35	9	9			
Kennedy and McMillan (woodrangers) - - -	6	0	0			
Journeys - - - - - - - - -	14	7	0			
Sundries - - - - - - - - -	3	10	0			
Loss of land tax - - - - - - -	55	0	0			
Interest on 6,850*l.* (debentures) at 5*l.* per cent. - -	342	10	0			
*Interest on 3,068*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* (warrants) - - -						
				676	6	0

"LOT 54."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By opening of roads 2 miles 75 chains 20 links - - -	71	9	0			
Assistants on surveys - - - - - -	2	10	0			
Journeys - - - - - - - -	3	4	0			
Classification (Commissioner's fees) - - - -	16	19	8			
Loss of land tax - - - - - -	18	0	0			
Interest on 3,000*l.* at 6*l.* per cent. - - - -	180	0	0			
				292	2	8

"CROWN LANDS."

By Journeys to Lot 15 and Georgetown - - - - -				6	0	0

"GENERAL ACCOUNT."

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Commissioner's salary - - - - - -	300	0	0			
Owen Curtis (surveys and attendance in office) - -	150	0	0			
Total -				3,001	2	5

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

* The amount of receipts from Selkirk Estate being 3,353*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* over expenditure, and paid into Treasury, the warrants annot be considered a charge against the Estate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland,

(No. 64.) November 19, 1861.

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith the Blue Book for Newfoundland for 1861.

I am sorry to say that the seal, cod, and herring fisheries have proved failures this year, and I fear that much distress amongst our people will take place during the winter, as they almost depend upon the fisheries for subsistence. This, with the indiscriminate pauper relief granted for two or three years past, will increase the difficulties of the Government, as our taxation is entirely indirect, the people paying taxes on dutiable articles, which when they have not means to purchase, a considerable defalcation in the revenue must necessarily follow.

The Legislature will meet about the middle of January, when I doubt not every pains will be taken to meet the difficulties, and that we may confidently look forward to more prosperous times, although the occupation which our population depends on, the fisheries, must always be precarious.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ORD to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 57.)

MY LORD DUKE, Bermuda, May 15, 18 6

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for 1861, with a Report on the condition and prospects of the colony.

Taxes.

2. The large part of the revenue of the Colony is furnished by the import duties which are passed annually in a Supply Bill. The rates of duty on specific articles have hardly been altered during the last ten years, and the ad valorem duty on non-specified articles has only varied in the same period from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent.; in the year 1861 it was fixed at 3½ per cent. with an additional ad valorem duty of 2½ per cent. on the duties leviable on spirits and tobacco.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The revenue has been 17,381*l.* against an expenditure of 17,604*l.* This is in excess of the average of the last ten years, which are respectively 16,000*l.* and 16,214*l.*; but taking into account that the year was begun with a deficiency of 1,789*l.*, the actual expenditure has been but 15,813*l.*, or 401*l.* below the average. As considerable extra expense was incurred on account of royal visits during the year, it results that there must have been a general economy in the public expenditure. The slight deficiency which is shown in the revenue as compared with the expenditure will be found to have disappeared at the close of the financial year. At the same time there are one or two heads of expenditure which call for some notice:—that for the payment of the members of the Council and Assembly, two dollars for every day of their attendance, and which absorbs upwards of 700*l.* a year; the cost of public printing, which has increased 25 per cent. above the average of the last ten years; and that for the payment of jurors, &c., on which there is an increase of 53 per cent. above the same average. The expenses of the gaols, lunatic asylum, and post office show an increase on the same period; but in them, and especially in the latter, increased accommodation is afforded in return for the additional expenditure.

BERMUDA.

Public Debt.

4. There is but one public debt, amounting to 800*l.*,—a sum of money which was borrowed at the close of 1860, when it was found necessary to provide funds, which the Treasury did not then contain, for the contemplated reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It bears interest at 5 per cent., and the principal and interest are now on the point of being paid off out of surplus revenue.

Population.

5. The result of the census, which was taken in April of the past year, shows the trifling increase in the population of 468 in the ten years.

Legislation.

6. There is but little in the legislative measures of the past Session to call for comment. Sixteen Acts in all were passed, most of which were continuations and amendments of Acts about to expire, and in a few instances these have been made permanent. It has long been the principle of this legislature to pass Acts for but a limited period, and it is satisfactory to perceive an indication that they are becoming sensible of the inconvenience and impolicy of such a system.

Education.

7. I regret that it is not in my power to speak favourably either of the state of Education in the Colony, or of the public measures taken to promote its advancement. I believe this is in the main due to the strong feeling of dislike which the white population still has to mixing with the coloured, and which prevents the possibility of establishing any schools where the children of both classes can be taught together.

8. During the last year there were 16 schools maintained partly by Government aid, partly by the children's pence, and partly by contributions made to the Branch Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the receipts of which are, however, expended in the support of the schools. Of the 16 schools, 8 were white and 8 were coloured. In the 8 white there was a total average attendance during the year of 107, giving an average of 13 pupils to a school; in the coloured the total average attendance was 385, or 48 to each school. Two of the white schools had but 7 and 9 scholars respectively on their books.

9. It is manifest that under such circumstances as these neither progress in the pupils nor competency in the teachers is to be looked for.

10. Nor are the arrangements under which Government aid is afforded to these schools calculated to remove or remedy these evils. I am satisfied that it is the wish of the legislature that a reasonable amount of assistance should be furnished from public funds for educational purposes, provided all classes who are entitled to it could be secured their fair share therein; but, notwithstanding that measures have been passed appropriating a fixed sum for the purpose, and providing for its distribution on what seem just and proper grounds, the result has been that which I have detailed. The last of the Acts expired during the past year; and although I brought plainly before the Legislature the inefficiency and even injustice to the children and teachers of the present arrangements, and endeavoured to secure their consideration of a Bill which would have provided a remedy for some of the principal evils which exist, the House of Assembly, apparently averse to parting with its control over the schools, declined to entertain the measure, and voted a small sum in aid of the salaries of the teachers for the previous six months, the distribution of which it also retained in its own hands.

11. There is not, therefore, at present any Government grant in aid of education; and such of the schools as are kept up are being maintained on the grants of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the children's pence, in the hope that the Legislature will eventually recognize the claims of their teachers to remuneration for the services they have actually rendered. Such a condition of direct dependence is neither to the advantage of the teachers nor to the public at large.

Coins.

12. An Act giving greater scope to the existing law, and declaring all coins of any metal current at any time in the United Kingdom a legal tender in Bermuda, was passed during the last Session with the view of admitting the introduction of the new mixed

metal coinage. It is anticipated that these coins will be found very valuable in the Colony, where hitherto there has been no currency of a low class.

Imports and Exports.

13. Both the imports and exports show a steady increase in the last ten years, that of imports amounting to 30,059*l.*, and of exports to 1,850*l.*, above those of 1851.

Agriculture.

14. It has long been recognized that the material prosperity of Bermuda must mainly depend upon the attention which is paid to agriculture. The soil is good, and the climate most favorable, especially to the cultivation of garden produce, whilst the United States furnish a ready market for the disposal of any quantity that can be sent there, at highly remunerative prices. Nor are the obstacles to the successful pursuit of agriculture greater than those to which it is exposed elsewhere; viz. occasional droughts, disease in crops, especially in potatoes, and the want of labour; all of which could be overcome by persistent energy and sufficient capital. Unfortunately, with these advantages the progress made is but small. Ten years since the value of agricultural produce exported was 16,399*l.*; this last year it only reached 23,255*l.*, whilst the quantity of land in cultivation has increased from 1,071 to 1,962 acres. The cultivation of arrowroot, which was formerly very extensive, being attended with some trouble and requiring skilled labor, has given way to that of the potato and onion, which give crops as precarious as the arrowroot, and require a greater breadth of land, but as they can be grown by any one who can handle a spade they are largely undertaken by the poorer class.

15. Although it results from this that 14,388*l.* worth of potatoes were exported last year, against 3,880*l.* in 1851, I am far from satisfied that the Colony is meterially a gainer thereby. Every man who is possessed of a plot of land, or can hire one, considers himself qualified to become a planter. He buys his seed with borrowed money, probably pledging his crop for the amount; he gives his labor to it at a time when it is worth most money in the market; and when the demand for labour is light he has to sit idle. If he gets a good return he seldom makes much out of his venture; and a drought or disease throw him into debt, from which he can hardly extricate himself. I am aware that it has been the practice to advocate in Bermuda the extensive cultivation of land by the people on their own account; and where, as in the West Indies, in the case of the sugar cane, it can be accomplished without requiring capital, and the labour of the man can be profitably employed, after his crop is reaped, in manufacturing it for wages for a proprietor, the system is to be commended; but in Bermuda it has produced anything but good; it has made the labourer unwilling to work for wages, and, whilst apparently exalting his position, has actually impoverished his condition; it has, in fact, checked the progress and advance of agriculture.

16. If but a few individuals, possessed of energy and perseverance, and with sufficient capital to enable them to tide over a bad season, could be induced to devote themselves to agriculture as a business, to introduce modern improvements and appliances for replacing human labour, they would benefit not only themselves but the country and people; but so long as the present system prevails, and whilst every man is a farmer, and no man in the colony farms 20 acres of land, no better results than are now obtained can be hoped for.

General Observations.

17. I append a table, giving some particulars of the revenue and expenditure, the commercial and agricultural position of the Colony during each of the last 10 years, which will enable a general opinion to be formed of the extent to which it is progressing in these important points.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

BERMUDA.

Encl. in No. 6.

TABLE showing the Revenue and Expenditure of BERMUDA during each of the last 10 Years.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue - -	15,425	16,120	15,996	15,881	16,323	16,186	15,181	15,803	16,765	15,616	17,381
Expenditure - -	15,249	14,891	16,667	16,388	15,600	16,053	16,545	15,161	18,181	17,405	17,604
REVENUE.											
From Wine - -	744	533	498	441	556	476	499	516	479	449	622
Do. Rum - -	2,051	2,826	2,911	3,195	3,323	3,320	2,992	3,775	3,870	—	3,515
Do. other Spirits -	1,295	1,180	1,214	1,037	938	980	1,069	907	1,232	1,227	1,455
Do. Malt - -	364	492	385	293	442	549	564	630	806	789	752
Do. ad valorem -	3,575	3,159	3,638	3,190	4,055	3,392	3,471	2,713	3,144	2,801	3,586
EXPENDITURE.											
Ecclesiastical - -	1,324	1,625	1,645	1,638	1,668	1,720	1,668	1,675	1,744	1,713	1,710
On Post Offices -	611	611	635	639	666	755	805	757	722	821	804
Do. Legislative Bodies	639	711	423	847	682	691	766	422	845	670	726
Do. Police - -	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	322	352	382	397
Do. Gaol - -	659	625	650	700	631	662	580	731	770	550	989
Do. Lunatic - -	409	455	437	383	470	469	490	457	501	504	484
Do. Roads - -	632	522	1,018	645	964	1,238	969	1,301	1,079	1,169	456
Do. Public Printing -	343	141	133	153	161	88	195	119	121	156	240
Do. Jurors, &c. -	586	396	466	382	486	566	591	628	968	674	649
POPULATION.											
White Males - -	1,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,960
White Females - -	2,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,667
Coloured Males - -	2,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,342
Coloured Females -	3,591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,872
Imports - -	125,710	125,679	119,386	120,390	162,556	137,802	136,914	141,203	166,914	152,887	164,503
Exports - -	22,553	21,458	24,437	25,563	41,420	25,722	35,103	27,210	34,177	23,467	29,780
Value of—											
Arrowroot exported -	10,334	8,664	7,820	8,085	5,439	3,772	6,281	5,449	2,851	4,134	4,291
Potatoes exported -	3,880	5,710	7,887	8,656	20,435	12,018	21,170	17,040	21,994	14,735	14,328
Onions exported -	1,906	1,473	1,936	1,062	2,322	1,478	2,351	1,748	2,744	2,019	3,671
Tomatoes exported -	279	442	439	412	666	471	640	125	366	279	965
Total from—											
Agricultural produce -	16,399	16,289	18,182	18,235	29,862	17,739	30,442	24,362	27,955	21,167	23,255
Do. from other sources	5,354	5,169	6,255	7,328	11,558	7,983	4,661	2,848	6,222	2,300	6,725
EDUCATION.											
No. of Free Schools -	12	14	14	12	16	16	17	18	18	18	16
Do. Scholars - -	571	569	517	457	446	460	591	626	622	621	489
Amount paid by the Colony - -	252	268	315	315	477	—	510	540	375	384	188
Do. voluntarily -	256	140	150	116	120	132	154	144	132	155	135
Total cost - -	509	408	465	431	597	132	664	684	507	539	324
CRIME.											
Prisoners convicted in	251	231	209	265	114	132	127	142	130	212	174

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor DOUGLAS, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 60.)

MY LORD DUKE, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, December 31, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Grace the annual Blue Book for the Colony of British Columbia for the year 1861, prepared in as complete a manner as the circumstances of the Colony will admit.

2. I have from time to time kept Her Majesty's Government so well acquainted with the progress and settlement of the Colony, that I do not deem it necessary to make any further remarks on the subject on the present occasion.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

&c. &c. &c.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 8.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hill, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 139.)

My Lord Duke, Government House, Sierra Leone, July 20, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the registered statistics of this Colony, as the Blue Book for the year ended 31st December 1861.

2. I hope that many of the returns will afford your Grace satisfactory evidence of the continued welfare which I have endeavoured to obtain as the result of my administration.

3. The examination of what has been recorded of any of the departments will, I think, show the efficiency with which the various duties have been performed.

4. I have used most actively the opportunities continually afforded me for investigation, and, with very few exceptions, I have to report favourably of all those engaged in the service of this Colony.

5. On examining the various sources of revenue, it will appear that there has been an increase in those departments upon which colonial success much depends; and, as instances, the sum obtained from imports and other receipts in the customs service may be mentioned, as well as the marketplace dues, showing from these sources the increase of trade, and the value of such inducements as good anchorage, improving wharf accommodation, and spacious market houses afford.

6. As it regards the decrease in the bonding of goods, compared with the amount realized during the preceding year, it may be remarked that imported articles have ready sale. Hence the transfer of goods is, in many instances, from the wharf to the merchant's store, rather than to the bonded warehouse.

7. It occasions some anxiety in knowing that, although the increased amount received for spirit licences be an accession to the colonial chest, yet additional incentives are supplied to intemperance with its various evils.

8. Reference to the table of taxes, &c. will show the variety of articles imported, and the manifold sources from which that portion of the revenue is obtained, affording no small evidence of the increasing enterprise of the native population, to whom the spirit of acquisition seems indigenous, even to excess.

9. It may also be noted that the sum received for the hospital treatment of liberated Africans having been increased by so large an amount, shows that the primary object in the formation of this Colony has been realized to a greater extent, and that due provision has been made for their relief.

10. Under the head of expenditure several items are worthy of notice. If the whole is but 219*l.* less than the revenue, attention to the series of particulars will show that colonial improvement has been constantly kept in view.

11*a*. This may be instanced in the money spent in public buildings and various works, which are already of great service to the inhabitants.

11*b*. Salaries have been increased for meritorious conduct, and new duties incurred, and fresh appointments made in some departments requiring assistance.

12. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of expenditure in the repairs of roads, &c. It is because better plans of structure have been adopted, superior compost employed, and closer observation exercised in survey for repairs.

13. The number of patients admitted to hospital treatment has been large, and the expenditure in this department exceeds that of last year. It is, however, a consolation to know that, whether for the native population, or those sailors and others, visiting our port and needing medical aid, such an institution exists most efficiently conducted in every respect by our colonial surgeon.

14. The census returns of this year show little increase, if any, compared with those of 1860. I ought also to observe that the number of persons continually leaving the Colony, and visiting native towns and settlements on the neighbouring rivers for trade, is large but uncertain, belonging, nevertheless, to the population to be included in the records of this Colony.

15. The health of the several classes of the colonists has been good, although the periodical variations incident to the climate have not occurred with their usual regularity.

16. I cannot but remark on this subject that, owing to improved police regulations and their active enforcement, a greater amount of cleanliness has been obtained. Effective watercourses have been made throughout Freetown and its precincts; drainage has been extensively improved, and thus many causes of disease are prevented.

17. The assiduity with which those dwelling on the outskirts of Freetown, and the owners of small farms, have burnt the surrounding thick brushwood, and cleared not only the low ground, but the hills, must have tended to make the air more wholesome; while new fields have thus been opened for useful fertility; and the healthy state with which we have lately been blessed, is much owing to such extensive clearances.

18. As might be expected, from these improvements have ensued new habits of life, increasing industry, and better means of securing the common necessaries for animal support.

19. Reference to the "Return of the Population" will show the number of persons engaged in agriculture to be large in proportion to that of the traders and others; although it must be admitted the methods of the husbandmen are but rude, and call for much improvement.

20. Circumstances are sometimes in such combination as that it is not difficult to prognosticate to some extent concerning the future. This has been the case with respect to the adjacent Quiah country. Its king, Bey Canteh, having been guilty of breach of treaty, cruelty to Her Majesty's subjects, and insult to the British flag, it became my duty to bring him to a sense of the mischief he had so recklessly committed, and of his want of allegiance to the Government, whose protection he had sought, and which both he and his chiefs had, of their own free will and accord, bound themselves to respect.

21. The year closed ere the hostilities terminated; but of their result I had entertained no doubt. I could not but foresee that conquest would be ours; and that in return for barbarous cruelty, treacherous violence, and ungrateful rebellion of this chief and his abettors, there would, ere long, be exhibited to them not only the just limitation of warlike proceedings, but the means of civilization, based on the principles of true Christianity, and the benefits which have always resulted from loyalty to the British Crown;—whether in the extended sale of the ordinary produce of this country, rice, yams, ground nuts, skins, &c., or, as I all along anticipated, that land of Quiah, most attractive for its fertility, become the theatre of new agricultural operations, while village after village must rise, and soon convert that highway of slave dealers, and haunt of cruel superstition, into a land of peaceful liberty and enlightened morality.

22. The reports of all those who have visited Quiah agree as to the ease with which the land may be cultivated, and its capability of yielding large produce. I long, therefore, for the time when the anxious wish, both of myself and my council, will be fulfilled, in the commencement of useful works there, and the attainment of results which may be reasonably looked for.

23. The return under the head of Public Works affords additional information respecting the various erections necessary for the comfort and convenience of the colonists.

24. One of the principal features in this department is the grain market, now thoroughly complete and occupied. This has been long a work of acknowledged necessity; and, next to that for general sale, will afford facilities for the merchandize of native grain, yielding good revenue, and encouraging agricultural exertion. It seems also but just to expect that, from the many inducements offered to the chiefs and their people to trade with the people of Freetown, the more Christian civilization will be made known; while the highway for the missionary is becoming more open, and a large sphere presenting itself for the benefits arising from good social and commercial relationship, protected by just government.

25. The extension of the wharf, already alluded to, is another public work deserving notice. Its advantage, even as yet unfinished, offers good earnest of what it will afford, when complete. Our harbour will then be more commodious for exporting and importing of goods by ships of all tonnage; vessels of war can carry on their coaling operations; and boats of whatever service have a safe landing place. The expense hitherto incurred in this structure is 705*l.*

26. The schools in the Colony are many; each denomination, as well as the Established Church, being zealous for the intellectual and religious improvement of the numerous children in the Colony.

27. With a few exceptions, however, education has to gain much, both as to means and method of teaching. The children of the native population are capable of receiving instruction at a very early age, and evince much talent for each branch of useful knowledge. My desire has constantly been that, whether in the schools under the superinten-

SIERRA LEONE.

dence of the Colonial Chaplain, or the others, such knowledge might be communicated, and with such general efficiency, as would render all, both girls and girls, meet for their own proper sphere in society, and, if possible, remarkable for their moral training, as well as intellectual attainments. Much praise is due to all the religious societies for the unwearied energy exhibited for the education of the young.

28. In the Colony there are the following schools:—

Government schools under the Colonial Chaplain - -	2
Church Missionary Society - - - -	37
Wesleyans and other Dissenters - - - -	54
Schools for liberated Africans - - - -	13
Total - -	106

29. The total number of children of both sexes in all the schools is 12,330.

30. I may here remark that, in consequence of the site of the Government Girls School being required for the Wilberforce testimonial, a new provision will have to be made for this school; and even if the cause of removal which I have now named did not exist, the fragile state of the present wooden building renders it advisable that one better adapted for so important a purpose should be provided.

31. The number of boys attending the Government school is, on the average, 340 daily; that of girls is 210 daily. These schools are visited two or three times in the week by the Colonial Chaplain, and have incentives, under such inspection, to diligence on the part of the pupils, and fidelity in the masters are obtained. The course of instruction is a very useful one; and, in general, the progress of the pupils and the assiduity of the teachers is satisfactory.

32. My anxious attention has been given to the discipline used for the prisoners of all classes under conviction; and I cannot but mention my desire that two additions should be made to the regimen hitherto employed, in order that the period spent in penal subjection should be used not only for the infliction of punishment, but of moral instruction, and means promotive of the prisoners' restoration to social respectability. The Chaplain does, I know, what he can; and, indeed, has lately with my approval obtained an additional hour on a Friday afternoon for religious teaching. But more even than this is requisite. I deem it indispensable, as a valid step to social privileges, that a reformatory should be established, so that the latter portion of the term of penal servitude might be passed by those prisoners who had proved themselves corrigible, in some way tending to this great object—restoration.

33. It has occurred to me that a farm selected in our newly acquired territory of Quiah might be used for this purpose. Under efficient management good agricultural practice might be taught, and the happy opportunity afforded to many a prisoner of being prepared for a respectable course of life; their labour being useful and remunerative to Government, and eventually more so to themselves.

34. Many a convict now prefers a renewal of crime and prison degradation to the prospect of starving, and the doom of ignominy and rejection, that awaits him from society here at the expiration of his period of penal confinement. The plan I suggest, proved already so effective in England and elsewhere, would, with little primary expense to Government, in a great measure, I hope, obviate this difficulty which we now experience in seeking the poor prisoner's benefit and status in social life.

35. With the newly acquired territory at Bulama and in the Sherbro it is impossible to carry out the public service efficiently, without the assistance of a small steamer with light draft of water; and as the Admiralty have not at their disposal such a vessel as is wanted, and the Treasury decline purchasing one from imperial funds, the local government will have to pay for this vessel, so urgently required.

36. I may add that the Lords of the Admiralty are so averse to the sailors of vessels of war being employed in any of the rivers in the northern division, that a colonial steamer is especially required for this service, to protect British interests, and enable the Governor to visit the dependencies of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.
&c. &c. &c.

GAMBIA.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 134.)

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.

MY LORD DUKE, August 25, 1862.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1861.

Revenue.

2. The comparative yearly statement of the revenue of the years 1860 and 1861, show an increase to the amount of 1,241*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, viz.:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1861 - - - -	11,431	1	11
1860 - - - - -	10,190	0	6
Total	1,241	1	5

This is accounted for by the great increase in the quantity of goods imported in British and foreign ships, and the new ordinance imposing a duty of 10*s.* per cwt. on Colah nuts. Cotton goods alone show an increase of 524,853 yards, equal to 13,137*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, the duty on which at 4 per cent. gives 525*l.* 10*s.*, and the Colah nuts give 366*l.* 13*s.*, making together a total of 892*l.* 3*s.*

3. There is a decrease in the amount of extra duty on spirits. This arises from the fact that a less quantity was imported in the year 1860, and consequently a less amount was received last year on bonds given for that duty in 1860, and payable in 1861, or twelve months after importation. The increase in the additional extra duty, which is payable immediately upon importation, proves that there is in reality an increase in the quantity of spirits imported last year.

4. The decrease in the amount received upon tobacco is accounted for by the present civil war in America, from whence at least three-fourths of the quantity consumed here was derived. This article, together with rum, (two of the staple articles of trade in this river,) have lately been imported from England. The quantities imported in 1861 are nearly three times the amount of 1860.

5. The tonnage dues show an increase of 29*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; the number of vessels entered at this port during lase year is less by eleven than that of 1860, but the tonnage is greater in 1861 by more than 10,000 tons. By an ordinance proclaimed in August 1860, the amount per ton was altered from 1*s.* 9*d.* on first entry, and 1*s.* upon every subsequent entry, to 2*s.* per ton upon first entry only. This alteration was made early in 1860, with the view of easing the duties on the Royal African Mail Company, whose vessels calling so frequently during the year severely felt the tax. The new law has had the effect, however, of filling the harbour with fast-sailing French clippers of 800 tons burthen, who make as many as four voyages in the ground-nut season of the current year, thus adroitly shipping several cargoes on one payment to the revenue.

6. The quarantine dues show a decrease of 21*l.*, which proves that a less number of vessels were entered.

7. The increase in pilotage is accounted for by the vessels entering in 1860 being of greater tonnage, and consequently drawing more water.

8. The decrease in the amount of duty on palm wine can only be explained by the fact that the countries through which the Jowlah people travel on their way from their own country to the bush surrounding this settlement have been for the last few years in a disturbed state, and hostile to the Jowlahs, seizing them and selling them as slaves, and in other ways ill-using them. Two deputations have been sent by me to the chiefs through whose dominion they pass, requesting they might not be interfered with, which have both been attended with good results.

9. The decrease in auction duty answers for itself. There were no auctions, and consequently no duty collected.

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Export.

10. I am happy to be able to say that an increase has taken place in the exportation of all the staple articles of produce over that of the year 1860, viz.:

Year.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
			£ s. d.
1860	Hides -	44,916	8,983 4 0
1861	Ditto -	52,651	10,730 4 0
Increase - - - -		7,735	1,747 0 0
		Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	
1860	Ground nuts -	9,951 9 1 0	79,611 14 0
1861	Ditto -	12,632 10 0 0	101,060 0 0
Increase - - - -		2,681 0 3 0	21,448 6 0
		lbs.	
1860	Ivory -	558	111 12 0
1861	Ditto -	2,340	468 0 0
Increase - - - -		1,782	356 8 0
		Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	
1860	Wax	72 11 2 4	10,160 15 0
1861	Ditto	89 2 2 10	12,478 2 6
Increase - - - -		16 11 0 6	2,317 7 6

11. The above statement shows the increase. Ivory and wax are in excess of the quantities exported in 1859, but hides are still below the number exported that year. The trade between this colony and the Leeward and Windward Coast is not carried on so extensively as it was some few years since. The number of hides imported from those settlements into this Colony in 1860 is 11,229, against 2,214 in 1861, showing a decrease of 9,015, which, added to the decrease in actual export from this port, will very nearly reach the amount deficient in 1860, viz., 17,997.

12. The increase on the exportation of ground-nuts during 1861 makes this article in excess of the average, taken in 1860, for the last 10 years, viz.:

	Tons cwts. qrs. lbs.
Average of 10 years, 1850 to 1860 - - -	11,196 8 0 22
Quantity imported in 1861 - - -	12,632 10 0 0
Increase - -	1,436 1 3 6

Improvements.

13. Since I wrote last year I have to report that one of the two Mandingoe bridges, as they are erroneously called at the village of Camaloo, has been extensively repaired. Two small lights, one a red one, have been placed at Cape House and Fort Bullen; the buoys outside the harbour have been cleaned and painted; two bridges made over the main drain to Soldier Town; and a new lock-gate completely constructed at the sluice or "box," as it is called, on the south-west of the town, where a sea wall constructed in 1837 keeps the tide and rain from inundating the town. The chain gang this year, under my personal supervision, have made great results, but their work is unseen and unappreciated, I fear, by many, because they are more removers of nuisances than constructors of works which are made by an outlay of moneys and last for years. In justice to Mr. Campbell, a liberated African gentleman, who acts as my aide-de-camp on this particular, I will here enumerate all that the unhappy convicted have done since September 1859.

1. Old and new burying grounds cleared of obstinate bush; a fence cut and added thereto, September 1859.

2. A junction road made, connecting Clifton Road with the beach, December 1859.

3. Clifton Road cleared of bush, not only cut down but uprooted, February 1860.

4. A sea wall made at half die, throwing back the sea and reclaiming much ground; began May 1860, finished June 1861.

5. A road made on the dry march, commonly called the Poor Man's Road, April 1861.

6. One hundred and fifty yards of Clifton Road macadamized to enable carriages to draw up to the Junction Road, November 1861.

7. Mangroves cut down half a mile round the south-west of the town, May 1862.

8. A road now in construction from Government House to the Colonial Hospital, very much required.

9. An enormous cactus or prickly pear removed from the front of Mr. Finden's house on the beach that existed to the detriment of strangers, September 1859.

10. Several trees planted in the market in September 1859, under which the Dames de la Halle now sell their wares.

11. Tons and tons of trash buried close to the market, consisting of cows' horns, sharks' heads, rotten hides, &c. &c., September 1859.

12. On every Saturday since the appointment of the extra-mural inspector of nuisances the chain gang employed in clearing the streets, burying bottles, &c., 1st January 1862.

13. Where the streets debouch on to the reclaimed land (the new race course) at Half Die, an amount of decomposed matter buried, sufficient to cover McCarthy's Square, 1st January 1862.

The Progress of Education.

14. Presents a not unfavourable aspect in the Report. First in order, I write of the Wesleyan Schools. The establishment at McCarthy's Island is one of a very interesting character; I was much struck by my visit last December to see so much good so cheerfully done under the disadvantages of a bad climate and a tumble-down school house; yet the little people, 100 in number, were intelligent, forward in their attainments, and respectful to their superiors, observing the earnest native schoolmaster with interest. I could not help remembering the words of Sydney Smith, so applicable in every civilized country; they are not without their force 180 miles in the interior of Africa, and only 100 miles from the Sahara Desert:—"The aged poverty-stricken master teaching the "mechanical art of reading and writing and thinking. He was teaching that alone, "while in truth he was protecting life, property, fencing the altar, guarding the throne, "and giving space and liberty to all the fine powers of man, and lifting him up to his "own place in the order of creation."

15. The larger establishment at Bathurst is again comparatively imposing. Here 180 boys and girls receive an education, superior, I think, to what is generally given in the United Kingdom. But this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that it is solely under the working of the excellent ministers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who give their whole souls to the good work. If there is a fault in the system, it might be thought perhaps too spiritual,—too much time given to the study of theology, so loved by the Africans. The 100*l.* per annum given by the Colonial Government to this persuasion is well bestowed.

16. As the school attached to the Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Conception is now endowed in 50*l.* per annum by the Colony, I made it my duty for the first time to visit the girls school, supervised by the Sisters of Charity, and the boys school, which is under the direction of a lay brother of the Order. I was much pleased at all I saw, especially at the liberality displayed in not allowing the French language to be taught or spoken in the schools, for the sole reason that the Colony is British.

British Combo.

17. Is beginning to give a return for all the interest I have taken in this integral dependency. I commence by challenging, on the Western Coast of Africa, the nomination of a locality showing more cultivation than this spot of ground; and in this assertion I am strengthened by the evidence of the Rev. Mr. West, the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, who has lived on this coast for the last 25 years. I do not wish to point this out as as an evidence of either the fertility of the soil or the industry of the inhabitants, but solely to prove with what alacrity the Africans work when assured that the results of their labour will be secured to them by a strong Government. In the adjacent country of Lower Combo the change is very marked; a little land close on

GAMBIA.

the stockaded towns is turned up, but otherwise the face of the country is all primeval bush.

18. As British Combo becomes yearly of more value, disturbing influences present themselves looming in the distance; much litigation is, I fear, unavoidable. Previous to 1853, the year of ultimate cession, the King of Combo had given away to several old colonial families large tracts of land, chiefly as grazing ground for cattle. Shortly after the cession my predecessor located the pensioners at Newcastle; as this class increased, more land was put under cultivation, alleged to be the property of a lady of great influence in the colony, who claims rent from the old soldiers.

19. I have read the Dispatch with great interest, and I do not see how the appointment of such a commission can long be avoided. It must be admitted that the Colonial Government in 1853, feeling the necessity for the extension of the Colony, availed themselves of the offer of the King of Combo, imagining that the expansive superabundant population would find space in Combo; and when afterwards three or four claimants appeared for the whole country, a reactionary feeling of disappointment took place that so much expense had been incurred for the interests of a few individuals when the ground was required to develope the industry of the poorer public. Retaining the Mandingoe village of Baccow in its location, and giving them credit for the lands they possessed before 1853, together with what the colonial families allege to have been in their quiet possession 30 years back, leaves the Government with literally nothing but a very small thick forest to give away in farms. The appointment of a resident manager has been an event in the history of this settlement from the active zeal of this young son of the Colony. I am sanguine that the district will be self-supporting. The sad civil war on the right bank of the river has been the cause for a great demand for ground in our quiet domain, notwithstanding the necessity of an expenditure of toil to clear the thick bush and jungle. The ryots or farmers cultivate cotton considerably, but not in extent enough to admit of exportation, as the prices given by the European merchants are not sufficiently remunerative to encourage the growers. I am in the course of sending a sample of Gambia cotton to Mr. Haywood by the next steamer.

20. The people of Baccow having evinced a bad feeling some nine months ago on the departure of the troops for Lagos, I determined upon rendering this watchful community innocuous, by cutting down the underwood of the wood so near the town, thereby adding to the beauty of the prospect by developing the large forest trees, but at the same time rendering the wood untenable as a stockade, which any day these troublesome Mandingoes might have occupied in determined force, from which they could not have been dislodged without a great loss of valuable life. A Mandingoe in a thick bush fights like a New Zealander, but in the open he is a sad coward.

21. Assisted by your Grace and the Legislative Council, I have been enabled to clothe, arm, and discipline a Combo militia, consisting of 100 rank and file, every man of whom possesses land in Combo. This number includes 40 soldiers of 10 years service, who hold farms at Hamilton Town. I issued the clothing at Juswant early in the year, and appointed the manager ex-officio the captain of the corps, and Messrs. Campbell and Johnson, liberated African gentlemen, as lieutenants. I hope at the conclusion of the rains to call them out for the 12 days' training according to the law. It is universally admitted that such an agrarian force was much required, the more especially as I find it a difficult and thankless task, stamping out the embers of a fierce civil war, likely to spread to Combo whenever the Marabouts are strong enough to destroy the great stockaded Soninkee town of Essow.

M'Carthy's Island.

22. I see no positive reason to alter the tenor of my report on this dependency from last year; yet it admits of interesting comments. The trade of the river being almost entirely monopolized by the ground nut, there is no longer so great an occasion for the settlement; the requisitions on the island as a depot are not so urgent; the station has lost its value in the eye of the merchant; yet it would be unwise to abandon the settlement, as some advise, for it is difficult to foresee what change may come over the trade. The same reason which has diverted it to Sierra Leone may again change the route to the Gambia. The population is dying out, especially the male sex. By a census made by the present active and intelligent Civil Commandant, there were seven females to one male. From a paper before me, read before a meeting of the African Aid Society last May, I see that the Government of the United States are in the habit of giving to the Liberian Government $100 for each manumitted African over eight years of age, and 50 dollars under eight years, when landed in Liberia; and by a resolution in Congress I perceive that a

vote of 20,000*l.* appears to be carried to take up freight to convey the slaves of the conquered provinces to the coast. This has been for years the policy of the American Government, to repay Africa, as far as possible, the debt due to it for centuries of an iniquitous system of trade in human beings, so fraught with the horrors of war, and rendering a great part of the continent a depopulated desert.

23. In the event of Liberia declining to take more than 5,000 of the manumitted, which decision is generally reported on the coast, might not our own coast colonies receive them with advantage, receiving of course the donations as an assistance. The island of M'Carthy's, Combo, and our ground along the right bank of the river, would accommodate at least 5,000. I have tried the experiment with success, having to do with the laziest and lowest natives on the coast in the scale of intelligence, the Congoes—they have been now nine months on their own resources, and as yet I hear of no poverty amongst them; on the contrary, the little settlement of Barrow town is evidently improving. They were certainly greatly favoured in locality, having a very choice spot given to them; but if they succeed, how much easier would it be for the industrious Black of the United States to flourish, who has been trained by habits of industry and by years of compulsory labour.

Colonial Hospital.

24. This institution, in the working of its benevolent course, has quite answered the expectations of the enlightened founder, Sir R. G. MacDonnell. I can only regret that his original scheme was not carried out intact. I allude to the wing originally intended for the Sisters of Charity to reside in. The native attendant who is hired to attend the sick cannot be expected to officiate with the same gentleness, attention, and skill as the experienced European gentlewomen who compose the sisterhood of this town.

25. I have converted a small unoccupied room in the east end of the building into a residence for the colonial surgeon, so manifestly to the advantage of the patients. A better discipline is now exercised over the attendants by his supervision; the medicines are more under his control; and sudden cases of stabbing, which so frequently occur in the drunken street broils, meet with prompt medical treatment.

26. It may be gratifying to those who take an interest in the natives, to state that for the last four months the gun shot wounds of the wounded belligerents, both Marabouts and Soninkees, have been most skilfully treated by Dr. Sherwood, the colonial surgeon, their animosity ceasing on finding themselves lying side by side in the same ward, receiving the same consideration and kindness. A few short years ago and a native could not be induced to trust himself inside the walls of this hospital.

27. I have the honour to transmit an annual return of all admissions, cures, and deaths during the year 1861.

RETURN of PATIENTS treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

No.		European or Natives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
1	January.	Native	Valmis incis.	8 days	Cured		
2		European	Febris remitt.	4 „	do.		
3		Do.	Contusion	8 „	do.		
4		Do.	Bubo	4 „	do.		
5		Do.	Morbilli	2 „	do.		
6		Do.	Morbilli	5 „	do.		
7		Native	Necrosis	148 „	do.		
8		Do.	Morbus	66 „	—	Died	
9		European	Bubo	4 „	Cured		
10		Native	Anasarca	5 „	—	Died	
11	February.	Do.	Dysenteria	5 „	Cured		
12		European	Bubo	18 „	do.		
13		Do.	Febris remitt.	6 „	do.		
14		Do.	Ophthalmia	62 „	do.		
15		Native	Debilitas	86 „	—	Died	
16		Do.	Debilitas	149 „	—	do.	
17		European	Bronchitis	51 „	Cured		
18		Do.	Febris remitt.	11 „	do.		
19		Do.	Dysenteria	11 „	do.		
20		Do.	Conjunctivitis	10 „	do.		
21		Native	Bronchitis	16 „	do.		
22		Do.	Diarrhœa	6 „	do.		

GAMBIA.

Return of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia—*continued.*

No.		European or Natives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
23		Native	Diarrhœa	16 days	Cured		
24		Do.	Diarrhœa	18 „	do.		
25		Do.	Diarrhœa	18 „	do.		
26		Do.	Diarrhœa	18 „	do.		
27		Do.	Bronchitis	52 „	do.		
28		Do.	Diarrhœa	14 „	—	Died	
29		Native	Bronchitis	1 „	—	do.	I regret to say that dysentery, a disease almost unknown in this Colony a few years ago, has within the two last been very prevalent amongst the natives. The great mortality in these cases I attribute to the natives having so many remedies of their own for this class of diseases, that they never think of consulting the colonial surgeon until their own remedies are exhausted; hence much valuable time is lost, and the majority of cases are carried to the hospital but to die. The cases successfully treated are mostly European sailors, who are aware of the great danger attending delay. W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D., Colonial Surgeon.
30		Do.	Pleuritis	9 „	—	do.	
31	March.	Do.	Dysenteria	10 „	—	do.	
32		Do.	Dysenteria	2 „	—	do.	
33		Do.	Dysenteria	5 „	—	do.	
34		Do.	Dysenteria	2 „	—	do.	
35		Do.	Diarrhœa	4 „	—	do.	
36		Do.	Diarrhœa	13 „	Cured		
37		Do.	Pneunomia	17 „	—	Died	
38		Do.	Bronchits	3 „	Cured		
39		Do.	Dysenteria	2 „	—	Died	
40		Do.	Catarrh	3 „	Cured		
41		Do.	Valmis incis.	15 „	do.		
42		Do.	Valmis incis.	33 „	do.		
43		Do.	Bronchitis	4 „	do.		
44	April.	Do.	Anasarca	11 „	—	Died	
45		European	Febris remitt.	10 „	Cured		
46		Do.	Febris remitt.	17 „	do.		
47		Native	Valmis incis.	52 „	—	Died	
48		European	Febris remitt.	5 „	Cured		
49		Do.	Accident	8 „	do.		
50		Do.	Accident	2 „	do.		
51		Do.	Accident	20 „	do.		
52		Native	Diarrhœa	6 „	do.		
53		Do.	Paraplegia	91 „	—	Died	
54	May.	Do.	Wounds	75 „	Cured		
55		Do.	Anasarca	35 „	do.		
56		Do.	Bronchitis	41 „	—	Died	
57		European	Febris remitt.	4 „	Cured		
58		Do.	Febris remitt.	4 „	do.		
59		Do.	Febris remitt.	11 „	do.		
60		Do.	Accident	9 „	do.		
61		Do.	Febris remitt.	9 „	do.		
62		Native	Accident	41 „	do.		
63		European	Febris remitt.	3 „	do.		
64	June.	Do.	Febris remitt.	6 „	do.		
65		Do.	Syphilis	5 „	do.		
66		Do.	Febris remitt.	10 „	do.		
67		Do.	Wound	57 „	do.		
68		Native	Lepra	3 „	—	Died	
69		Do.	Syphilis	65 „	Cured		
70		Do.	Dysenteria	3 „	—	Died	
71		Do.	Debilitas	34 „	—	do.	
72	July.	Do.	Melancholia	7 „	Cured		
73		European	Febris remitt.	7 „	do.		
74		Do.	Febris remitt.	7 „	do.		
75		Do.	Febris remitt.	4 „	do.		
76		Do.	Febris remitt.	13 „	do.		
77		Do.	Dysenteria	4 „	do.		
78		Do.	Febris remitt.	6 „	do.		
79		Native	Psoriasis	45 „	do.		
80	August.	European	Febris remitt.	7 „	do.		
81		Native	Dysenteria	18 „	do.		
82		European	Febris remitt.	41 „	—	Died	
83		Native	Anasarca	41 „	Cured		
84		Do.	Rheumatism	49 „	—	Died	
85		European	Rheumatism	4 „	Cured		
86		Do.	Febris remitt.	9 „	do.		
87		Do.	Febris remitt.	9 „	do.		
88		Do.	Febris remitt.	4 „	do.		
89		Do.	Febris remitt.	2 „	do.		
90	September.	Do.	Febris remitt.	8 „	do.		
91		Do.	Rheumatism	52 „	do.		
92		Do.	Debilitas	4 „	do.		
93		Do.	Febris remitt.	7 „	do.		
94		Native	Lumber abscessus	24 „	—	Died	
95		Do.	Rheumatism	30 „	Cured		

Return of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia—*continued.*

No.		European or Natives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
96	October.	Native	Wound - - -	9 days	Cured		* This was a very interesting case, produced by an ignorantly treated frost bite, which terminated in gangrene and mortification of the metatarsus space of the foot. I removed the foot by disarticulation at the ankle joint, known as Symes's operation; the advantage of which is, the leg is the same length, the heel is reserved for the purposes of locomotion,—a matter of great importance to the poor man. † This was a similar case out of the same ship, which I saved by merely removing the toes. W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D. Colonial Surgeon.
97		Do.	Insanitas - - -	9 „	do.		
98		Do.	Erethismus tropicus -	3 „	—	Died	
99		Do.	Anasarca - - -	6 „	—	do.	
100		Do.	Ulcus - - -	6 „	Cured		
101		Do.	Acute cystitis - -	7 „	do.		
102	November,	Do.	Insanitas - - -	47 „	do.		
103		Do.	Debilitas - - -	2 „	—	Died	
104		Do.	Icteries - - -	52 „	Cured		
105		Do.	Bronchitis - - -	52 „	do.		
106		Do.	Ulcus - - -	16 „	do.		
107		European	Febris remitt. - -	7 „	do.		
108		Native	Syphilitic disease of bone	52 „	—	Died	
109		Do.	Catarrh - - -	2 „	Cured		
110		European	Syphilis - - -	15 „	do.		
111	December.	Native	Bronchitis - - -	10 „	do.		
112		Do.	Wound - - -	8 „	do.		
113		Do.	Ulcus - - -	28 „	do.		
114		European	Catarrh - - -	13 „	do.		
115		Do.	Mortification - -	32 „	do.*		
116		Do.	Mortification - -	22 „	do.†		
117		Native	Rheumatism - -	6 „	do.		
118		Do.	Ophthalmia - - -	9 „	do.		

PATIENTS in the Infirmary of the Gaol of Bathurst, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

No.	European or Natives.	Disease.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
1	Native	Insanitas - - -	Cured		This class of patients gives naval and military and gaol surgeons more trouble than all legitimate sick, simply because we fear error in our diagnosis, which would result in injustice to our patient. W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D. Colonial Surgeon.
2	Do.	Anasarca - - -	do.		
3	Do.	Pleuritis - -	do.		
4	Do.	Paumis - - -	do.		
5	Do.	Morbificti vel simulati -	do.		
6	Do.	Rheumatism - -	do.		
7	Do.	Anasarca - - -	—	Died	
8	Do.	Morbificti vel simulati -	Cured		
9	Do.	Do. - - -	do.		
10	Do.	Insanitas - - -	do.		
11	Do.	Anasarca - -	do.		
12	Do.	Anasarca - -	do.		
13	Do.	Rheumatism - -	do.		
14	Do.	Ulcus - - -	do.		
15	Do.	Debilitas - - -	do.		
16	Do.	Mollities cerebre - -	—	Died	
17	Do.	Morbificti vel simulati -	Cured		
18	Do.	Paralysis - - -	do.		
19	Do.	Paralysis - -	do.		
20	Do.	Anasarca - - -	do.		
21	Do.	Testitis - - -	do.		
22	Do.	Brain fever - - -	do.		

RECAPITULATION.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL - -	Cured - - -	90
	Died - - -	28
GAOL - - - -	Cured - - -	20
	Died - - -	2
	Grand Total - -	140

Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia,
19th November 1862.

SIR,

THESE returns refer entirely to patients admitted into hospital and prisoners in the gaol. In addition to these, the number of patients seen daily in the surgery between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, as well as the bedridden in their own huts at different quarters of the town of Bathurst, average twenty a day.

Sickness amongst the colonial officers is very rare ; about two on my books for three months in the year is the average, which I attribute entirely to your great and successful exertions in improving the sanitary condition of the Colony.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Colonel G. D'Arcy,
Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

GAMBIA.

General Observations.

28. It is the theory in the Colony that it shows signs of decay. There is an inclination to believe that the culminating point of prosperity for this Colony has passed, and that ever since the treaty of Paris of 1856, when Portendic was ceded in exchange for Albreda, and the river thrown open to the commerce of all nations, that the trade has fallen off. For one, I cannot see this. In that very year I knew of a French merchant who settled here with a very small capital, and now in 1862 he has made 4,000*l.*; and I am also acquainted with a young enterprising English merchant, who in the summer of last year commenced business on his own account, and has up to the present time realized 1,700*l.* on the small capital of 2,000*l.* Do results such as these show a falling trade? And when I add that for a bottle of trade rum, value 4½*d.*, the merchant will receive in barter a trade bushel of upper river nuts, worth 2*s.* 3*d.*, I cannot bow to the fallacy that the best days of the Gambia are past. I account for the British mercantile houses not increasing solely to the fact that the capitalists at home have not yet recovered from the shock the reputation of the place received in August 1859, when the Gambia was visited by so serious an epidemic. Before the merchants had embarked on their usual summer vacation, saving by the trip the expense of home agency, and at the same time renovating their health by the change, the epidemic overtook the travellers, and many were cut off in their prime, when a few days would have removed them from the coast. A similar sad visitation took place in August 1837; but otherwise the Gambia is not as unhealthy as Jamaica, where the epidemic of yellow fever is, to my experience, triennially fearfully varied by cholera and smallpox. Our wants are very numerous, I confess, and no Colony is so open to improvement as the Gambia. We have not even a printing press. How much would civilization be advanced by even this one addition. It has occurred to me that the expense of compositors might be avoided by allowing it to be worked by the scholars of the Wesleyan school, the Government receiving, in return for the loan of the press, notices and proclamations; and it is my intention to propose the purchase of this essential at the next estimates.

Average range of thermometer at Bathurst rather above 77°.

29. Primitive as we are in every respect, nearly the whole energies of the population are devoted to commerce. Agriculture is quite left to the aborigines, and the pernicious effects of such a state of things is apparent to the observant mind of one fresh from Europe. A constantly increasing number of petty traders compete for a given amount of produce, which varies but little from year to year, and, rather than be deprived of it, overbid each other, and frequently pay more than the natural price. This system, which is fostered and facilitated by a pernicious method of credit, engenders lax and immoral views and recklessness in meeting the most binding of engagements. To my mind there cannot be a worse sign of moral perversity than the antipathy with which the rising generation regard the laborious efforts of agriculture and industry; and until the population come to look upon it as the chief source of their prosperity, the material advancement of this Colony will be impossible. To exemplify this, but at the risk of egotism, I refer your Grace to the labour I underwent to establish Hamilton Town. These men, for the most part unable to read, write, or keep accounts, all wanted to be traders. To take a canoe full of goods, on trust from a merchant, was to their minds the very height of their ambition. I pointed out, and I trust successfully, that to cultivate a moderate sized ground-nut farm perseveringly, they would be in a few years better off than if they had been even successful as petty traders, besides being the owners of property of progressive value to leave to their children. With almost a feeling of affection, certainly one of deep interest, I turn to the industry of the aborigines, exporting African produce to the average value of 160,000*l.* yearly.

30. In the ceded right of search by the United States, I can foretell a return of the gold and ivory trade to M'Carthy's Island. Of late years slaves were compelled by the chiefs to carry these precious commodities to the rivers Pongas and the Nunez, where both carriers and merchandize were disposed of to the Spaniards. The demand for slaves must invariably cause war, and the chiefs of the countries bordering on the Sahara Desert will find it to their interest to travel the shorter distance in the capacity of legitimate trader. There is also another reason why the legitimate native trader prefers Sierra Leone to the Gambia as a market. He is quite ignorant of the value of time in trade, the distance is no drawback to his mind; he walks a few miles each day and no more, and finds competition in Freetown, where a number of small native traders, anxious for the smallest gain, will give him a trifle more than the four or five great European firms in Bathurst, who have a fixed price for eac h article, from which they do not care to deviate. In the one article of gold dust, 3*l.* 18*s.* the oz., and no more, is

given at M'Carthy's; but at Freetown I have known the native trader give as much as 3*l.* 19*s.* an ounce for gold, and in the same proportion for wax and ivory. It may seem incredible that for so small a gain they should walk so far, but so it is, and easily to be understood by those who know the native character well.

31. I am forced to admit that the Colony is becoming very hard to live in, but it does not follow that this is a sign of decay, for upon this argument there would be no hope for Victoria or British Columbia. Here is a slight scale of prices of the common necessaries of life:

	Gambia.			*England.*	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Bread	0	6	per lb.	0	2½ per lb.
Meat	0	4	„	0	10 „
Potatoes	1	0	„	0	1 „
Butter	2	6	„	1	0 „
Fowls	1	0	each	3	0 each.
Rice	0	6	the lb.	0	3½ per lb.

32. The meat at 4*d.* and the fowl at 1*s.* are inferior to that bought at home. This state of things will ever be, I fear, owing to the geographical position of the Colony. So near the great Sahara Desert, we suffer from a drought lasting eight months, making it next to an impossibility to raise vegetables.

33. I fear amongst the natives a terrible famine is in prospect. The authors of the civil war, which was announced to me in the following quaint, simple-minded letter, have much to answer for:

" Letter to the friend of the black man.

" O Governor,

" I came to prostrate myself before God and yourself, because I am in distress. " The Marabouts has rebelled, and has broken and burnt some towns at Baddiboo; they " have also burnt, broken, and have destroyed Sabbach and Sanjal; they have killed all " the men, and the women and children are all taken captives; and I and my subjects are " afraid they will soon turn upon us, and serve us the same inconvenient trick.

" If your Excellency will be pleased to send to the Marabouts of Jarrah, desiring them " to be quiet and keep the peace, and not meddle with us at all, I shall feel very thankful " and be satisfied.

" I am your very humble servant,
" WHALLY,
" King of Jarrah."

34. I have endeavoured in my late despatches fully to discuss this late calamity, in order that the views of the natives of the northern part of Africa may be fully known. They are a type in themselves, not to be met with elsewhere in Africa, and considered so dangerous by the French Colonial Governments of Sénégal and Gorée as to be treated with unusual severity; trade has been consequently paralyzed on the borders of the Senegal. Dreading this sad alternative I laboured earnestly to bring about a peaceful state of things. That this war should have broken out at the very time the industry of the natives is so essential to the revenue is unfortunate and perplexing. Had the measure been passed in 1861 instead of 1862, and the export would have been inaugurated by a rich revenue, for their crop of 1862 almost vies with 1858.

35. After the experience of three years in the administration of the Gambia, I still reiterate my previous recorded conviction that the Colony is in the ascendancy. The industrious example of the European has produced native shipwrights, who not only build small craft for the coast trade, but have built vessels large enough to make the home voyage; and, unassisted, I have observed that the native mechanics have built stone houses of neat appearance and safe construction. So firmly is science and professional knowledge now grafted on the people of this town and settlement, that a permanent advantage is reasonably to be hoped for.

36. Such industry, coupled with so fine a geographical position, developing trade, must necessarily have its reward in a continued prosperity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. D'ARCY,
Governor,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Gold Coast.

No. 10.

GOLD COAST.

No. 10.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Ross to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., dated Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,

(No. 60.) July 7, 1862.

I have the honour of transmitting to your Grace the Blue Book for 1861.

Cape of Good Hope.

No 11.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 194.) Government House, Cape Town,

My Lord Duke, December 20, 1862.

I have now the honour to forward the annual Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1861; and although I did not arrive here until shortly after its close, I shall endeavour to draw your attention to a few of the most important results shown in the statements which the Blue Book contains.

You Grace will perceive that what is termed the total revenue is set down at 748,866*l.*, or 6,095*l.* over that of the year 1860. But the real excess of what may be regarded as legitimate revenue was considerably greater; inasmuch as the statement sets forth, as a decrease of revenue, a diminution in the amount of loans raised to the extent of 62,099*l.*; the sum borrowed in 1860 having been 217,400*l.*, and in 1861 155,300*l.* The Colony, therefore, realized a revenue greater than that of 1860 by the sum of 68,194*l.*, of which 35,670*l.* was derived from land, 8,207*l.* from customs, and 10,903*l.* from premiums on debentures, &c.

The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to 763,236*l.*, or 33,546*l.* above that of the preceding year. The different items of which the statement is composed show great variations under several heads. The Parliament, during its session of that year, manifested a desire to pay off various outstanding claims against the Colony; and it is from the circumstance that this course was followed out by means of borrowed money, that the apparent increase of expenditure under some heads arises. Among other things, debts to Her Majesty's Government of 18,000*l.* under the contract for the mail steamers, and of 10,000*l.* for the contribution to the colonial military allowances for 1860, were paid off. There was also a larger expenditure for roads and railways. Under the heads of public works, immigration, and miscellaneous charges the outlay was materially reduced. And it must be the duty of the Executive Government to spare no pains for restricting the colonial expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, so long as the community shall continue to labour under the financial pressure caused by a succession of unfavourable seasons and the general depression of trade, from which it now suffers so severely. The same considerations have induced me to suspend almost entirely the introduction of emigrants from the United Kingdom. The inhabitants of the western districts are evidently indifferent or opposed to their continued introduction. Those of the eastern districts, on the contrary, still possess a strong desire for an increase of the British population, which I myself believe to be very essential to their ultimate advancement. Just at present, however, I feel certain that the colonists do not possess the means of affording remunerative employment to larger numbers, and that it would therefore be most impolitic to introduce them until the agriculturists and other employers have in some degree rallied from their existing depression.

Among the various Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature in 1861, the most important were those for the regulation of the municipalities of the two chief towns, Cape Town and Graham's Town, that for the regulation of railways, and that for the construction of an electric telegraph from Cape Town to Graham's Town. It is to be regretted that, owing to various causes, the latter work has up to this moment made little

progress; but I am in hopes that in consequence of the undertaking having passed into new hands, we may shortly see it commenced in earnest, and begin to reap the benefit of those improved means of communication which the immense extent of this territory renders so highly necessary. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

NATAL.

NATAL.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SCOTT to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 130.) Government House, Natal,
MY LORD DUKE, September 9, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the past year, 1861. It has, I regret to say, been delayed beyond the usual period in consequence of our having the returns printed, instead of, as heretofore, making them out in manuscript; but this will not in future years cause any delay.

The Blue Book has not yet been laid before me, and I am unable to draw out myself the usual annual Report; and as I am about to proceed on a tour of inspection through a portion of the coast districts, and shall not be at the seat of Government on the departure of the next mail, I have, in order to avoid any further delay, directed the Colonial Secretary, on the completion of the Blue Book, to draw out a comparative statistical statement, and annex it to this Despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SCOTT.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c

Enclosure 1 in No. 12. Encl. 1 in No. 12.

REPORT on the NATAL BLUE BOOK for the year 1861.

Finance.

The financial position of the Colony continues to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the commercial depression which has prevailed here as elsewhere.

The gross revenue for the past year was 114,087*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, from which, in order to ascertain the true revenue, should be excluded sums refunded, surcharges removed, deposits and advances repaid, 7,262*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a net revenue of 106,824*l.*, being an increase of 31,000*l.* over that of the former year, attributable chiefly to an increase in:—

	£
Customs duties	3,550
Port and harbour dues	425
Land sales	932
Land revenue	1,802
Transfer duties	7,865
Auction duties	1,194
Stamps	226
Taxes	2,335
Postage	740
Fees of office	255
Sale of Government property	7,771
Reimbursements in aid of expenses	2,969
Miscellaneous receipts	600

The only items of increased revenue which require explanation are the transfer duties, 7,865*l.*, of which about 5,000*l.* was paid by a new land company; the sale of Government property, 7,771*l.*, which was almost entirely composed of the proceeds of the sale of Coolie stores, which it was found necessary to import with the first Coolies introduced.

The Government have not introduced any further supplies of this description of food.

The "reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred," 2,969*l.*, arises chiefly from the repayment of expenses incurred in the introduction of Coolies.

NATAL.

The increase in the direct taxes which are levied entirely on the Kafir huts is rather in excess of the usual annual increase, arising from the natural increase in the population.

The Kafirs now contribute also largely to the indirect taxation, and are beginning to use ploughs and other European implements of agriculture to a considerable extent, as also articles of comfort, and even luxuries, previously unthought of by them.

The Customs revenue, unfortunately, is swelled by 10,308*l.* for duties on wine, beer, and spirits, of which a considerable portion is consumed by the Dutch Free States.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the harbour works up to the end of 1861 has been 28,982*l.*, and the payments for the interest and sinking fund paid during the year was 3,405*l.*

The expenditure, exclusive of advances and deposits, and payment on account of the Cape Government, was for the past year 112,535*l.*, which includes remittances to the Agent General for Emigration, and interest on the harbour loan payable in 1862. The expenditure, therefore, is about equal to the revenue, and the requirements of the Colony are such as to render it likely that it will thus continue for many years to come.

General Commerce.

The general commerce of the Colony has increased as usual, notwithstanding monetary difficulties here, and the commercial depression existing elsewhere.

This can only be accounted for by the increased communication with the Boer States, owing to the improvement of the roads and to the increased consumption of European goods by the Kafirs. It is, however, difficult to trace the proportion of goods consumed by the Free States.

The increased tariff which was imposed in the year 1860 chiefly on articles consumed by the Kafir population, in order to cover the expense of the introduction of Coolie immigrants, continues to produce the revenue which was expected from it, although the heavy tax upon Kafir picks has been almost entirely evaded by the substitution of a better implement, namely, European hoes.

The tax on blankets has also been evaded by the importation of blanket coats as a substitute for them.

The following table of the Import and Export Customs Dues from the year 1850 to the year 1861 will show the steady inccease of the commercial prosperity of the Colony:—

Years.	Value of Imports.			Duties.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850	111,015	11	5	10,911	13	0
1851	125,462	6	8	12,122	19	7
1852	103,701	5	4	10,003	12	0
1853	98,534	13	2	9,800	3	4
1854	112,492	6	11	10,816	1	8
1855	86,551	9	9	8,612	2	6
1856	102,512	4	7	10,227	10	4
1857	184,549	0	0	14,626	12	6
1858	172,832	0	0	15,904	10	11
1859	199,917	2	8	18,630	4	5
1860	354,987	0	0	33,830	15	4
1861	402,689	0	0	37,337	5	0

VALUE of EXPORTS.

Years.	Colonial.			Not Colonial.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850	15,613	12	3	1,492	13	0	17,106	5	3
1851	17,423	10	0	4,393	15	0	21,817	5	0
1852	20,164	16	6	7,680	18	3	27,845	14	9
1853	26,694	0	10	9,764	15	0	36,458	15	10
1854	37,555	1	0	6,106	1	0	43,661	2	0
1855	45,126	14	4	6,946	14	0	52,073	8	4
1856	53,931	2	5	2,631	11	0	56,562	13	5
1857	77,844	6	9	4,652	4	6	82,496	11	3
1858	90,882	0	0	9,705	0	0	100,587	0	0
1859	103,472	8	7	6,942	12	10	110,415	1	5
1860	129,391	0	0	10,307	0	0	139,698	0	0
1861	108,920	0	0	10,287	0	0	119,207	0	0

By this statement it appears that the revenue has steadily increased in each year in proportion to the value of the imports, which are still very greatly in excess of the exports.

This is almost invariably the case in new colonies, where the imports of the recently arrived immigrants exceed for some time their contributions to the export trade of the Colony.

In Natal, the imports are largely increased by the consumption of the inhabitants of the Dutch Republics, who export little but wool, and that chiefly through the Cape Colony. As capital increases in Natal, this export trade will be naturally diverted to this Colony, as the road is for a greater

portion of the inhabitants of these states shorter, and it is better supplied with grass and water for the cattle.

The harbour works now in progress will, when completed, greatly assist in drawing the trade to Natal, the present rates of freight and insurance being much in favour of the Cape Colony.

Annual Development of Resources.

The annual development of the internal resources of the Colony proceeds satisfactorily, although pleuro pneumonia has been very fatal in its effects in this pre-eminently pastoral land. Sheep are gradually increasing in number, and improving in the quality of their wool; whilst increased care, and knowledge of their habits, and of the localities best suited to them, is removing the unwillingness which previously existed on the part of the farmers to enter upon sheep farming. Flocks of sheep are now being introduced from the Cape Colony, and during the dry season a great number of sheep are annually brought by the Dutch farmers to pasture in Natal.

The wool grown in the Colony during this year was 127,000 lbs., and it realized in the English market from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* per pound.

In some of the uplands the sheep now thrive as well as in the Cape Colony.

In 1860, 470,000 lbs. of wool were exported; in the past year, 647,000 lbs.; but, as before stated, the greater part of this comes from the Dutch Republics.

The disease called the scab is very prevalent in the Colony, but it does not appear to be so virulent in its nature, as the disease so called in Australia, and it yields readily to simple treatment. In the year 1855 the number of sheep within the Colony was 10,000; in 1861 76,500. These returns, however, are not reliable.

Sheep of the best breed are now being largely imported from England, France, and the Cape Colony. The Kafirs are beginning to turn their attention to fine-woolled sheep; the wool of their sheep having been previously almost valueless.

Horned cattle have not increased in number, owing to the lung sickness, and to many cattle having been exported to the Cape Colon overland.

The breed of horses has improved greatly during the past year, several valuable entire horses having been imported from England.

The lung sickness among the cattle has much decreased, and cattle-breeding is again considered remunerative; but it will be several years before the losses incurred by the ravages of this disease on its first appearance are repaired.

The demand for draught cattle is becoming a serious question, although, owing to the improvement of the roads generally, the loads carried are fully doubled, and the consumption of cattle relatively less.

The demand for horses in Natal is small, and unless some outlet for this description of stock can be found the market will soon be glutted. An excellent description of horse fitted for Indian cavalry could be found here, from three years of age upwards, for about 20*l.* each.

The horses in Natal are stronger and more developed, hardier, and with better feet and legs, than those in the Cape Colony. They are very docile, and stand the heat better than any horses I have seen out of Asia.

I have no doubt that the alpaca would succeed here, and I am strengthened in this opinion by that of Mr. Duffield, a gentleman, who is largely interested in the importation of alpacas in Australia.

He states that from his experience in these animals, and his knowledge of the climate of Natal, he has not the slightest doubt that they would thrive well here. The luxuriant pastures of Natal, now virtually waste for want of stock, seem to be admirably adapted to the habits of these animals.

Agriculture.

The most important agricultural production is sugar, which continues to progress favourably, although great losses have been sustained during the past year from fire and frost. Fires occur, owing to the practice of burning the old grass to encourage the growth of the new. Various legislative measures have been proposed to remedy this evil, but objections are raised to all of them. As experience in the culture of sugar increases, a remedy for this evil will, no doubt, be found in burning the grass to a considerable distance around, and in clearing the trash from the roots of the cane at the edges of the plantations.

Experience has now shown that in localities where the cane has suffered from frost it is necessary to plant on the high lands which are free from it. On the whole the loss from frost has not been great, when it is considered that this precaution has not as yet been generally adopted.

The sugar now produced is equal to that in the Mauritius; and the machinery employed in its manufacture is of the best description, the mills costing generally from 5,000*l.* upwards.

The culture of sugar has of late received a severe check, owing to the failure of some of the planters. These failures have been caused by the planters generally having entered upon this expensive undertaking without sufficient, and in many instances without any capital, except that which was borrowed at rates varying from 12 to 30 per cent. I have no doubt that on properly selected land, and with sufficient capital, sugar growing will prove as remunerative here as in any other part of the world. Natal possesses many advantages which are not enjoyed by other sugar colonies, such as labour, pasturage, ample supply of food for the labourers, and a temperate climate.

One of the most various difficulties with which the planters have at present to contend is that of getting their sugar to market.

The Lieutenant-Governor is at present employed with the colonial engineer in surveying the site of some proposed harbour works at the mouth of the river Umkomas, which, if successful, will no doubt be followed by others along the coast. As all the sugar lands are upon the seaboard the formation of shipping places at moderate distances would remedy this evil. Failing this, the construction of tramways must be resorted to.

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The number of mills at present in operation is 43.

During the past year the sugar produced was 1,669 tons.

As yet no guano has been used in Natal, except as an experiment; and the land, though generally light and sandy in appearance, produces fine crops with but little assistance from manure.

The average produce per acre is hardly as yet ascertained, but two tons may be regarded as an approximation. In rich lands three and even four, and in choice spots, it is said, five tons are procured.

The canes are about 18 months in arriving at maturity, and yield about 5 per cent. of saccharine matter. Ratoons do not appear to succeed well. The Coolie labourers which were imported during the past year have been a valuable acquisition, and have given general satisfaction. This description of labour, though more expensive, is generally preferred as being more reliable than Kafir labour.

A small sample of tea has been grown, and there appears to be every reason to suppose that Natal would prove to be a good tea country.

Tobacco of good quality grows most luxuriantly, and appears to require only a proper knowledge of its preparation to render it a most remunerative product.

In the year 1860, 22,831 lbs. were produced, in 1861 about double that quantity. Good cigars have been manufactured from this tobacco.

Red pepper is grown in considerable quantities on the coast, and could easily be produced to any extent.

Indigo, ground-nuts, flax fibres of all sorts, and many other valuable articles of European consumption, thrive as well or better in Natal than in those countries from which they are now imported. Among these may be reckoned timber. The gum, oak, and many other exotic trees flourish in Natal.

The Report of the Secretary for Native Affairs, in the Blue Book on the culture of cotton in Natal, shows that, according to the experiments made by the Government, excellent cotton may be grown almost to any extent in the valleys of the uplands, and generally on the coast, the only difficulty being to induce the natives to grow it, on account of its being less remunerative than the crops of Indian corn which they are accustomed to grow.

The price given to the natives by the Government for the cotton grown by them was $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. in the seed, which is equivalent to $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. when cleaned. This cotton, previous to the war in the United States, realized in England from $7d.$ to $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

The cotton was pronounced in the English market to be of a good workable quality, for which there was a very large demand. Sea Island seed sown on the coast produces an excellent stapled cotton, and both the long and short staple plants continue to produce for several years. The short staple produces better cotton and a larger crop the second than the first year.

The Surveyor General is of opinion that at least two millions of acres, or a sixth part of the whole area of the Colony, may be considered suitable for the growth of cotton. The yield of cotton per acre in Natal is considered to be very large.

The culture of arrowroot, which was formerly the most remunerative product of the coast districts, has now been almost entirely superseded by that of sugar. Several new coffee plantations have been commenced; and Natal appears to hold out very good prospects to the coffee planter, the only drawback here being the want of capital to enable the planter to wait till the trees become productive, that is, for three or four years. Several persons have lately arrived in the colony with a moderate amount of capital, and have purchased farms in the immediate neighbourhood of towns. These persons grow forage, Indian corn, potatoes, &c., the demand being greater than the supply, and they are perhaps the most thriving members of the community. A fine body of yeomanry is thus growing up, their children being numerous, and as healthy, strong, and high-spirited as in England. The so-called Boer population born in Natal, though not so strong and energetic, are decidedly stouter and taller than Englishmen. This must be caused by the climate, as the greater part of these persons are descended from French refugees.

Public Works.

The works for the improvement of the harbour proceed most satisfactorily. The southern pier has made considerable progress, and appears already to have had a beneficial effect on the bar. The work is just now at its most critical point; namely, in the broken water. The engineer has no doubt that, the work can be successfully completed considerably within the period contracted for, namely, six years, and that the mouth of the harbour will be deepened according to the expectation of the Admiralty Surveyor, Captain Vetch, namely, to above 30 feet at low water.

The principal public buildings which have been erected are the new gaol, which is completed; it is a very substantial and spacious building. The hospital for natives at Durban is a commodious and handsome building. A capacious coal store and barracks, and a lazaretto for Coolies, have been built at Durban.

The roads of the Colony have progressed in proportion to the general advance, and during the past year a new road from the north-eastern boundary and from the Leydenburg district in the Transvaal has been opened nearly to the coast. This length of this road, when completed this year, will be about 200 miles, and it will open up an entirely new traffic with the Dutch Republic of the Transvaal, and the new Free States which are springing up in that region. Other roads in the Colony have been extended, improved, and repaired. A sum of 6,300*l.* has been expended on the roads in the past year.

Bridges.

Hitherto the finances of this Colony have not admitted of the construction of any large bridges, but during the past year 5,200*l.* was remitted for the payment of two wrought-iron girder bridges; one for the Lower Umgeni River, the other for a small stream near Pietermaritzburg. Should the revenue continue to admit of it, large sums will probably in future be applied annually to the construction of bridges throughout the Colony.

Immigration.

The scheme of emigration which has been mentioned in former reports upon the Blue Books continues to work satisfactorily, and immigrants are generally well satisfied with the Colony. The immigrants introduced pay 10*l.* for the passage of each statute adult, and the balance of the passage money is defrayed by the Colony, the relatives of the immigrants in Natal becoming responsible with them for the payment to the Government within one year of 10*l.* for each adult. The number of statute adults introduced during the past year has been 371.

The granting of passages in England to immigrants whose relatives in Natal have not applied for their introduction has been discontinued, the funds at the disposal of the Government for this purpose during the past year having been found insufficient to defray more than the passages applied for by persons in Natal who wish to bring out their friends. The cost of these passages has been reduced from about 18*l.* to 13*l.* to 15*l.* each, chiefly in consequence of the Government being able to contract to land the immigrants at once in the Government steam tug.

Temporary accommodation is now supplied to the immigrants on landing, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners have been requested to contract with the owners of immigrant vessels to supply rations for 48 hours to the immigrants on landing.

The class of immigrants required in Natal are labourers and mechanics. This class of persons, introduced as they are by their friends and in moderate numbers, readily find employment at remunerative rates, and become at once absorbed in the population. Married men with families are of course the most valuable settlers, and have no difficulty in providing for their children. Many persons of this class have become wealthy in a few years, and they generally apply for passages for their friends.

The cost of passages is still much in advance of that to the Cape Colony, but as the haroour works advance, and the security of our port, and the facility of entrance to it, now ensured by the steam tug, becomes known, freights and insurance will no doubt be reduced.

Many immigrants have arrived at their own expense during the past year, several of whom are persons of high respectability and possessed of considerable capital.

Coolie Immigration.

Coolies from Madras and Calcutta have been introduced during the years 1860 and 1861. These persons have been chiefly engaged by the sugar planters on the coast. They express themselves as pleased with the Colony generally and with their treatment here. They have improved greatly in appearance, and the planters are, as before stated, well satisfied with them.

Considerable numbers of Coolies would, no doubt, have been introduced, if the expense of the passage from India had been less ; but as the cost of their first introduction was about 19*l.*, or more than that of white immigrants, this has hitherto prevented the planters from applying for a fresh supply of Coolie labour.

The total number of Coolie immigrants introduced during the latter part of 1860 and during 1861 is 1,431½, of which the proportion of women has been from 25 to 50 per cent.

No cholera has been introduced by the Coolies, although about 20 deaths from the disease occurred on board one vessel. There is reason to hope that the length of the voyage may prevent cholera being introduced into Natal by means of Coolie ships.

The Coolies appear to agree with Kafirs, and on several estates they work together.

Population.

The population may be taken at 140,000 black and 12,000 white inhabitants, and advances steadily, although, in the absence of any census, it is difficult to ascertain in what ratio it increases.

The native population does not appear to be diminishing or receding from the white population, according to the general rule elsewhere.

Steam Communication.

The steam communication between Natal and the Cape Colony, which was established in 1857, has on the whole continued to act well. The vessel employed is now nearly worn out, but the contractor has stated that another will shortly be placed upon the line. Arrangements have been concluded with the Imperial Government enabling letters to be paid through to England, the postage being 6*d.* for a letter weighing half an ounce.

The mail communication with the Mauritius, for which the Cape Government and Natal offered to pay 4,000*l.* each, and the Mauritius 3,000*l.* per annum, has not yet been carried out, the Imperial Government having declined to pay the moiety of the subsidy required, namely, 11,000*l.*

Postage.

A daily post between the seat of Government and the port of Durban has been established, and also a penny postage, the former postage having been 3*d.* on each letter.

Telegraph.

A contract has been arranged for the construction of a telegraph between the port and the seat of Government, and the contractor offers to connect it with the Cape telegraph at Graham's Town on a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the outlay.

Native Tribes.

The native tribes of the Colony have maintained the character for docility and good conduct generally by which their demeanour has been marked since the establishment of our Government in Natal. They are beginning to adopt, near the mission stations, European habits and customs, and are rapidly becoming possessed of waggons, horses, and ploughs, whilst in the neighbourhood of the Umooti mission station

NATAL.

they have cultivated about 100 acres of sugar cane, a part of which has been crushed in a mill erected for the purpose by the Government.

During the excitement caused by the threatening attitude assumed by Cetywayo, the son of the King of the Zulu nation, the conduct of our own natives was most loyal and satisfactory, and they were not only willing but anxious to be permitted to take part in any hostile movements, either for attack or defence. About 2,000 of them were employed, in conjunction with the troops, in watching the frontier.

These men evinced much disappointment at the peaceful termination of the movement.

The hut tax continues to be paid cheerfully and with regularity, whilst many of the natives pay in addition as much more in the shape of rent to the settlers upon whose land they reside.

The amount of labour supplied by the Kafir population increases annually. The demand also increases with white population, and consequently the difficulty of procuring Kafir labour causes dissatisfaction, and some persons complain that fewer Kafirs come out to labour than was formerly the case.

The military expenditure of Her Majesty's troops for the year was 44,645*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, of which sum 1,000*l.* was paid by the Colony, being the last quarter's colonial allowance to the troops.

A sum of 500*l.* was paid by the Colony to volunteer corps.

Education.

The report of the Superintendent of Education shows a satisfactory progress in the establishment of schools throughout the Colony.

The total sum expended by the Government on education, including salaries, rent, grants in aid, and books, maps, &c., was 2,297*l.*

Shipping.

The number of ships trading to the port of Natal is 100, being an increase of 30 over the previous year, with an increase of 3,201 tons of tonnage. The number of ships trading to the port is increasing rapidly.

The Government steam tug has been found extremely useful, and has rendered the port as safe and accessible for vessels drawing 10 feet as the generality of foreign ports, the anchorage outside being good, and the port inside the bar perfectly safe.

Gaols.

Gaols are now being built throughout the Colony.

Local Revenues.

The local revenues are confined to the towns of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, both of which have very extensive town lands transferred to them by the Government.

In Pietermaritzburg the revenue of the corporation arising from rates, ground rents, market dues, land rates, &c., amounted in 1861 to 3,427*l.*

The expenditure for that year amounted to 4,936*l.*, the excess of expenditure of nearly 2,000*l.* having been caused by the expenses incurred during the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. This will be easily paid by the sale of town lands, which have lately increased greatly in value.

The revenue of the corporation of Durban during the past year amounted to 1,821*l.*, and their expenditure to 1,776*l.* The property of the corporation of Durban is becoming very valuable; but the necessary works, such as hardening the streets, which are now knee-deep in sand, bringing in a supply of water, &c., will be very expensive.

Public Debt.

The only debt incurred is that for the improvement of the harbour, on which it is proposed to expend 165,000*l.*, to be raised by the sale of debentures secured by a first charge on the general revenue of the Colony. The loan to be repaid, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in 23 years.

For this purpose a sinking fund is formed, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the sums borrowed, which, together with the interest due, is paid regularly out of the revenue of the Colony. The sum raised during the past year was 50,000*l.*, of which was expended about 36,000*l.*

The interest and sinking fund money paid was 1,500*l.*

It is contemplated that the whole sum of 165,000*l.* will be expended in about five years, the original contract having been to complete the works in six years; but the contractors have informed the Government that they can complete them in less time, to which the Government has agreed.

When the whole sum of 165,000*l.* has been raised, the annual payment by the Government for interest and sinking fund will amount to 14,895*l.*

Since the commencement of these works the revenue of the Colony has increased by double the amount; it is, therefore, not likely that this debt will prove burdensome to the Colony, particularly as a large additional increase of revenue may be expected on the completion of the works.

(Signed) D. ERSKINE,
Colonial Secretary.

4th November 1862.

Owing to the hurried departure of the mail, and the absence from illness of some of the officers of my department, I regret that I am under the necessity of forwarding what was only intended as a rough draft of my Report.

D. E.

ST. HELENA.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir DRUMMOND HAY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 38.)

St. Helena, May 27, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the St. Helena Blue Book for the year 1861, together with the tables prepared from the returns, so as to give the statistics of the Island in a condensed form.

2. In pointing out that these documents vary but slightly from those of late preceding years, I am gratified to be able to state that the revenue continues to progress favourably in advance of the amount estimated, by which I have been enabled to devote a larger outlay to the repairs of public buildings and drainage of the town.

3. The crops of wheat, which in 1860 proved a failure in consequence of a wet harvest, have this year yielded an encouraging return.

4. The Education returns show a still further improvement in the number of scholars, and I have reason to believe that their efficiency on the whole has increased.

Children from 6 to 12 years	1,204
Scholars, inclusive of garrison schools - -	1,000
Proportion per cent., 83.	

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B. to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 94.)

Government House, Sydney,
October 18, 1862.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1861.

2. I have already, by previous mails, forwarded copies of the census of 1861, and now add copies of the report of the Registrar General on births, deaths, and marriages for 1861.

3. These documents fully exhibit the social condition and progress of the Colony, and the tables are so arranged as to show the relative progress or retrogression in the different branches of colonial industry during the last decennial period.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) JOHN YOUNG.
&c. &c. &c.

Statistical Register, 1861.

Sir,

General Registry Office, Sydney,
September 24, 1862.

I have the honour to present to you herewith the annual statistics of the Colony of New South Wales, compiled from the official returns, for the year ending 31st December 1861.

The volume is prefaced by a statistical table showing the progress of the Colony in all its material resources since the year 1821—a period of forty-one years.

The copious report which was published with the census of 1861, and the subsequent one which prefaces the abstracts of births, deaths, and marriages, for the same year, enter so fully into the social condition and progress of the Colony as to leave but little occasion for remarks upon the present compilation; indeed, the tables are so arranged as to show of themselves the relative progress or retrogression in the different branches of colonial industry during the last decennial period.

I have, &c.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Chris. Rolleston,
Registrar General.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH

Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Schools.		Convictions.	Mills, &c.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Acres under cultivation.	Live Stock.				Coal raised.	Land Sales.
					Schools.	Number of Schools.					Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Value.	Amount realized.
															£	£
1821	*29,783	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1822	30,756	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138,755	- -	- -	- -
1823	31,729	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	177,935	- -	- -	- -
1824	32,702	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	184,836	- -	- -	279
1825	33,675	442	239	392	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45,514½	6,142	134,519	237,622	39,006	- -	5,548
1826	34,649	529	278	502	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,596
1827	35,623	- -	No Returns.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,274
1828	*36,598	681	317	632	- -	- -	217	- -	- -	71,523	12,479	262,868	536,391	- -	- -	5,004
1829	41,450	680	336	615	54	2,003	273	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,710
1830	46,302	683	339	570	- -	- -	275	54	84	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	943
1831	51,155	911	436	615	- -	- -	361	72	68	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,597
1832	53,524	1,254	619	880	- -	- -	425	78	63	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,509
1833	*60,794	1,560	698	1,150	- -	- -	565	60	62	60,520	- -	- -	- -	- -	124	24,956
1834	66,212	1,857	705	1,164	- -	- -	685	71	58	74,811	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,750	41,844
1835	71,592	1,803	744	1,453	- -	- -	771	76	82	79,256	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,483	80,784
1836	*77,096	2,120	774	1,628	- -	3,391	- -	66	77	87,432	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,747	126,458
1837	85,267	2,270	916	1,799	- -	- -	- -	74	71	92,125	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,828	120,427
1838	97,912	2,836	970	2,104	- -	5,843	- -	- -	- -	92,912	- -	- -	- -	- -	8,399	116,324
1839	114,386	3,335	1,157	2,496	166	6,790	912	77	100	95,312	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,441	152,962
1840	129,463	4,233	1,631	2,382	167	9,040	832	97	59	126,116	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,498	316,626
1841	*149,669	5,204	1,924	2,894	209	9,632	725	85	61	115,130	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,905	90,387
1842	159,889	6,333	2,511	2,717	257	11,174	693	117	69	126,874	56,585	897,219	4,804,946	46,086	23,940	14,574
1843	165,541	7,182	1,848	2,293	317	12,507	654	121	95	146,165	62,017	1,017,316	5,055,337	57,767	16,222	11,297
1844	173,377	7,956	1,815	2,141	355	14,472	616	134	96	144,661	71,169	1,159,432	5,604,644	56,242	12,363	7,402
1845	181,556	8,522	1,837	2,128	367	16,516	594	145	121	163,979	82,303	1,348,022	6,202,031	60,008	8,769	18,451
1846	*196,704	8,473	1,796	2,550	394	19,033	651	138	124	183,360	88,126	1,430,736	7,906,811	45,600	13,714	27,060
1847	205,009	8,910	1,861	2,694	438	21,814	551	144	122	165,784	104,271	1,614,967	10,971,625	62,670	13,750	62,801
1848	220,474	8,826	1,809	2,587	462	23,374	571	172	133	164,664	113,895	1,752,852	11,660,819	70,875	14,275	47,262
1849	246,299	9,842	2,365	3,435	558	25,682	668	168	186	182,739	121,859	1,810,213	12,102,540	58,674	14,647	85,734
1850	265,503	10,037	2,825	3,379	659	28,604	666	182	206	198,056½	132,437	1,738,965	13,059,324	61,631	23,375	156,698
1851	*†197,168	7,675	1,915	2,600	423	21,120	574	151	140	153,117¼	116,397	1,375,257	7,396,895	65,510	25,546	64,425
1852	208,254	7,866	2,175	3,605	351	23,668	527	145	141	131,730¾	123,404	1,495,984	7,707,917	78,559	36,885	55,808
1853	231,088	8,860	2,569	4,176	420	25,660	604	143	141	139,014½	139,765	1,552,285	7,929,708	71,395	78,059	211,035
1854	251,315	9,663	2,761	4,511	413	25,953	637	140	146	131,857	148,851	1,576,750	8,144,119	63,255	119,380	319,533
1855	277,579	10,344	2,765	4,022	476	27,243	526	147	224	171,100¼	158,159	1,858,407	8,602,499	68,091	89,082	270,636
1856	*286,873	10,097	2,778	4,203	565	29,426	461	154	278	186,033½	168,929	2,023,418	7,736,323	105,998	117,906	245,555
1857	305,487	12,501	2,902	4,846	550	29,236	395	157	261	184,513½	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166	148,158	210,333
1858	342,062	13,802	2,992	5,883	653	33,236	415	169	295	223,295½	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843	162,162	240,633
1859	‡336,572	14,415	3,295	5,642	739	32,810	406	177	549	247,542¾	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	204,371	252,627
1860	348,546	14,233	2,945	6,562	798	34,767	405	193	745	260,798	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	226,493	155,316
1861	358,278	14,681	3,222	5,343	849	37,874	437	184	788	297,575	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	218,820	222,594

* The census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6, population as above.
2nd March 1841 population 130,856
2nd March 1846 „ 189,609
1st March 1851 „ 187,243
1st March 1856 „ 266,189
1st March 1861 „ 350,860
The population from the year 1836 is estimated up to the end of each year.
† The reduction in the year 1851 was caused by the separation of Port Philip from New South Wales.
‡ The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
§ The decrease in the value of wool exported during 1827 is attributed to its low price in England.

WALES FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1861 INCLUSIVE.

Shipping.				Exports, the Produce of the Colony.						Value of Total Imports.	Value of Total Exports.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Year.
Inwards.		Outwards.		Wool (Value).	Tallow and Lard (Value).	Oil, &c. (Value).	Gold.		Coal.			General.	Loans.	Ordinary.	Loans.	
Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.				Quantity.	Value.	Value.							
					£	£	Ozs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,231	- -	- -	- -	1821
71	22,924	60	20,793	(172,880 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Unknown	Unknown	45,210	- -	46,429	- -	1822
71	20,824	77	22,332	(198,240 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ditto	Ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	1823
- -	- -	- -	- -	(275,760 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,471	- -	- -	- -	1824
85	24,559	75	22,688	(411,600 lbs.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	300,000	100,000	71,682	- -	93,020	- -	1825
62	17,178	60	17,020	(552,960 lbs.) £48,384	-	34,850	- -	- -	- -	360,000	106,600	72,221	- -	97,866	- -	1826
103	26,508	63	14,501	(407,116 lbs.) £24,306	-	31,296	- -	- -	- -	3[illegible]5 324	76,314	79,310	- -	114,510	- -	1827
137	32,559	69	20,186	40,851	- -	26,431	- -	- -	- -	‖570,000	90,050	96,713	- -	97,952	- -	1828
158	37,342	168	37,586	63,555	- -	55,975	- -	- -	- -	601,004	161,716	102,785	- -	110,126	- -	1829
157	31,225	147	28,822	34,907	- -	59,471	- -	- -	- -	420,480	141,461	104,729	- -	102,125	- -	1830
155	34,000	165	35,252	75,979	- -	95,069	- -	- -	- -	490,152	324,168	121,066	- -	103,228	- -	1831
189	41,350	194	42,857	73,559	2,734	147,409	- -	- -	- -	604,620	384,344	135,847	- -	115,004	- -	1832
210	50,164	213	49,702	103,692	- -	146,855	- -	- -	- -	713,972	394,801	164,741	- -	126,693	- -	1833
245	58,532	220	53,373	213,628	- -	157,334	- -	- -	- -	991,990	587,640	205,443	- -	138,660	- -	1834
260	63,019	269	66,964	299,587	598	180,349	- -	- -	- -	1,114,805	682,193	274,591	- -	171,044	- -	1835
269	65,414	264	62,834	369,324	633	140,220	- -	- -	- -	1,237,406	748,624	330,579	- -	217,877	- -	1836
400	80,114	402	78,020	332,166	- -	183,122	- -	- -	- -	1,297,491	760,054	354,802	- -	305,388	- -	1837
428	91,777	409	93,004	405,977	- -	197,644	- -	- -	- -	1,579,277	802,768	335,294	- -	499,396	-	1838
563	135,474	548	124,776	442,504	- -	172,315	- -	- -	- -	2,236,371	948,776	458,301	- -	579,765	- -	1839
709	178,958	665	163,704	566,122	- -	224,144	- -	- -	- -	3,014,189	1,399,692	683,112	- -	570,032	- -	1840
714	183,778	690	172,118	517,537	- -	127,470	- -	- -	- -	2,527,988	1,023,397	493,980	- -	232,298	- -	1841
628	143,921	633	134,970	595,175	- -	77,012	- -	- -	- -	1,455,059	1,067,411	428,731	- -	498,182	- -	1842
558	110,864	564	110,026	685,647	9,639	72,989	- -	- -	- -	1,550,544	1,172,320	350,891	- -	369,490	- -	1843
417	87,539	569	109,242	645,344	83,511	57,493	- -	- -	- -	931,260	1,128,115	310,953	- -	345,584	- -	1844
597	105,352	614	103,961	1,009,242	102,746	96,804	- -	- -	- -	1,233,854	1,555,986	366,687	- -	292,769	- -	1845
767	141,467	754	134,998	1,019,985	28,107	70,126	- -	- -	- -	1,630,522	1,481,539	352,778	- -	290,092	- -	1846
878	154,904	933	168,664	1,272,118	108,186	80,528	- -	- -	- -	1,982,023	1,870,046	396,260	- -	413,073	- -	1847
996	199,304	945	187,322	1,240,144	140,579	68,969	- -	- -	- -	1,556,550	1,830,368	396,863	- -	460,531	- -	1848
898	218,967	907	214,056	1,238,559	249,932	45,468	- -	- -	4,593	1,793,420	1,891,270	575,692	- -	516,533	- -	1849
976	234,215	1,014	263,849	1,614,241	300,721	29,368	- -	- -	15,558	2,078,338	2,399,580	575,794	57,917	567,165	- -	1850
553	153,002	503	139,020	828,302	114,168	25,877	144,120	468,336	12,027	1,563,931	1,796,912	406,056	80,642	444,108	- -	1851
721	197,366	701	175,960	676,815	146,811	34,562	818,751	2,660,946	109,951	1,900,436	4,604,034	537,961	144,176	600,322	- -	1852
1,048	336,852	1,061	341,540	999,896	134,708	25,490	548,052	1,781,172	81,078	6,342,397	4,523,346	828,725	158,752	632,621	50,000	1853
1,058	376,927	1,112	409,489	1,181,956	164,256	28,155	237,910	773,209	101,752	5,981,063	4,050,126	1,004,467	234,680	966,569	170,000	1854
1,152	353,323	1,185	362,482	1,078,017	123,255	20,770	171,367	654,594	58,893	4,668,519	2,884,130	800,989	859,721	886,724	788,300	1855
1,143	321,679	1,219	336,113	1,303,070	137,202	25,355	184,600	689,174	65,730	5,460,971	3,430,880	1,130,014	856,539	1,146,468	688,666	1856
1,100	351,413	1,204	377,147	1,275,067	82,134	32,306	175,950	674,477	45,960	6,729,408	4,011,952	1,185,562	345,575	1,104,995	438,333	1857
1,141	348,984	1,254	366,825	1,126,486	53,186	1,450	286,798	1,104,174	89,200	6,059,366	4,186,277	1,379,675	76,776	1,209,796	360,770	1858
1,250	363,121	1,299	387,015	1,458,005	37,275	532	329,363	1,259,127	132,984	6,597,053	4,768,049	1,522,668	816,822	1,425,028	433,138	1859
1,424	427,835	1,438	431,484	1,123,699	28,794	136	384,985	1,462,772	183,761	7,519,285	5,072,020	1,319,779	560,729	1,321,724	726,231	1860
1,327	366,236	1,391	379,460	1,396,426	60,816	- -	470,034	1,808,567	160,965	6,301,555	5,594,839	1,448,610	394,457	1,540,005	433,224	1861

‖ The value of the produce of the Fisheries was not included in 1828.

Price of land in 1825, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per acre.

The minimum price of land was 5*s.* per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12*s.* per acre, 1840-2; (20*s.* in Port Phillip, in 1841): 20*s.* per acre from 1843 to present time.

Number of acres alienated to the end of 1861, 7,338,539 acres.

Number of acres unalienated, about 199,661,000 acres.

In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money. Generally in Spanish dollars.

Transportation ceased in 1840.

The return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of Convicts and Military.

Gold discovered in May 1851.

The expenditure for loans previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

The General Revenue column exhibits the gross sum collected.

QUEENS-
LAND.

No. 15.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 53.) Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,
MY LORD DUKE, August 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Statistical Register uf Queensland for 1861. Prefixed is the Report of the Registrar-General, which will, I presume, be published in the annual parliamentary "Blue Book," exhibiting the condition of the Colonies.

This Report is so full, and yet so concise, that I need only solicit attention to the proofs which it contains of the remarkable progress and prosperity of this young Colony.

I have, &c
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) G. F. BOWEN.
&c. &c. &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT on the STATISTICAL REGISTER for 1861.

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane, July 14, 1862.

To the Honorable Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, "The Statistical Register of Queensland for the year ending the 31st December 1861," which I exceedingly regret not having been able to prepare in time to be laid before Parliament during its recent session.

2. The changes in the affairs of this young Colony are so rapid that returns nearly 18 months old, which these will be by the time they are laid before Parliament in the session of 1863, lose much of their usefulness, and nearly all their interest to the general reader. It is also desirable as a matter of economy that they should be ready for the Legislature on its assembling in April for the usual annnal session. The labour and expense of compiling and printing returns called for might often be avoided if the Annual Register for the preceding year were at hand for reference.

3. Presuming that you will admit the truth of these remarks, I beg most respectfully to point out to you that in former years the Colonial Statistics were compiled, under the name of "Blue Book Returns," in the office of the Colonial Secretary. The returns supplying the necessary materials for their compilation were furnished by the different Government departments, or collected by the police in compliance with circular requisitions addressed to them from that office; and those requisitions naturally met with the attention paid by the public servants of the Colony to all documents proceeding from that source. The Annual Register, compiled by the Registrar General, is now substituted for the "Blue Book Returns;" but no adequate means having hitherto been taken to ensure attention to his demands for information, the answers, I regret to say, have been too often delayed. To remedy this inconvenionce, is the first step necessary to provide for the earlier appearance of the "Register," and I am glad to know that energetic measures will be adopted in the future with that view.

4. My Report on the Statistics of the Colony for the year 1860, being the first document of the kind published in Queensland, and appearing so soon after its foundation, I thought it permissible, and indeed advisable, to diverge in it a trifle beyond the bounds usually assigned as those within which the enquiries of the statist should be confined, and I ventured to say a few words relating to this new Colony's geographical position, and recently established form of Government. On the present occasion I see no reason for such digression, and have therefore confined my remarks strictly to the subject under consideration, namely, the statistical records of the Colony. Even with this circumscribed field, so much has the matter swelled in bulk, I have found it difficult to keep within reasonable bounds, and many subjects of interest are either of necessity passed over entirely or alluded to in a very cursory manner.

5. I must here congratulate the Colony on the receipt by his Excellency the Governor, of Her Majesty's supplementary commission, extending the north-western boundary of Queensland from the

141st to the 138th meridian of east longitude. The Surveyor General has made a careful calculation of the present area of the Colony, and the result is, in round numbers, as follows:—

AREA of QUEENSLAND.

East of longitude 141°	560,000	square miles.
Between 141° and 138°, or the late extension	118,600	„
Total	678,600	„

OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

Approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations	195,000	„

SEABOARD of QUEENSLAND.

Point Danger to Cape York	1,550	miles.
Cape York to longitude 141°	475	„
Longitude 141° to 138°	225	„
Total	2,250	„

6. It will be seen from the above figures that Queensland is by far the most extensive of the British Colonies. It possesses an area nearly double the area of Canada, and, if compared with European States, is one half larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, and Spain, all added together; it is in fact nearly equal in area to one fifth of the area of the whole of Europe and its dependencies. Pastoral occupation has already spread over a surface twice as large as that of the British Isles; and it is annually advancing onward at a rate which will soon place our stockholders on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

7. To judge correctly of the progress the Colony has made in any given period of time, it is necessary to have at hand the means of comparing it with some previous period in its history of similar duration, and, still better, to be able to compare it with other colonies; but as the means of making these comparisons may not be accessible to the larger number of general readers, even if they were inclined to take the trouble of making calculations for themselves, I have endeavoured in the most concise manner to supply this deficiency, and to draw their attention to some of the more striking facts which prominently suggest themselves on making a comparison of the last two years, 1860 and 1861. For this purpose, I have compiled in this report a number of comparative tables, marked alphabetically from A to U inclusive, which I think will afford sufficient material, for those who are desirous of extending further their enquiries, to multiply their comparisons to any extent they please. I have, on the other hand, confined the Annual Register, of which this Report may be considered as only the preface, strictly to the statistics of last year, without comment or comparison. It consists of 88 tables, numbered consecutively, which will, I hope, be found to contain all the information required by the Secretary of State, and, in addition, a large quantity of details on a variety of subjects intimately connected with the progress of Queensland, and of value to all those persons who are interested in the welfare of Her Majesty's youngest Colony; which, however, is the most extensive of all in point of territory, and already in the third year of its separate existence ranks ninth in point of revenue and importance among the forty-eight (48) dependencies of the Crown. For there are now only eight colonies entitled to take precedence of Queensland in this respect, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Canada, South Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, while it is easy to foresee that in a very few years this Colony will have outstripped several of those communities as yet before her.

8. The first table to which I beg to draw attention is that marked No. II. in the Register, showing the state of the Electoral Rolls in the several Electorates at the revision in March 1861. The following table, marked A, giving the means of comparison between the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and also between the number of electors and adult males on the 7th April 1861, will, I think, afford all the information on this interesting and important subject I have been able to collect.

9. A very cursory glance at it is requisite to perceive that the proportion of electors to adult males in the different constituencies is most unequal. Thus, the Leichhardt, with a male adult population of 751 in 1861, could boast of only 35 enrolled electors, whilst the Western Downs, with an adult male population of 278, possessed 395 enrolled electors, and Ipswich, with 806 male adults, returns an electoral roll with 940 names on it; so that in some of the electorates, under the present imperfect system of registration and revision, there are actually more electors than adult males. The total adult male population of the Colony was, on the 7th April 1861, 10,975; out of these 5,359 were on the roll, that is, about one half. If we divide the electorates into two classes, those in which the town interest prevails, and those in which the country interest is dominant, we find that the town electorates possess the largest share of electors; for whereas in April 1861 they contained an adult male population of 3,676 persons, the electors on the roll at the same time numbered 2,618, that is, more than two thirds were electors; in the electorates consisting of both town and country, the numbers at the same date were 2,474 adult males, 949 electors, that is, rather more than three eighths were electors, whilst in the country constituencies the numbers were, adult males, 4,825 electors, 1,717, not quite six seventeenths being electors, or in other words, the proportions were, in the towns, 71 electors to 100 adult males; in the mixed constituencies, 38 electors to 100 adult males; in the country constituencies, 35 electors to 100 adult males. Several blanks, I am sorry to say, will be seen in the following table, the necessary information not having been supplied.

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A.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Electors on the Roll in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862.

Name of Electorates.	No. of Members.	Nature of Constituency, Town or Country.	No. of enrolled electors in March of each year.			No. of Freeholders in each year.		Increase in No. of Electors between 1860 and 1861.	Increase in No. of Electors between 1861 and 1862.	Increase per cent. in the two years 1860 to 1862.	Adult Males, 7th April 1861.
			1860.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.				
Brisbane, North	3	Town	680	820	982	252	275	140	162	44·26	1,205
„ South	1	„	120	135	152	100	110	15	17	26·66	176
Burnett	2	Country	140	192	170	26	33	52	‡22	21·43	1,075
Downs, Eastern	1	„	107	130	140	71	79	23	10	30·84	724
„ Western	2	„	272	395	403	54	†	123	8	48·16	278
„ Northern	1	„	168	185	403	77	78	17	218	139·88	588
Drayton & Toowoomba	1	Town	220	248	390	173	276	28	142	77·27	881
Fortitude Valley	1	„	256	296	317	214	226	40	21	23·83	297
Ipswich	3	„	908	940	1,174	605	641	32	234	29·29	806
Leichhardt	2	Country	151	35	64	3	9	‡116	29	—	751
Maranoa	1	„	103	132	162	12	12	29	30	57·28	653
Moreton, East	2	„	561	642	660	444	468	81	18	17·64	756
„ West	3	Town and Country	558	696	1,108	218	638	138	412	98·56	1,071
Port Curtis	1	„ „	228	315	437	†	222	87	122	91·66	930
Warwick	1	Town	155	179	*200	†	†	24	*21	*29·03	311
Wide Bay	1	Town and Country	163	219	216	103	101	56	‡3	—	473
Total	26	—	4,790	5,359	6,978	—	—	569	1,419	46·51	10,975

* This is only surmise, no Returns having been received. † No Returns. ‡ A diminution.

Executive and Legislative.

Tables iii. *to* ix.

10. The tables under these heads are seven in number, and give the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, and the dates of their appointments or election; also detailed statements of the Parliamentary business of the Session. Amongst the most important Acts of the Session of 1861 are, "An Act to amend the Constitution of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and to provide for the better Administration of Justice;" "An Act to simplify the Laws relating to the Transfer and Encumbrance of Freehold and other Interests in Land," the "Audit Act;" and the "Municipalities Amendment Act." Of these, that which most immediately affects the general public, is "The Real Property Act of 1861." The easy and inexpensive system of transferring or of otherwise dealing with land, which it introduces, has added considerably to the value of that description of property; those whom it most benefits are the holders of small portions, or those who propose subdividing into small portions. All land alienated by the Crown subsequently to the 1st January 1862 is subject to the provisions of this Act, and can only be transferred or dealt with in accordance with them. In the case of land alienated by the Crown before the 1st January 1862 it is optional with the owner to bring it under the provisions of this Act. The system is based on that introduced by Mr. Torrens in South Australia.

11. The Session of Parliament of 1861, being the second of the first Parliament of Queensland, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 30th April 1861, and was prorogued on the 13th of August. During this time the Legislative Assembly sat fifty days, for an average of rather more than four hours each day: twenty-seven public and two private bills were introduced, of which twenty public and two private received the Royal assent, seven public being dropped or otherwise disposed of.

12. By the Appropriation Act (the last of the Session) the following sums were voted:—

	£	s.	d.
Supplementary for the service of the year 1859	2,213	12	11
„ „ 1860	10,556	17	7
„ „ 1861	30,032	1	6
For the service of the year 1862	204,032	5	10
Total voted	246,834	17	10

13. The followtng table, marked B, will be useful for reference, as it shows at a glance the total amounts voted for the service of each year since the foundation of the Colony, and the particular Act by which they have been appropriated.

B.

RETURN of AMOUNTS VOTED by the Parliament of Queensland for the service of each year since the foundation of the Colony.

No. of Act of Parliament.	For which year's service.	Amount of each separate appropriation.	Total appropriated for each year.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1859	2,213 12 11	*2,213 12 11	* Only for the month of December, 1859.
24th Victoria, No. 8 -	1860	137,134 0 0	164,525 17 7	
24th Victoria, No. 17 -	1860	16,835 0 0		
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1860	10,556 17 7		
24th Victoria, No. 17 -	1861	203,973 0 0	234,005 1 6	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1861	30,032 1 6		
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1862	204,032 5 10	204,032 5 10	

14. In addition to the above appropriations, an Act of Parliament was passed (25th Victoria, No. 3), authorizing the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise, by way of loan secured on the consolidated revenue of the Colony, any sum or sums of money not exceeding 123,800*l.* 1*s.*, to be expended on immigration and on certain permanent works. 70,000*l.* worth of debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, were accordingly sold, and produced the sum of 73,300*l.*;* vide Auditor General's Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, No. lxxvi.

C.

The following Table shows the COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS voted for the Services of the Principal Heads of Expenditure for the two years 1861 and 1862.

——	1861.	1862.	Remarks.
	£	£	
Education - - - -	10,000	11,000	
Emigration - - - -	16,855	*2,865	* £22,000 additional by Loan Act, 25th Vict. No. 3, for the service of the year 1862, *vide* Table No. LXXVIII.
Police, including Native Police - -	33,900	39,478	
Administration of Justice, Gaol, and Sheriff -	12,306	12,229	
Customs - - - -	6,763	6,769	
Post Office and Conveyance of Mails - -	15,041	16,208	
Harbours, Lighthouses, Pilotage - -	4,233	4,781	
Survey Office - - - -	19,824	19,358	
Crown Lands ditto, and sale of - -	6,585	9,662	† Largely supplemented by Loan Act, *vide* 25th Vict. No. 3.
Public Works - - - -	30,490	†42,750	

Municipalities.

Tables liii. *to* lv.

15. It will be seen, on reference to the Tables relating to this subject, that a large increase has taken place in the number of these institutions; whereas at the time of the compilation of the last annual register only two towns, Brisbane and Ipswich, had incorporated themselves, there are now six municipal corporations in existence.

Name.	When established.	Constitution.	1861. Revenue.	1861. Expenditure.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brisbane - -	13th October 1859 -	Mayor and eight aldermen	4,477 19 2	14,788 0 3
Ipswich -	3rd March 1860 -	„ „	4,890 0 5	6,093 9 9
Warwick - -	25th May 1861 -	„ „	455 5 0	100 0 0
Toowoomba -	1st December 1860 -	„ „	1,333 19 0	1,187 16 9
Maryborough -	23rd March 1861 -	No returns.		
Rockhampton -	25th February 1861 -	Mayor and five aldermen -	181 12 0	869 10 0

* NOTE.—The remainder have been sold during the course of the current year at such prices as show how good the credit of the Colony must be.

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16. Extensive improvements have already been effected in the streets and thoroughfares of those towns in which corporations have been sufficiently long in existence to have been able to get to work. The example has not been thrown away, and will no doubt be largely imitated by many other towns and districts of the Colony. The amount of work, however, arising from the unformed state of the streets in all the towns in the Colony is believed to exceed so far the revenues of the several municipalities that their funds have been each year supplemented by grants from the public purse, either in the shape of money or lands.

Climate.

Tables lxxviii. *to* lxxxvi.

17. A very complete series of tables, nine in number, compiled by the Meteorological Observer, will be found in this Register. It is to be hoped that many years will not be allowed to pass before similar observations shall be made at the several other towns of the Colony, both on the seaboard and in the interior. The climate varies so much that observations taken at Brisbane would only serve to mislead at any place one hundred miles in the interior.

18. The value of these observations depends so much upon a correct knowledge of the altitude and general character of the place of observation, and also of the description of instruments made use of, that the following memoranda, kindly furnished by the Observer, will be read with interest:

"METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at BRISBANE during the year 1861. Latitude 27° 5′ S., Longitude 153° east. Height above the sea, 70 feet.

"*Memoranda.*—The observations are taken three times every day, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m., local time, and as near as practicable in the form used at the Royal Engineer's observatories, as recommended to be adopted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The instruments are supplied by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and, having been carefully compared with the Greenwich Standards, have been found so accurate as to require in most cases no correction for index error. They are as follows:—

"*Barometer with attached Thermometer.*—The scale is of brass, and terminates in a fine ivory point within the glass cistern. Under the cistern is an adjusting screw, by means of which the surface of the mercury may be raised or depressed as required. The Vernier gives readings to ·002 of an inch.

"*Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers*, for determining the temperature of the air, and of evaporation in the shade, whence are deduced the temperature of the dew-point and the humidity of the air.

"*Negretti and Zambra's Self-registering Maximum Thermometer*, for determining the highest daily temperature in the shade.

"*Solar Radiation Thermometer*, of the same construction as the preceding, with a blackened bulb, for determining the greatest effect of the direct rays of the sun.

"*Rutherford's Minimum Thermometer*, for determining the lowest temperature in the shade.

"*Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer*, similar to Rutherford's Minimum Thermometer, for determining the lowest temperature on the ground.

"*Rain Gauge.*—This instrument consists of two parts; the lowest is a cylindrical vessel to contain the water, the upper is a cylinder fitting the lower, and closed at the top by an inverted cone; this cone terminates in a small tube bent upwards so as always to contain a drop of water, by which means evaporation is prevented. There is also a graduated glass measure which determines the quantity of rain fallen, to the hundredth of an inch.

"*The Wet and Dry Bulb, and the Maximum and Minimum Shade Thermometers* are mounted on a stand similar, though with some additions, to that known as the Greenwich Stand.

"*The Solar Radiation Thermometer* is so placed, four or five inches from the ground, as to be exposed to the full force of the sun's rays, and at the same time to be uninfluenced by reflected heat, and protected from the wind.

"*The Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer* is supported on two forked sticks close to the ground, but not touching or overshadowed by the grass.

"All the thermometers, except the two last mentioned, have their bulbs about four feet six inches from the ground.

"The information contained in the tables are as follows:—the first is a general monthly abstract of results. The next gives the maximum temperature of the air on each day during the year, and the one following, the daily minimum temperature. From these two last has been calculated the daily range of temperature, and which comprises the next table. The daily maximum temperature in the sun, and the minimum temperature near grass, for each day during the year, follow.

"The next table gives the rain fall of each day, and the last, the direction of wind blowing at each time of observation.

"The evaporation, as determined by actual measurement for each month of the year, has been appended. The instrument used for the purpose was constructed in Sydney under the direction of Rev. W. Scott, the astronomer. It consists of a cylinder containing water, provided with a metallic pointer, on which is a scale marked to inches and tenths; this is raised or depressed by a screw, and is read with a Vernier like the barometer.

"FREDERICK JAMES BARTON,
Observer."

From the tables above referred to February appears to have been the hottest month of the year; the mean height of the thermometer for that month, in the shade at 3 P.M., was 83° 9, the mean maximum in the sun was 111°4. The highest in the sun was, in the month of March, 123°3. The hottest day of the year, 5th March, the maximum temperature of the air was 99° 7; the coldest month of the year was July, the mean height of the thermometer in the shade, at 3 p.m., having been 64°3; showing

therefore a difference of 19°6 in the average temperature of the hottest and coldest months in the shade at 3 p.m.

19. The coldest day of the year was the first of August, when the minimum temperature of the air was 37°, showing therefore a difference of 62°7 between the maximum of the hottest and the minimum of the coldest days of the year. The day which showed the greatest range in the temperature of the air was the 28th September, when it reached 36°7. In the hot weather the prevailing winds were from the south and round by the east to the N.N.E.; in the cold weather, northerly, westerly, and south-westerly winds prevailed; thus in February, the hottest month, at 9 A.M. the wind blew for 25 days from the south, or points to the eastward of south, and only six days from the other points; in July, the coldest month, it blew at the same hour only five days from the south and easterly points, and 25 days from the north and westerly.

20. The Rain Table, No. lxxxiv., gives 69·49 inches as the total fall last year. This quantity will, I think, prove to be beyond the average. Compared with the average fall in London (24·55 inches) it certainly seems very large; but if we turn to the Evaporation Table, No. lxxxvi., we shall find that it does not much exceed the total amount of evaporation for the year, namely, 61.793. My space will not permit me to refer at greater length to these valuable tables, from which much interesting information may be collected.

Social.

Tables xxiii. *to* xxvi.

21. The Second Annual Report on the Vital Statistics of the Colony, which I had the honour to forward to you on the 21st March 1862, renders it hardly necessary that I should again enter at any length on that subject, and I shall therefore, for the use of those persons who may not have had access to the above document, only repeat a few of the more prominent facts.

22. A census of the population was taken on the 7th April 1861, and the population of the Colony was found to number on that day 30,059 souls, namely 18,121 males, 11,938 females. Taking this as the groundwork, the population of the 31st December 1860 would be 29,074 souls, namely 17,427 males, 11,647 females; and on the 31st December 1861 it would be 34,367 souls, namely 20,811 males, 13,556 females. The year's increase has therefore been 5,293 souls, namely 3,384 males, 1,909 females. The increase has therefore been at the rate of 18·21 per cent.; of this per-centage of increase 15·03 per cent. arose from the excess of arrivals over departures, and the remaining 3·18 per cent. is accounted for by the excess of births over deaths. The Population Table for the year 1861 is followed by three tables of births, marriages, and deaths. The above numbers are exclusive of the aborigines.

23. The following table, marked D, compares the births of the two years 1860 and 1861 in each registration district. The proportion of births in 1860 to the whole population of 31st December of that year was 4·25; in 1861 it fell to a proportion of 4·11 to the whole population of 31st December.

D.

Births.

District.	1860.			1861.			Increase.	Increase per cent.	Proportion of Females to each 100 Males born in the year 1860.	Proportion of Females to each 100 Males born in the year 1861.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Brisbane - -	209	173	382	248	206	454	72	19·63	82·77	83·06
Ipswich - -	167	163	330	154	174	328	a diminution		97·60	112·99
Warwick - -	63	61	124	61	60	121	do.		96·82	98·36
Drayton - -	49	61	110	74	68	142	32	29·10	124·49	91·89
Dalby - -	40	43	83	53	35	88	5	6·02	107·50	66·04
Condamine -	15	16	31	18	27	45	14	77·77	106·66	150·00
Gayndah - -	39	20	59	46	40	86	27	45·76	51·29	86·96
Maryborough -	22	20	42	30	30	60	18	42·86	90·90	100·00
Taroom - -	6	4	10	8	10	18	8	80·00	66·66	125·00
Port Curtis -	7	5	12	12	5	17	5	41·66	71·43	41·66
Rockhampton -	29	24	53	35	29	64	11	20·75	82·76	82·86
Kennedy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	646	590	1,236	739	684	1,423	187	15·13	91·61	92·56

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24. The following table, marked E, shows the respective number of marriages registered in every district during the two years 1860 and 1861, and the religious rites according to which they were solemnized.

E.

MARRIAGES.

Year and District.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independent.	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Congregational.	Registration Office.	Total, 1860.	Total, 1861.
1860, Brisbane - -	19	13	10	8	—	9	3	9	2	73	—
1861 „ - -	19	18	20	16	2	12	4	16	5	—	113*
1860, Ipswich - -	21	27	8	20	1	1	—	2	2	82	—
1861 „ - -	10	32	14	11	—	1	—	2	2	—	72
1860, Warwick - -	1	1	16	2	—	—	—	—	3	23	—
1861 „ - -	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	21
1860, Drayton - -	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	12	3	31	—
1861 „ - -	13	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	23
1860, Dalby - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	—
1861 „ - -	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14
1860, Condamine -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
1861 „ - -	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
1860, Gayndah - -	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	19	—
1861 „ - -	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	20
1860, Maryborough -	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	17	—
1861 „ - -	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	15
1860, Taroom - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
1861 „ - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1860, Port Curtis -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
1861 „ - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7
1860, Rockhampton -	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	—
1861 „ - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	—	27
1861, Kennedy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total, 1860 -	57	47	46	30	1	12	3	24	58	278	—
Total, 1861 -	80	61	47	27	2	16	5	30	51	—	320*

* One unspecified in Brisbane being added.

25. The following table gives the number of deaths registered in each district of the Colony for two years ending 31st December 1861, distinguishing between the sexes; and also the number of deaths which have taken place among those born since the 1st January 1860.

F.

DEATHS.

District.	1860.			1861.			Increase.	Increase per cent.	Number of Deaths among those born since 1st January 1860.			Number remaining alive of those born since 1st January 1860.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			1860.	1861.	Total.	
Brisbane - -	89	59	148	99	45	144	A diminution of 4		32	42	74	762
Ipswich - -	56	36	92	72	36	108	16	17·39	20	44	64	594
Warwick - -	36	17	53	11	17	28	A diminution of 25		12	8	20	225
Drayton - -	31	11	42	43	9	52	10	23·81	9	16	25	227
Dalby - -	19	14	33	17	11	28	A diminution of 5		4	10	14	157
Condamine - -	14	6	20	13	7	20	—	—	5	4	9	67
Gayndah - -	21	3	24	31	4	35	11	45·83	4	9	13	132
Maryborough -	9	6	15	10	4	14	A diminution of 1		2	4	6	96
Taroom - -	6	1	7	14	2	16	9	128·57	2	4	6	22
Port Curtis -	7	—	7	7	—	7	0	—	2	2	4	25
Rockhampton -	33	4	37	34	8	42	5	13·51	3	7	10	107
Kennedy - -	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	321	157	478	356	143	499	21	4·39	95	150	245	2,414

26. From the above it appears that there occurred in the year 1861, 35 deaths to each 100 births; that 92 females were born to each 100 males; that 38 females died to each 100 males; that 51·93 of the total births were males; that 71·54 of the total deaths were males; that 41·34 of the total increase are males; and 58·66 of the total increase are females; the increase of females is, therefore, 17·32 per cent. greater than that of the males. In Brisbane, 2·20 per cent. of the population died in 1861; in London in 1859 a little more than 2 per cent. of the population died; this similarity is remarkable.

27. The following table is given to enable a comparison to be drawn between the infantine mortality of the two years, 1860 and 1861.

G.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN.

District.	1860.			1861.		
	Below 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total below 5 years.	Below 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total below 5 years.
Brisbane	68	10	78	59	9	68
Ipswich	40	10	50	48	3	51
Warwick	21	6	27	8	1	9
Drayton	12	1	13	16	1	17
Dalby	12	1	13	10	2	12
Condamine	3	—	3	4	1	5
Gayndah	8	1	9	9	—	9
Maryborough	4	—	4	4	2	6
Taroom	2	—	2	4	—	4
Port Curtis	3	—	3	2	—	2
Rockhampton	6	—	6	5	—	5
Kennedy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	179	29	208	169	19	188

Immigration.

28. This subject is in close connection with the preceding. It appears by table No. XXVII. that 799 assisted immigrants, of whom 420 were males, and 379 females, arrived direct from England during the course of last year.

29. The ships, table No. XXVIII., were the "Mangerton," 993 tons, and the "Persia," 1,684 tons; the former chartered at the rate of 15*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per statute adult, the latter of 15*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* per statute adult.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The annual local expenditure of the Immigration Office was	2,087	16	0
The amount paid on account of the shipping expenses of the above immigrants	11,196	17	2
Total	13,284	13	2

This expenditure was at the rate of 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per statute adult, but does not include the expenses of the department in England and on the continent of Europe.

30. The amount of emigration remittances received under the regulations of 10th August 1857 was 963*l.*, and the amount received for land orders was 12,667*l.*; the total sum therefore paid to the Colonial Treasury to assist in bringing out immigrants to the Colony was 13,630*l.*

Education.

Tables XXXI. *to* XXXV.

31. In consequence of an Act, 24 Vict. No. 6, passed in the month of September 1860, intituled "An Act to provide for primary Education in Queensland," great changes have taken place with regard to education. In the year 1860, eleven schools received aid from the Government; the average number of children attending was 757, and the money granted amounted to 807*l.* 10*s.*

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32. In 1861, one of those schools was placed under the Board of General Education, and became a non-vested school according to the Act; of the other two, some for want of funds were discontinued, the others have been with difficulty maintained. The following may be considered a tolerably correct statement of the average attendance at these schools on the 31st December 1861.

Where situated.	Denomination.	Average Number of Children attending.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
Fortitude Valley - - -	Church of England - -	62	61	123
Brisbane - - -	„ - -	52	38	90
South Brisbane - - -	„ - -	46	46	92
Ipswich - - -	„ - -	24	18	42
Toowoomba - - -	„ - -	34	28	62
	Total - -	218	191	409

33. The next table shows the average number of children attending the vested and non-vested schools, the Government expenditure and cost per head for education, and gives a comparison between the years 1860 and 1861.

	Number of Schools.		Average daily attendance.		Government Expenditure.		Average Cost per head to Government.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vested - -	3	10	306	852	2,479 16 8	*4,948 13 7	8 2 0¾	5 16 1¾
Non-vested -	—	1	—	43	—	90 0 0	—	2 1 10¼
Denominational	11	—	757	—	819 3 0	—	1 1 7½	—

* In addition to this sum, grants in aid of building schools have been made during the year to the extent of 5,700*l.*, exclusive of the sum to be expended on the Normal School.

34. The average cost per head in 1861 of scholars attending the vested schools is less than it was in the previous year; still it is considerably larger than the average amount per head granted in 1860 to the denominational schools.

35. In my last Report I stated that, "with the exception of Sunday and private day schools of an "elementary character, there was, as far as I could then learn, no private boys school, and only one "girls school in the Colony." The same cannot happily be said now. Although the number of private schools has not much increased, the average attendance of children instructed in them has advanced from 827 to 1,134; there is also a manifest improvement in the character of some of these schools. The Sisters of Mercy at Brisbane have established a school, where girls of all denomination are taught, and, in addition to the ordinary course of an English education, they are instructed, if they desire it, at a small expense, in music, French, drawing, and other accomplishments. There are also three private grammar schools for boys, and several girls schools, where a liberal education is given. I regret to find that some of the heads of the private schools are disinclined to give any information about them, considering such inquiry as inquisitorial and unwarrantable. I think that more enlarged views on a subject of such real national importance would better become those who, as instructors of the young, profess to impart liberal ideas to the rising generation. If the returns from each school were published separately, and critical remarks were made about them, then the information required might justly be withheld, but there can exist no good reason for acting thus when private interests are respected. It is hoped that in future all will assist in the dissemination of useful and interesting information.

36. The total number of children instructed last year in the various schools throughout the Colony was 2,438.

At vested schools - - - - - - - -	852
Non-vested ditto - - - - - - - -	43
Denominational ditto - - - - - - - -	409
Private ditto - - - - - - - - -	1,134
	2,438

Crime.

Tables xliii. *and* xliv.

37. I had occasion in my last annual Register to advert to the comparatively small amount of crime, and it is my pleasing duty again to draw attention to the same fact, at least so far as regards the more serious class of offences. The following is a return of all trials which have occurred during the last three years.

H.

Year.	Acquitted.	Guilty.	Total tried.	Proportion of tried to Population.	Proportion of guilty to Population.
1859 - -	22	35	57	·23	·14
1860 - -	11	30	41	·14	·10
1861 - -	19	24	43	·13	·07

38. From the above it will be seen that a regular diminution for the last three years has taken place in the number of both trials and convictions before the Supreme Court of the Colony.

39. Of the convictions in the year 1861, eleven were for offences against person, and thirteen for offences against property; the extreme sentence of the law was carried out on the person of one criminal convicted of rape.

40. I regret that the same good reason for congratulation does not exist in the case of minor criminal offences adjudicated on by the Magisterial Courts of Petty Sessions. The following table shows a large increase, centesimal as well as numerical.

I.

Year.	Taken into Custody.				Convicted.				Committed for Trial.	Discharged.
	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkards and Vagrants.	Total taken into Custody.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Total taken into Custody.	Total convicted.		
1860 - - -	475	219	715	1,409	297	94	565	956	84	453
1861 - - -	497	361	1,187	2,045	356	201	1,043	1,600	99	346
Numerical Increase -	22	142	472	636	59	107	478	644	15	—
Increase per cent. - -	4·63	64·84	66·01	45·14	19·86	113·83	84·60	67·36	17·85	—

41. It will be observed that the large increase shown above arises principally from greater drunkenness, and a larger number of petty offences against property, that is, petty larceny and pilferings. Our population having increased 18·21 per cent., it appears that the centesimal proportion of convictions for offences against person are pretty nearly the same in each year; but for convictions for offences against property, the centesimal proportion to the population has increased nearly 100 per cent., and for drunkards and vagrants nearly 70 per cent.

42. The total number of persons taken into custody was 2,045; that is, about one in every sixteen of the whole population, man, woman, and child, has been in the hands of the police during the year 1861; but if we had the means of obtaining the necessary information, we should doubtless find the same individual figuring in the police reports time after time, and that the real number of individual offenders would be far smaller than the above.

43. In 1860, the proportion of persons convicted to the numbers taken into custody, was as 1 to each 1·47; in 1861, the proportion was as 1 to each 1·28.

44. The above returns leave, I fear, little room to doubt that petty offences against property, drunkenness, and vagrancy are on the increase. But I believe that this increase is not in truth quite so large as it appears, and that it is in some measure attributable to greater facilities being afforded for prosecutions, and to increased efficiency in the police. Many petty offences escape punisbment, even when detected, because criminal proceedings involve one and possibly two long and expensive journeys for the prosecutor and witnesses. The new Courts of Petty Sessions which have been established, and the increased efficiency given to the police, by the appointment of Stipendiary Police Magistrates, are no doubt producing their effect and increasing the amount of detected crime.

45. Reference to table No. XLIV. shows the state of education among those taken into custody. I am happy to say that these returns have been much better collected than in the former year. It appears that out of a total number of 2,045 taken into custody, 577 can neither read or write, 331 can read but not write, while 1,137 can both read and write. Secular education and morality do not seem

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necessarily to go hand in hand, for whilst 28·21 per cent. of those taken into custody could neither read or write, 55·59, or more than one-half, could do both.

46. Out of the total number taken into custody, 178 were females, that is rather more than eight females to every hundred males.

47. Intimately connected with crime and its suppression, is the subject of prison accommodation and discipline. There is but one gaol in the Colony. A full return of the number of prisoners, their ages, employments, offences, and sanitary condition, will be found in tables No. XLI. and XLIII. This gaol (erected by the Government of New South Wales before the separation of Queensland), contains nothing but separate cells, too small even for one prisoner. Their dimensions are 8 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, and 6 feet wide. It has been laid down in England, that 10 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet, or a cube of 1,000 feet, is the smallest size admissable for a single cell, having a due regard for the health of the occupant, even in that cool climate. The total number of cells is one hundred and forty-four, divided into four wings of thirty-six cells each, each wing having a separate yard. One wing and yard is devoted to the confinement of lunatics, a second wing and yard to the confinement of females (prisoners and lunatics all together), and there therefore remain two wings and two yards available for the imprisonment of male offenders, containing altogether seventy-two cells. For some time past there have always been more than this number of male prisoners, and consequently there have been male prisoners confined, as a common occurrence, in the same wing, and occupying during the day the same yard as the lunatics; and it has even been necessary, on one or two occasions, to put male prisoners into the same wing with the female prisoners and lunatics. I need hardly point out, under the above circumstances, how utterly futile it is to make any attempt at the proper classification of the prisoners. Young and old, the thrice convicted felon, and the lad guilty of robbing an orchard, the murderer, and the servant who has broken his agreement, are all huddled together. Rreformation is I fear, under such crrcumstances, past hoping for. There is also another serious deficiency in the gaol. There is no hospital; any prisoner seriously indisposed is obliged to be therefore removed to the Brisbane Hospital, out of the custody of the Sheriff. In the possible, but, I trust, not very probable event of a contagious fever making its appearance, it is hard to say what would be done. It is certain, however, that the evils to which I have here called attention will, ere long, be remedied.

Colonial Banking Establishments.

Table XXXVIII.

48. The Banking Establishments of Queensland are four in number, with head offices in the town of Brisbane; they are only branches of the following banks,—New South Wales Bank, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank. In the table above referred to, the liabilities and assets of each of the above establishments is shown separately for each quarter of the year 1861; but as they are only returns of one branch of each bank, they do not give much real insight into their real position. In the following table (marked K.) I have grouped them all together, and given their total liabilities and assets at the termination of each quarter of each of the years 1860 and 1861, so as to give at a glance a general idea of their collective positions in each of those years. Comparing, for instance, the last quarter of each year, it appears that the—

Notes in circulation have increased at the rate of	47·56	per cent.
Bills „ „ „ „ „	81·92	„
Deposits „ „ „ „ „	12·34	„
Total Liabilities „ „ „ „ „	17·48	„
Coin and Bullion „ „ „ „ „	33·00	„
Value of Landed Property estimated to have increased at the rate of	31·01	„
Notes and Bills discounted have increased at the rate of	25·96	„

K.

TABLE comparing the Position of the Colonial Banking Establishments at the Termination of each Quarter of the Years 1860 and 1861.

Quarters of the Year.	Year.	LIABILITIES. Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS. Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks and Branches.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First Quarter	1860	32,734 16 6	2,419 7 7	57,161 1 5	166,574 10 6	258,889 16 0	52,677 3 1	- -	7,172 5 2	4,804 18 8	1,166 11 5	390,250 8 9	456,071 7 1
	1861	46,975 11 8	2,889 5 2	52 18 1	310,842 6 3	360,760 1 2	66,225 3 4	51 8 6	14,235 17 7	1,290 15 10	5,374 10 8	558,895 5 5	596,073 1 4
Second Quarter	1860	35,744 19 11	2,596 7 10	47 17 1	182,435 4 5	220,824 9 3	58,385 2 11	39 11 5	7,946 19 0	1,694 19 11	2,844 16 1	420,138 16 4	491,050 5 8
	1861	52,143 9 2	3,451 3 7	778 10 0	267,291 16 8	323,724 9 5	71,292 1 7	43 12 6	16,363 6 10	1,672 9 8	6,901 19 2	504,818 1 4	600,911 11 2
Third Quarter	1860	39,963 3 5	7,920 3 3	18 7 8	236,337 5 0	284,238 19 4	61,289 13 10	86 8 1	11,996 18 3	1,289 11 11	4,730 17 11	472,537 11 4	551,931 1 4
	1861	56,773 6 3	3,617 13 0	5,024 9 1	266,700 10 9	332,115 19 1	78,869 2 2	46 1 4	16,475 6 1	1,548 4 1	4,325 4 6	590,304 7 10	691,572 6 0
Fourth Quarter	1860	42,765 11 8	2,473 18 11	17 2 10	286,917 1 4	332,173 14 9	63,843 6 7	43 14 11	13,749 18 8	1,293 14 9	4,870 4 4	490,860 2 5	574,661 1 8
	1861	63,104 12 4	4,499 17 5	323 5 3	322,310 5 5	390,238 0 4	84,916 8 6	40 8 6	18,016 0 7	1,527 7 3	8,101 16 1	618,315 18 1	730,917 19 0

As an indication of increasing wealth the above is very satisfactory; so also are the Returns of the

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Moreton Bay Savings Bank.

Table xl.

49. It appears that on the 31st December 1861 there were 242 depositors, with a total amount to their credit of 12,192*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, that is an average of 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per head. The following table shows the progress of this institution from the first year of its existence; it seems to have advanced but slowly till the separation of the Colony, but to have taken a rapid stride since that event.

Statements of Deposits for Six Years.			Interest paid to Depositors for Six Years.			Return for 1861, showing the Number of Depositors with approximate Amount of their Deposits on the 31st December 1681.	
Year.	Deposit.	Amount.	Year.	Rate.	Amount.	Appropriate Amount of Deposit.	Depositors.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d	£ s. d. £	
1856	91	1,569 1 0	1856	4 per cent.	14 1 2	0 10 0 and under	16
1857	160	3,445 3 6	1857	5 „	81 17 9	1 0 0 and under 5	45
1858	140	3,818 11 0	1858	5 „	202 12 2	5 0 0 „ 10	32
1859	140	2,876 7 8	1859	5 „	274 18 10	10 0 0 „ 20	38
1860	222	4,046 17 11	1860	5 „	307 14 1	20 0 0 „ 30	71
1861	426	8,818 4 10	1861	5 „	472 5 2	30 0 0 „ 50	92
						50 0 0 „ 80	49
						80 0 0 „ 100	16
						100 0 0 „ 120	14
						120 0 0 „ 160	53
Total	1,179	24,574 5 11	- -	- -	1,353 9 2	- - - -	426 Total

Industrial.

Tables l. *to* li.

50. Manufactories can hardly be said to have any existence in Queensland, nor does it seem in the least probable that the attention of its inhabitants will be turned to them for many years to come. The production of raw materials, and the occupation of its vast unreclaimed territory, will, for a long time, be more than sufficient to employ all their capital and energy. Mining, on the other hand, from the known mineral wealth of the colony, is likely to form an important item in its industry. Coal exists in many localities. Two small pits have been opened on the banks of the Brisbane river, from which the shipping, particularly steamers trading to and from Brisbane, are supplied with fuel. The total quantity raised last year was 14,212 tons, valued at 9,920*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; the total quantity raised in the year 1860 was 12,327 tons, valued at 9,244*l.* The increase is small, but it was only towards the end of the year 1861 that the Sydney steamers commenced filling up with coal at Brisbane for the return trip; they had previously brought it with them from Newcastle in New South Wales. Copper has been found in rich veins in the districts of Gladstone and Rockhampton. Gold has also been found in several localities, more particularly on the Peak Downs, a long distance to the north-west of Rockhampton, and also at several spots not far from the town of Gladstone; there seems every probability that gold fields exist, and will be worked before many years are past. The geological indications, which seldom mislead, all point in this direction.

Agriculture.

Table lxvi.

51. Agriculture does not yet occupy a prominent position in the industry of Queensland, that it will hereafter do so, no person acquainted with its many varieties of climate and soil can reasonably entertain any doubt. It has been satisfactorily shown that the vegetable productions of both the temperate and torrid zones thrive in different districts of the Colony. Potatoes and maize seem to grow everywhere; wheat flourishes best in the elevated downs near Warwick; cotton, arrowroot, and other tropical or semi-tropical productions grow luxuriantly near the sea coast or on the lower alluvial banks of the eastern rivers. Of the agricultural capabilities of the extreme north-west, and of the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, nothing is yet known accurately.

52. The following table is prepared more with the idea of future than of present utility. Small, however, as the returns are, they are still not quite devoid of interest; they show, in the first place, that the quantity of land under cultivation has increased during the year 1861 at the rate of 32·53 per cent.,

which is very nearly double the rate of increase of the population, 18·21 per cent. The total quantity is still, however, miserably small, and only amounts to one-seventh of an acre per head of the population; it is therefore not surprising that the importation of wheat and flour forms such a large item in the Customs returns.

53. The total quantity of land alienated by the Crown, exclusive of town lots, up to the 31st December 1860, was 102,031 acres; if to this be added the quantity of country and suburban land sold by Government during the year 1861, namely, 56,457 acres, the total quantity of purchased country or surburban land is 158,488 acres, of which quantity therefore less than three per cent. is under cultivation.

54. The most interesting features in the following table are, the increase in the cultivation of wheat in the district of Warwick, and the first appearance of cotton in any appreciable quantity. I may here add by anticipation that it is expected that nearly 200 bales of cotton will be exported from Queensland during 1862. The figures under the head of Gardens do not admit of a fair comparison between the two years, for in the first year several articles of cultivation were grouped together under that general designation which in the second year appear each separately entered under its own name.

Lands.

Tables lx. *to* lxiv.

55. The tables referring to the above subject, and compiled by the Surveyor General, are five in number, and detail most clearly the extent of all alienations of Crowns Lands during the year, whether sold at auction or by selection, or as grants for special purposes. The situation and number of the various lots is also pointed out, and the amount of money realized.

56. The first fact worthy of note is that the total quantity of land alienated by the Crown in the year 1861 was 56,849 acres 1 rood 14¼ perches; in the previous year, 1860, the quantity alienated was 23,587 acres 1 rood 21 perches; the quantity alienated in 1861 is therefore more than double the quantity alienated in 1860; the total quantity alienated since the foundation of the Colony is 80,436 acres 2 roods 35¼ perches.

57. The total quantity of country and suburban land alienated by the Crown in the territory now forming the colony of Queensland, from the earliest grant down to the 31st December of last year, is 158,488 acres 3 roods; of this quantity 35·62 per cent. was alienated in the single year 1861, that is to say, in that one year was alienated more than one half the total quantity previously alienated in all preceding years.

58. As regards the money realized by the sale of the above land, it appears that the sales effected in 1860 realized the sum of 37,978*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1861, 94,063*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; the increase is therefore no less than 56,084*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, or at the rate of 147·67 per cent. The average price per acre in 1860 was 1*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*; in 1861 it was slightly greater, 1*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* per acre. This increase in value is not to be attributed to an increase in the proportion of town lots sold, for the reverse is the fact; the sales of town lots have not increased in the same ratio as the country and suburban lots.

59. By referring to table No. LXIV. it will be seen that 41,853 acres of land have been thrown open for selection in the various proclaimed Agricultural Reserves, but on looking at table LXII., it seems that the privilege of selection has, as yet, only sparingly been exercised; the quantity selected for purchase being only 5,033 acres 3 roods, and for lease 2,082 acres 2 roods.

Pastoral.

Table lxvi.

60. The returns of Live Stock are, next to the Population Returns, probably the most interesting and valuable which are compiled in Queensland, for they are the record of its wealth, and I have therefore tried to make them as perfect as possible. In this, I am sorry to say, I have met with much difficulty, and I am most unwillingly compelled to admit that they can only be considered as an approximation, not a very remote one I believe, and which probably varies from the exact truth by understating the numbers to the extent of perhaps 1½ per cent. The errors will almost certainly be errors of omission. I hope that you will consider it advisable to issue such instructions to the police as may ensure their more speedy and correct collection in future.

L.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the STATE of AGRICULTURE in each District for the Years 1860 and 1861.

Year	Brisbane.		Ipswich.		Warwick.		Drayton and Toowoomba.		Gayndah.		Dalby.		Callandoon.		Maryborough.		Rockhampton.		Nanango.		Maranoa.		Kennedy.		Leichhardt.		Condamine.		Gladstone.		Total.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R. P.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R.	A. R. P.
Wheat	3 3	4 2 0	19 2	1 0 0	153 0	356 0	15 3	19 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	0 1 0	—	—	—	11 1 0	—	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	197 0	392 2 0
Maize	545 1	610 0 0	351 3	393 3 0	383 2	568 0	162 0	229 1 0	20 3	17 3 20	—	0 2	—	—	33 3	62 2	6 0	9 0 0	22 2	16 2	—	1 1 0	—	—	—	—	0 1	0 1 0	—	5 0	1,525 3	1,913 3 20
Barley, for seed	3 2	7 0 0	2 0	1 0 0	6 2	2 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	2 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 2	12 3 20
Oats, for seed	1 2	37 0 0	—	—	5 1	28 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	2 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 3	69 2 20
Millet, for seed	12 2	8 2 0	9 0	3 3 0	8 0	1 1	1 1	—	3 2	0 3 0	7 2	—	—	—	0 3	—	2 2	5 0 0	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2	—	—	0 1	47 2	19 2 0
Potatoes	181 0	270 0 0	13 3	35 0 20	53 0	74 0	64 3	75 3 13	2 1	6 0 20	—	—	—	—	13 0	28 0	2 3	13 2 20	2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	333 1	512 2 33
Bananas	—	113 0 0	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	18 1	—	6 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0	—	162 3 0
Arrowroot	—	7 3 0	—	3 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 3 5
Cotton	2 2	46 0 0	—	319 3 0	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	27 2	—	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	14 2	395 1 20
Dry Fodder	62 2	151 0 0	33 0	82 0 0	168 3	16 2	2 0	26 2 0	—	—	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275 3	280 0 0
Green Fodder	145 0	67 0 0	110 2	37 1 0	4 0	5 2	—	—	2 0	—	13 0	—	—	—	3 3	—	2 0	0 1 0	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282 1	110 0 0
Gardens	276 0	236 1 20	79 3	77 3 0	43 0	62 2	15 2	17 1 0	25 1	24 0 0	5 0	12 1	8 2	4 0	26 3	19 0	18 0	30 2 0	7 3	9 3	—	3 2 20	—	—	1 0	6 3	8 2	4 2 20	3 0	8 3	518 0	517 0 20
Vineyards	—	24 2 0	—	5 2 0	—	4 0	—	6 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 2 0
All other crops	46 3	—	17 0	—	43 0	—	7 1	—	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	13 1	—	5 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137 0	
Total	1,280 1	1,582 2 20	636 1	962 1 25	868 0	1,119 0	269 3	374 3 13	58 3	51 2 0	25 2	16 3	8 2	4 0	104 1	159 3	38 1	70 3 0	46 2	26 1	—	16 0 20	—	—	1 0	6 3	13 1	4 3 20	3 0	45 0	3,351 1	4,440 2 18

61. Even with these probable omissions to the extent of 1½ per cent., the increase shown by the following table is singularly great:—

M

	1860.				1861.			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Brisbane - -	2,609	55,804	42,895	2,049	* 3,012	54,836	14,235	1,842
Ipswich - - -	2,975	54,988	273,882	2,217	4,737	68,707	250,534	2,557
Warwick - -	2,903	27,212	468,943	1,046	3,296	30,432	525,076	1,095
Drayton and Toowoomba	1,309	11,554	229,061	428	1,855	32,625	343,994	486
Gayndah - -	1,780	35,196	506,066	264	2,275	46,361	542,462	265
Dalby - - -	1,599	18,698	337,545	115	1,298	15,965	405,481	109
Callandoon - -	1,698	24,095	142,948	59	2,726	55,740	134,622	88
Maryborough - -	1,818	65,053	112,953	778	1,862	69,995	92,149	715
Rockhampton - -	1,365	13,132	303,849	89	724	26,321	152,959	62
Nanango - -	1,620	23,774	156,870	35	1,635	23,489	184,151	36
Maranoa - -	- -	- No Return -		- -	951	48,325	336,424	—
Kennedy - -	134	121	2	7	550	17,200	61,800	—
Leichhardt and Taroom -	859	4,337	282,548	13	2,461	48,928	847,797	118
Condamine - -	2,173	82,943	493,281	29	307	3,851	84,104	4
Gladstone - -	662	15,983	98,507	18	1,294	17,421	117,593	88
Total - -	23,504	432,890	3,166,802	7,147	28,983	560,196	4,093,381	7,465

* These Returns are imperfect.

62. It appears from the above that the live stock of the Colony has increased in the following centesimal proportions:—

Horses, upwards of 22 per cent. on the number returned in 1860.
Cattle „ 29 per cent. „ „ „
Sheep „ 29 per cent. „ „ „
Pigs „ 4 per cent. „ „ „

63. Population having increased at the rate of 18·21 per cent., it follows that, except pigs, every other description of live stock has more than kept pace with it. If we compare the year's export of wool with the number of sheep, as collected by the Census Collectors on the 8th April 1861, the two numbers agree closely, and argue well for the correctness of the returns. The quantity of wool exported was 6,994,033 lbs., and the number of sheep was 3,166,802; that would give rather more than 2 lbs. 2 oz. of wool to each sheep. The centesimal increase in the year's export of wool is 39·68 per cent. Taking the above numbers as they stand it appears that there are ·84 horses, 16·12 cattle, 119·11 sheep, and ·22 pigs to each individual of the population. There is certainly no need to fear a scarcity of animal food.

64. Intimately connected with the pastoral interests are the returns of Liens on Wools and Mortgages of Live Stock (vide Tables No. XLVII. and XLVIII.) By reference to which it will be seen that 63 liens on the wool of 733,560 sheep, securing the repayment of the advance of 154,523*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, were effected during the year 1861, against 43 liens, 571,862 sheep, and 107,961*l.*, pledged in the year 1860. It appears, therefore, that the money advanced on the security of the year's clip of wool in 1861 exceeded the sum advanced in 1860 by 46,562*l.*, being an increase at the rate of 43·03 per cent., whilst the increase in the quantity of wool shipped was only at the rate of 39·68 per cent.

65. As regards mortgages on live stock, it appears that, deducting the amount of mortgages paid off and released from the amount of fresh mortgages effected during the year, the balance amounts to 433,545*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; if this be added to the amount lent on similar security in the preceding year, namely, 748,973*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, it will form a total of 1,182,518*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; the total number of sheep, cattle, and horses mortgaged to secure the repayment being, sheep, 1,781,517 ; cattle, 168,702; horses, 25,997. The amount lent is very nearly equalled by valuing the sheep at 8*s.* per head, cattle at 30*s.*, and horses at 8*l.* 10*s.* per head. In addition to the security of the live stock there is the value of the station, which is almost always required as additional security.

66. It will be apparent that the returns of mortgages on live stock are not perfect, as many mortgages were effected before the year 1860, some of which are still in existence, although not recorded in Queensland. Each succeeding year's returns will, however, diminish this cause of error until in a short time it will cease to be appreciable. The returns this year are, no doubt, far nearer correctness than they were last year.

Trade and Commerce.

Tables LXXIII. *to* LXXIV.

67. The Customs returns are well deserving of attention, for they show an amount of export and import which, in proportion to the population, is hardly equalled and not surpassed by any British colony or dependency. The following table, compiled from the latest official statistical tables accessible to me, will enable comparisons to be drawn most satisfactory to all interested in the prosperity of Queensland.

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N.

TOTAL VALUE in sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of QUEENSLAND for the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

Countries.	1860.		1861.		Increase in Imports.	Increase in Exports.	Centesimal Increase in Imports	Centesimal Increase in Exports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.				
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Great Britain -	56,730	- -	90,905 0 0	119,515 0	34,175 0 0	119,515 0 0	60·24	- -
New South Wales -	680,864	522,975	836,507 13 11	587,859 15	155,643 13 11	64,884 15 0	22·86	12·40
Victoria - -	2,353	- -	21,102 0 0	248 0	18,749 0 0	248 0 0	797·23	- -
Tasmania - -	1,344	190	7,782 0 0	770 0	6,438 0 0	580 0 0	479·02	305·26
South Australia -	582	- -	9,406 0 0	756 0	8,824 0 0	756 0 0	1619·24	- -
South Sea Islands -	150	- -	1,068 0 0	- - -	918 0 0	- - -	612·00	- -
Germany - -	- -	- -	1,180 0 0	- - -	1,180 0 0	- - -	- -	- -
China - -	- -	- -	- - -	450 0	- - -	450 0 0	- -	- -
East Indies - -	- -	311	- - -	- - -	- -	A diminution of 311 0 0	-	- -
Total -	742,023	523,476	967,950 13 11	709,598 15	225,927 13 11	186,122 15 0	30·44	35·55

O.

EXPORTS and IMPORTS of several Colonies compared.

—	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Population.	Exports per Head of Population.	Imports per Head of Population.	Remarks.
		£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Canada - -	1859	5,1597,88 0	6,990,659 0 0	1,842,265*	2 16 0	3 15 10½	*Population of 1852.
New Brunswick -	1859	1,073,422 0	1,416,034 0 0	193,800	5 10 9¼	7 6 0¾	„ 1851.
Nova Scotia -	1859	1,377,826 0	1,620,191 0 0	277,117	4 19 5¼	5 16 11	„ 1851.
Newfoundland -	1859	1,357,113 0	1,323,288 0 0	122,638	11 1 3¾	10 15 9½	„ 1857.
Mauritius - -	1859	2,559,700 0	2,440,821 0 0	298,569	8 11 5½	8 3 6	„ 1859.
Natal - -	1859	110,415 0	199,917 0 0	11,580	9 10 8¼	17 5 3¼	European alone of 1859.
Cape - -	1859	2,021,371 0	2,579,359 0 0	112,740	17 18 7	22 17 6¾	„ „ 1856.
New South Wales -	1860	5,072,020 0	7,519,285 0 0	348,546	14 18 4	22 2 3	Population of 1860.
Victoria - -	1860	12,962,704 0	15,093,730 0 0	548,412	23 12 8¾	27 10 5¼	„ 1860.
South Australia -	1860	1,783,716 0	1,639,591 15 0	124,112	14 7 5¼	13 4 2½	„ 1860.
Tasmania - -	1859	1,193,898 0	1,163,907 0 0	86,596	13 15 8¾	13 8 9¾	„ 1859.
New Zealand -	1860	588,953 0	1,548,333 0 0	83,919*	7 0 4¼	18 9 0	*European alone of 1860.
Queensland -	1861	709,598 15	967,950 13 11	34,367	20 12 11½	28 3 3½	„ „ 1861.

68. It will be remarked in the previous table, that, with the exceptions of Mauritius, Natal, Tasmania, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, the population is in each case the population of an earlier year than the exports and imports; we may, therefore, safely presume it to be below the truth, and the average rate per head of both exports and imports to be somewhat too high. In the case of the two South African colonies, the Cape and Natal, there is in each of them a large coloured population which is not taken into account, but which would materially lower the average rate per head; and in the case of both Victoria and New South Wales, a larger amount of both exports and imports appear in their Customs returns, which is only in transit from and to other Colonies.

69. It will be seen by reference to the first of the foregoing tables, that the annual increase of imports has been at the rate of 30·44 per cent., or, if calculated in money, 225,927*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; and of exports, at the rate of 35·55 per cent., or of 186,122*l.* 15*s.*

70. The most striking fact is, that whereas in 1860 our direct exports to Great Britain were nil, in 1861 they had reached the sum of 119,515*l.*, and this at the same time that the indirect exports through New South Wales had not only not diminished, but actually showed an increase of 65,000*l.* It is also a curious coincidence, that both exports and imports have increased in exactly the

QUEENSLAND.

same amount per head of the population, namely, 2*l.* 12*s.* 10¼*d.* per head; they now reach the very large amount of 20*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.* per head for exports, and of 28*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.* for imports. Victoria, with her export of gold, is the only Colony that exceeds us in the rate of exports per head of population; and no Colony equals us in the rate of import per head of population. Nor does this enormous importation seem to have at all glutted the market or materially lowered prices. Ardent spirits, wine, beer, &c., are not cheaper than formerly, although the enormous quantity of 92,533*l.* worth, being at the rate of 2*l.* 13*s.* 3¼*d.* per head of the population of 31st December 1861, was imported last year. The same may be said of nearly all the largest articles of import, with the exception, perhaps, of wheat and flour; and even in their case the reduction in price may be more attributed to gluts in the other Australian markets than in this one. The year's importation of wheat and flour was 4,945 tons of flour, and 30,454 bushels of wheat, of which the estimated import value was 101,309*l.*; at the rate of 2*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* per head of population, or at the rate of 322 lbs. of flour and very nearly one bushel of wheat per head. Estimating the bushel to weigh 60 lbs., the actual quantity of wheat per head would be 53⅓ lbs. In 1860, the importation of wheat and flour was of the estimated value of 3*l.* 4*s.* 1¾*d.*, or in quantity nearly 35 lbs. per head of flour, and also nearly 35 lbs. per head of wheat. It thus appears, that although the quantity imported in 1860 was so very much smaller, even in proportion to the population, the estimated value per head was far higher than in 1861. It is to be regretted that the actual consumers do not more certainly and largely benefit by this reduction in the value of the staff of life, for the retail price of bread has not diminished in anything like the same proportion.

71. The main staple export of the Colony, "wool," shows a very large increase.

			£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1860 the quantity was	5,007,167 lbs.,	of the estimated value of	444,188	9	3
1861, „	6,994,033 lbs.	„ „	613,074	0	0
Increase -	1,986,866 lbs.		168,885	10	9

The increase in quantity is therefore at the rate of 39·68 per cent.

In 1860, 172·22 lbs. of wool per head of population was exported, valued at 21·29 pence per lb.
1861, 203·51 lbs. „ „ „ 21·04 „

It appears, therefore, that however fast the population has increased, the main export of the Colony has increased 18·11 per cent. faster. This is clearly shown by the following table, comparing the population with the imports, exports, and import dues for the two years 1860, 1861.

P.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of POPULATION and IMPORTS from the Colony of QUEENSLAND for Two Years ending 31st December 1861.

Year.	Population on 31st December.		Imports from 1st January to 31st December.												
	Total.	Centesimal Increase of Population.	Great Britain.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	New Caledonia.	South Sea Islands.	Germany.	Total.	Import Duties.	Imports per Head of Population.	Import Duties per Head of Population.
			£	£ *s.* *d.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1860 - -	29,074	—	56,730	680,864 0 0	2,353	1,344	150	582	—	—	742,023 0 0	57,884 1 8	25 10 5½	1 19 9¾
1861 - -	34,367	—	90,905	836,507 13 11	21,102	7,782	9,406	—	1,068	1,180	967,950 13 11	73,475 18 3	28 3 3¾	2 2 9½
Increase -	5,293	18·21pr.ct.	34,175	155,643 13 11	18,749	6,438	9,256	—	1,068	1,180	226,509 0 0	15,591 16 7	2 12 10½	0 2 11¾
Decrease -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	582	—	—	582 0 0	—	—	—
			Balance in favour of 1861 - - - - - -								225,927 0 0	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of POPULATION and EXPORTS from the Colony of QUEENSLAND for Two Years ending 31st December 1861.

Year.	Population on 31st December.		Exports from 1st January to 31st December.									
	Total.	Centesimal Increase of Population.	Great Britain.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	East Indies.	China.	Total.	Exports per Head of Population.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
			£	£ *s.* *d.*	£	£	£	£	£	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1860 - -	29,074	—	—	522,975 0 0	—	190	—	311	—	523,476 0 0	18 0 1¼	218,547 0 0
1861 - -	34,367	—	119,515	587,859 15 0	248	770	756	—	450	709,598 15 0	20 12 11½	258,351 18 11
Increase -	5,293	18·21 per cent.	119,515	64,884 0 0	248	580	756	—	450	186,433 0 0	2 12 10¼	—
Decrease -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	—	311 0 0	—	—
			Balance in favour of 1861 - - - - -							186,122 0 0		

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Shipping.

Table LXVII *to* LXXII.

72. The Returns of Shipping Inwards and Outwards given in the above tables, compiled by the Collector of Customs, exhibit a large increase when compared with the similar returns of 1860. The two following Tables are compiled to exemplify this.

Q.

TABLE of SHIPS entered Inwards in the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

	1860.			1861.			INCREASE.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Brisbane - -	105	26,406	2,143	141	35,220	2,737	36	8,814	594
Wide Bay - -	25	5,910†	587	28	5,789	651	3	—	64
Port Curtis -	33*	5,787	470	30*	8,053	596	—	2,266	126
Rockhampton -	44	7,376	522	49	7,928	731	5	552	209
Port Denison -	—	—	—	3	387	35	3	387	35
Total - -	207	45,479	3,722	251	57,377	4,750	47	12,019	1,028

* A decrease of three vessels. † A decrease of 121 tons.

R.

TABLE of SHIPS cleared Outwards in the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

	1860.			1861.			INCREASE.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Brisbane - -	103	24,715	1,907	133	33,760	2,648	30	9,045	741
Wide Bay - -	27	5,954	578	31	6,238	693	4	284	115
Port Curtis -	10	1,599	138	19	3,807	307	9	2,208	169
Rockhampton -	43	7,235	515	48	7,635	712	5	400	197
Port Denison -	—	—	—	3	387	35	3	387	35
Total - -	183	39,503	3,138	234	51,827	4,395	51	12,324	1,257

73. Not only has the number of ships, both inwards and outwards, increased greatly, but their average tonnage has also increased.

74. By the above it appears that the increase in the number of vessels entered inwards in 1861 was at the rate of 21·25 per cent. on the number entered inwards in 1860; that in tonnage the increase was at the rate of 26·16 per cent., and in number of crews 27·62 per cent. In addition to the above tables, I have compiled the following, showing more minutely all the particulars of the ships entered inwards during the two years, their nationality, port of arrival and of departure, &c. &c. I have not considered it necessary to compile a similar table for the vessels cleared out, the above table showing all that is needful.

S.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered Inwards in the Colony of QUEENSLAND during the Years 1860 and 1861.

Countries whence arrived.	Year.	BRITISH.									FOREIGN.									TOTAL.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	1860	3	1,085	48	—	—	—	3	1,085	48	1	315	11	—	—	—	1	315	11	4	1,400	59	—	—	—	4	1,400	59
" "	1861	7	6,105	213	—	—	—	7	6,105	213	1	281	11	—	—	—	1	281	11	8	6,386	224	—	—	—	8	6,386	224
Increase	—	4	5,020	165	—	—	—	4	5,020	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4,986	165	—	—	—	4	4,986	165
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	1860	196	42,950	3,603	2	210	18	198	43,160	3,621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	42,950	3,603	2	210	18	198	43,160	3,621
" "	1861	221	47,588	4,283	1	147	19	222	47,735	4,302	—	—	—	1	47	4	1	47	4	221	47,588	4,283	2	194	23	223	47,782	4,306
Increase	—	25	4,638	680	—	—	1	24	4,575	681	—	—	—	1	47	4	1	47	4	25	4,638	680	—	—	5	25	4,622	685
Decrease	—	—	—	—	1	63	—	1	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Victoria	1860	3	568	29	—	—	—	3	568	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	568	29	—	—	—	3	568	29
"	1861	9	1,396	130	—	—	—	9	1,396	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1,396	130	—	—	—	9	1,396	130
Increase	—	6	828	101	—	—	—	6	828	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	828	101	—	—	—	6	828	101
South Australia	1860	1	130	7	—	—	—	1	130	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	130	7	—	—	—	1	130	7
" "	1861	4	867	37	—	—	—	4	867	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	867	37	—	—	—	4	867	37
Increase	—	3	746	30	—	—	—	3	746	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	746	30	—	—	—	3	746	30
Tasmania	1860	3	431	24	—	—	—	3	431	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	431	24	—	—	—	3	431	24
"	1861	4	533	28	—	—	—	4	533	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	533	28	—	—	—	4	533	28
Increase	—	1	102	4	—	—	—	1	102	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	102	4	—	—	—	1	102	4
Other Ports not European	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	5	1	47	5	—	—	—	1	47	5	1	47	5
" " "	1861	1	101	7	1	72	6	2	173	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101	7	1	72	6	2	173	13
Increase	—	1	101	7	1	72	6	2	173	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	101	7	—	25	1	1	126	8
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	5	1	47	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other European Ports	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	1861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	12	—	—	—	1	240	12	1	240	12	—	—	—	1	240	12
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	12	—	—	—	1	240	12	1	240	12	—	—	—	1	240	12
Totals	1860	206	45,164	3,711	2	210	18	208	45,374	3,729	1	315	11	1	47	5	2	362	16	207	45,479	3,722	3	257	23	210	45,736	3,745
	1861	248	56,590	4,698	2	219	25	248	56,809	4,723	2	521	23	1	47	4	3	568	27	248	57,111	4,721	3	266	29	251	57,377	4,750
Total Increase	—	37	11,426	987	—	9	7	37	11,435	994	1	206	12	—	—	—	1	206	12	41	11,622	999	—	9	6	41	11,641	1,005
Total Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

QUEENSLAND.

Financial.

Table LXXVII.

75. The Auditor General's Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1861 is so clear and simple as to require no elucidation.

The Consolidated Revenue commenced the year with a debt of - -	£3,727	14	0
The disbursements during the year, leaving out of the question the cost of those permanent works provided for by loan, amounted to -	255,180	4	7
Thus making a total expenditure for the year 1861, of - -	258,907	18	7
Total amount of receipts for the year 1861 - - -	257,622	10	2
Expenditure has exceeded receipts by the sum of - - -	£1,285	8	5

Although, therefore, it appears that the year's expenditure was slightly in excess of its receipts, such was not actually the case, for the small debt brought forward from the previous year's acccount more than makes the difference, and, if it be deducted, leaves the receipts about 2,500*l.* in excess of the expenditure.

76. The revenue of the year 1861 considerably exceeds that of the year 1860.

	T.			
Revenue in 1860 - - -	£178,589	8	5	
„ 1861 - -	238,238	9	1	
Increase - -	£59,649	0	8	being at the rate of 33·40 per cent.

Customs and land are the two principal sources of revenue.

Customs in 1860 - -	£59,210	3	7	
„ 1861 - -	71,678	18	11	
Increase - -	£12,468	15	4	being at the rate of 21·06 per cent.
Land in 1860 - - -	£101,572	14	8	
„ 1861 - -	133,252	16	9	
Increase - - -	£31,680	2	1	being at the rate of 31·19 per cent.

Conclusion.

77. Having thus briefly drawn attention to a few of the more striking points disclosed in the accompanying Statistical Record, and made a few comparisons between the progress of the two years 1860 and 1861, I cannot do better than conclude by a general summary of the results of last year's operations.

U.—GENERAL SUMMARY for 1861.

	Per cent.	
Population has increased at the rate of - - -	18·21	On total population of 31 Dec. 1860.
Number of enrolled electors „ - - -	11·88	On total number in 1860.
Land under cultivation „ - - -	32·53	On total quantity on 31 Dec. 1860.
Land alienated by the Crown in 1861 exceeds that alienated in 1860 by - - - - -	141·02	
Amount realized by sale of Crown Lands in 1861 exceeds that in 1860 by - - - - -	147·67	
Horses have increased at the rate of - -	22·59	On total quantity 31 Dec. 1890.
Cattle „ „ - - - -	29·41	„ „
Sheep „ „ - - -	29·26	„ „
Bank notes in circulation on 31st Dec. 1861 have increased at the rate of - - - - -	47·56	„ „
Deposits in banks „ „ -	12·34	„ „
Coin and bullion in banks „ „ -	33·00	„ „
Bills under discount in the banks „ „ -	25·96	„ „
Births in 1861 exceed those in 1860 by - - -	15·13	
Marriages „ „ - -	15·11	
Deaths „ „ - - -	4·39	
Total Consolidated Revenue of 1861 exceeds that of 1860 by	33·40	
Customs „ „ -	21·06	
Land „ „ -	31·19	
Total Imports „ „ -	30·44	
Total Exports „ „ -	35·55	
Export of wool in lbs. „ „ -	39·68	
Ditto in £'s sterling „ „ -	27·54	
Export of tallow in lbs. „ „ -	94·84	
Ditto of hides in number „ „ -	88·93	
Shipping inwards „ „ -	21·25	
Tonnage „ „ -	26·16	
Shipping outwards „ „ -	27·87	
Tonnage „ „ -	31·19	
Persons taken into custody in 1861 „ -	45·14	

I have, &c.
F. O. DARVALL, Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 9.) Government Offices, Melbourne,

My Lord Duke, February 2, 1863.

I am almost ashamed to forward the Blue Book for the year 1861, at a period when that for 1862 might rather be expected. But though the manuscript returns composing it have for some time past been in the hands of the Government printer, the pressure of other work has till now prevented that active officer from getting them through the press.

They will be found indeed far more voluminous than on previous occasions, owing partly to the Registrar General's having prefixed to the ordinary statements as to population complete tables of the census taken on 7th April 1861, as well as to his having introduced much interesting matter under other heads.

A good General Index is likewise added at the end, besides the table of Contents prefacing each of the nine parts into which the returns are divided.

These improvements are doubtless attributable in some degree to the attention called by your Grace's Despatch of 22d April last, No. 22, to the desirableness of assimilating the statistics of the Australian Colonies to those of the United Kingdom; and that Despatch will prove the commencement of a new era in Statistical Science, if the Registrars in other parts of the empire have followed up its suggestions as thoroughly as Mr. Archer appears to have done.

No report as to the inferences deducible from the figures being appended, I conceive it to be my duty, as heretofore, to offer a few remarks illustrative of the progress of the Colony during the year in question; but, both on account of the interval that has elapsed, and of the completeness of the information furnished, I shall do so very briefly.

Part I.—Population.

As I purpose transmitting the census separately, I will not trench on Mr. Archer's dissertations on that portion of the subject, but confine myself to the summary of population for the entire year, as given at page 31, which shows, I am sorry to say, for the second time running in the history of the Colony, that, notwithstanding the excess of births over deaths, and the addition by immigration (partly at the public expense), the net cipher of inhabitants remained nearly stationary, whilst the effective population greatly decreased.

This result may be traced, by the aid of the returns of emigration and immigration, to the conjoint attractions of the gold discoveries in New Zealand and New South Wales; the balance of departures over arrivals to the former during the last quarter of the year having been in round numbers 13,500 adults, and to the latter 2,000; thus accounting, despite a balance of 7,600 on the other side from Great Britain, for a decrease of between 7,000 and 8,000 adults through migration by sea. Of the migration by land to the New South Wales diggings no account is kept.

That a population augmented with unexampled rapidity, under the stimulus of gold discovery 10 years since, should be peculiarly susceptible to similar influences operating from elsewhere, can be no matter of surprise. Indeed, it says much for the climate, the political institutions, and the industrial resources of Victoria, that the swarms from the parent hive have not proved larger, and that they have exhibited so strong a disposition to return after the venture has been tried. The exodus will not be found, from these returns, to have interfered materially with internal progress; those as to property rateable to municipalities and road boards showing a steady increase, whilst those relating to "*Production and Interchange*" comprised under *Parts II. and III.* of the Volume, are generally of a favourable character. Fortunately indeed, though the quantity of gold falls off, from the smaller number of hands engaged in digging, there is usually some compensation in these "rushes," from the activity which the movement of so large a number of people imparts to the home as well as the foreign trade of the Colony.

Thus the decline in the value of exports to Great Britain was more than counterbalanced by the augmented value of those sent to other British possessions; and as commercial intercourse with foreign ports, especially those in China, is continuously advancing, the aggregate exportations of 1861 exceeded those of 1860 by 866,000*l.*

On the other hand, the importations were less by 1,500,000*l.*; and as this was solely

VICTORIA.

occasioned by smaller shipments from Great Britain, the balance of trade was to a very considerable extent in favour of the mother country.

With regard to agriculture, progress was steady but not remarkable; 20,000 acres virgin soil being brought under the plough, and the produce of wheat and other cereals commensurately increasing. The export of wool was the same as in the previous year, minor products likewise showing little variation.

Part IV.—Finance.

Contains full particulars of revenue and expenditure, taxation, public debt, &c., on which I need not enlarge, as they present no novel feature of importance. Under the same head are included also returns respecting the military and volunteers; those as to the latter force not being confined to expenditure, but giving particulars of numbers, drill, &c.

Part V.—Accumulation.

Comprises valuable information respecting the operations of the various banking establishments in the Colony, not heretofore introduced into the Blue Book. It is satisfactory to find that the average amount of coin held exceeded two millions sterling, whilst the paper currency in circulation was under one million and three quarters; the confidence reposed by the public being proved in the fact of deposits amounting to close upon seven millions sterling.

Part VI.—Returns relating to Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress.

Comparing in all cases most favourably with those of preceding years. The increase in the number of churches, chapels, and schools is indeed so large that I suspect it must be due in some degree to more careful collection of information. The number of scholars, however, rose from 55,500 to 56,500, both denominational and national schools sharing in the increase. It is to be hoped, though the two systems have since been very wisely amalgamated, that there will be no cessation of progress from lack of the rivalry which has hitherto existed between the Boards.

From the return of Sunday schools, now first given, it appears that 34,000 scholars receive special religious training on the Sabbath.

The number both of graduates and students of the Melbourne University is on the advance. Those who have graduated at it are now 25, and those admitted *ad eundem* 37, the majority in both cases being only Bachelors of Arts. As the 16th Victoria, No. 34, requires not less than than a hundred Masters of Arts before a Senate is constituted, the prospect of the present nominee Council being superseded by such a governing body is still very remote. The increase of students is more rapid; those matriculated having increased from 27 to 36 during the year; those non-matriculated, but attending lectures, from 48 to 69; thus showing that the advantages of this admirable institution are beginning to be appreciated, and that a class of sufficiently educated youths is in training at the grammar and private schools of this and the adjacent colonies, to supply food for its operations.

Part VII.—Litigation, Crime, &c.

The number of civil causes tried before the Supreme Court judges exhibits a decided decrease.

The number of insolvencies is also smaller.

In criminal matters I regret to perceive the tendency was the other way, the convictions for felony increased, though those for misdemeanor were fewer. The capital sentences carried out rose from 3 to 5.

Fuller particulars regarding the number of arrests, discharges, summary convictions, prosecutions, religion and nationality of offenders, &c., will be found in a return lately presented to Parliament, of which I enclose copy.

Interesting comparisons might probably, with the aid of the census returns, be instituted in respect to the last point; but, without entering on close calculation, it is gratifying to me to be able to point out that the proportion both of serious and trifling crimes committed by Victorians is exceedingly small. Out of 744 convictions for felony, 25 only were of natives, although, making every allowance for the comparatively tender ages of the 25 per cent. of the population born in the Colony, a far larger number might assuredly have been expected.

The natives of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, whilst contributing 60 per cent. or 3-5ths of the population, supply 608 or nearly 4-5ths of the felons, thus showing the strong prevalence of the convict element from Tasmania or New South Wales, and explaining why the criminal statistics of Victoria as a whole cannot yet compare favourably with those of the mother country.

A less satisfactory feature, so far as the colonial population is concerned, presents itself in the large proportion which Victorian-born female offenders bear to the males,—219 to 297 under the head of summary convictions, 8 to 17 under that of felonies. In the latter case the proportion is nearly 1 to 2; whereas in the United Kingdom it has been, I see, for a series of years considerably under 1 in 3. The character of the offences,—vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct,—under the first head, and stealing from the person under the second,—tends, I fear, to prove that the bonds of parental discipline are too soon broken, and that in the large towns at any rate there are not sufficient openings for the employment of female labour.

The only other point I have at all looked to is as to the Chinese, regarding whose disposition to crime much difference of opinion exists. I find that, whilst forming five per cent of the population, they contribute their full proportion, but not more, of its criminals.

Part VIII.—Vital Statistics,

Presents an interesting field, but I shall not enter on it, as Mr. Archer's final report on the census will no doubt thoroughly traverse it. Nor shall I dwell at all upon *Part IX., the Civil Establishment*, which concludes the Blue Book.

Upon the whole, 1861 was a year of fair progress in Victoria, though manifesting strong traces of the transition from the sudden and miraculous prosperity of its early gold-field days to a normal condition of affairs; a transition which has undoubtedly been going on for some time past, and seems likely to continue, but not beyond the point which will still leave this community one of the wealthiest, and I trust I may add, happiest, on the face of the earth.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) HENRY BARKLY.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 16.

Extracts from Enclosure in No 16.

CENSUS OF 1861.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SUMMARY of the Population of Victoria by the Census taken on the 7th April 1861.

Population.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	513,896	302,881	211,015
Chinese	24,732	24,724	8
Aborigines	1,694	1,046	648
Total	540,322	328,651	211,671

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Births and Deaths, of both Sexes, registered during each Quarter of the Year 1861.

Quarter ending	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31st March	2,722	2,621	5,343	1,879	1,433	3,312
30th June	2,951	2,703	5,654	1,588	1,204	2,792
30th September	3,265	3,249	6,514	1,394	851	2,245
31st December	3,082	2,868	5,950	1,263	910	2,173
Total	12,020	11,441	23,461	6,124	4,398	10,522

MARRIAGES.

*RETURN of the Number of Marriages registered during the Year 1861, distinguishing those celebrated by Clergy from those performed by Lay Registrars.

Quarter ending	Clergy.	Registrars.	Total.
31st March	1,050	53	1,103
30th June	1,150	30	1,180
30th September	1,055	54	1,109
31st December	1,002	40	1,042
Total	4,257	177	4,434

IMMIGRATION.—RETURN classifying the Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the year 1861, showing the numher of Adults, Children, and Infants, distinguishing those coming from the adjacent Colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Ports.

Place of Departure.																																			
New South Wales.						South and Western Australia.						Tasmania.						New Zealand and South Seas.						Total from the neighboring Colonies.						The United Kingdom.						Foreign Ports.					
Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adnlts.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year-		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2,957	853	151	129	2	-	1,281	597	133	139	27	13	2,312	1,005	181	177	31	7	3,481	96	17	24	5	-	10,031	2,551	482	469	65	20	6,296	4,309	798	734	145	156	623	135	42	42	9	5

GENERAL TOTAL.

Adults.		Chileren 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Total Souls.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
16,950	6,995	1,322	1,245	219	181	26,912

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

EMIGRATION.—RETURN classifying the Emigrants who departed from the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the Year 1861, showing the number of Adults, Children, and Infants, and distinguishing those proceeding to the adjacent Colonies, to the United Kingdom, and to Foreign Ports.

Place of Destination.																																			
New South Wales.						South and Western Australia.						Tasmania.						New Zealand and South Seas.						Total to the neighbouring Colonies.						The United Kingdom.						Foreign Ports.					
Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Adnlts,		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,655	1,030	234	182	38	11	1,356	441	88	80	8	7	1,697	755	120	116	12	12	16,371	537	170	132	40	44	23,079	2,763	612	510	98	74	3,448	1,034	378	365	153	72	3,103	129	37	26	6	11

GENERAL TOTAL.

Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Total Souls.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
29,630	3,926	1,027	901	257	157	35,898

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

SUMMARY of the Immigration by Sea, both Unassisted and Assisted, and of the Emigration by Sea, during the Year 1861.

1861.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Immigration unassisted - - - -	17,744	6,486	24,230
„ partially assisted - - -	532	616	1,148
„ wholly assisted - - -	215	1,319	1,534
Total Immigration - - - -	18,491	8,421	26,912
„ Emigration - - - -	30,914	4,984	35,898
Immigration in excess of Emigration - -	—	3,437	—
Emigration in excess of Immigration - - -	12,423	—	8,986

GENERAL TOTAL.

—	Adults.		Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Immigration - - -	16,950	6,995	1,322	1,245	219	181	26,912
Emigration - - - -	29,630	3,926	1,027	901	257	157	35,898
Immigration in excess of Emigration -	—	3,069	295	344	—	24	—
Emigration in excess of Immigration -	12,680	—	—	—	38	—	8,986

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar General.

POPULATION OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

RETURN of the estimated Population on the various Gold Fields on the 31st December 1861.

Mining District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Totals.		Grand Total, Miners.	Grand Total of all Classes.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		
Ballarat - - -	9,760	4,539	2,918	8	12,678	4,547	17,225	57,149
Castlemaine - - -	6,710	7,481	1,547	—	8,257	7,481	15,738	45,468
Maryborough - -	17,000	4,798	4,770	—	21,770	4,798	26,568	49,618
Ararat - - -	10,750	1,550	530	—	11,280	1,550	12,830	23,585
Sandhurst - -	6,596	1,319	3,553	—	10,149	1,319	11,468	32,775
Beechworth - - -	10,700	4,849	1,085	—	11,785	4,849	16,634	24,906
Total - -	61,516	24,536	14,403	8	75,919	24,544	100,463	233,501

NOTE.—The above Return is compiled from information supplied by the various Mining Surveyors.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Secretary for Mines.

VICTORIA.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

RETURN of the estimated Numbers and Distribution of the Aboriginal Population in the Colony during the Year 1861.

Authority.	District.	Congregate at	Tribes.	Total Number including Men, Women, and Children.
Thomas	Melbourne	Mordialloc, Brighton, &c.	Wawoorong or Yarra and Boorroorong or Coast Tribe.	35
Armytage Brothers	Geelong	Geelong, Winchelsea, &c.	Barabool and Colac	20
Manifold	Central Western	Purrambeet, &c.	Charcourt	20
Taylor	Ballarat	Ballaraat, Bald Hill, Mount Emu, Bacchus Marsh, &c.	Bereberra or Mount Emu, Murrutchuloo or Bald Hill, Bunninyong, and Bacchus Marsh.	255
Adair	Upper Loddon	Mount Franklin, &c.	Upper Loddon	8
Godfrey	Lower Loddon	Boort, &c.	Lower Loddon	40
McLachlan	Richardson River	Rich, Avoca, &c.	Richardson	20
Beveridge	Northern Wimmera	Lake Boga, Swan Hill, banks of the Murray.	Wampa Wampa, Watty Watty, and Maika Maika.	200
Wilson, Elleman, and Officer	Central Wimmera	Moravian Mission Station, Vecti's Station, and Upper Regions.	Pine Plain, Lake Hindmarsh, Mackenzie, Tatira.	300
McLeod	South-eastern Wimmera	Harrow and Apsley	Names lost	90
McLeod	Portland Bay	Glenelg, Wannon Lake, Condale, Mount Rouse, Portland, &c.	-	142
Allan	Warrnambool	Tooram, Terang, Warrnambool, &c.	Tooram, Merry, Wyete, Yallock, Terang.	207
Chauncey	Rodney	Banks of Goulburn, Campaspe, Townships, &c.	Campaspe and Lower Goulburn.	66
Reid	Wangaratta	Wahgunyah, Wangaratta, Wodonga, Yackandandah, &c.	Whroo, Glematong, Kiewa, Unorring, &c.	60
Lane	Mitta Mitta	On banks of Mitta, &c.	Thurmatong or Little River, and Omeo.	28
Aitkin and Hickson	Upper Goulburn	Murchison Station, Towns, &c.	Goulburn, Delatite (or Bealite), Seymour, and Yarra.	96
Hedley	Port Albert	Port Albert and Tarraville	-	23
McMillan	Sale	Banks of rivers, towns, &c.	Eight tribes, names not received	250
			Total	1,860

NOTE.—The numbers in the above table are only approximate, the wandering habits of the Aborigines rendering it difficult to tain accurate returns. No fresh account has been taken of the number of Blacks since August 1861.

R. BROUGH SMYTH,
Secretary to the Central Board for Aborigines.

Production.—Lands Granted and Sold.

Return of all Lands granted without purchase, and sold, during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

Lots under 100 acres.								Lots over 100 and under 500 acres.				Lots over 500 acres.				Totals.								Amount realized.			Avrage Price per Acre.			Total sold in the Colony.			Total Grants without Purchase issued in the Colony.			Total extent unalienated in the Colony.		
Granted.				Sold.				Sold.				Sold.				Granted.				Sold.																			
Lots.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	No.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
20	51	0	10	7,762	276,726	2	$38\frac{44}{60}$	1,487	213,058	0	14	39	24,960	0	0	20	51	0	10	9,288	514,744	3	$12\frac{22}{60}$	623,487	14	5	1	4	2	4,508,580	2	$16\frac{41}{60}$	640	1	31	51,133,808	2	2

Clement Hodgkinson,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey.

Agricultural Statistics.—Extent Occupied and Cultivated.

Return showing the Number of Holders of purchased Land and of Crown Land, exclusive of Stations; the aggregate Extent of their Holdings; the Quantity of Land enclosed; the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each Description of Crop, in each County and Pastoral District, and in the entire Colony, for the Year ending March 31, 1862.

Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	Extent of Land in Occupation.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Total Extent under Tillage.	Extent of Land under each Description of Crop.						
	Purchased Land.			Crown Land, (exclusive of Stations).	Total Area in Occupation.			Cereals, Peas, and Beans.						
	Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Peas, Beans, Sorghum, and Millet.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
14,960	3,289,031	747,096	4,036,127	54,657	4,090,784	2,789,836	439,895	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696	293,878

William Henry Archer, Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

GOLD BY ESCORT.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Gold brought from the Gold Fields by the Government Escort during each Month of the Year 1861.

Months.	Quantities.	
	Ozs.	dwt.
January	187,514	10
February	152,314	0
March	137,433	0
April	124,164	10
May	151,089	10
June	163,228	0
July	137,314	10
August	183,402	0
September	152,469	10
October	165,476	10
November	138,071	10
December	140,410	0
Total	1,832,887	10

JOHN WILKINSON,
Gold Receiver.

POSTAGE.

RETURN showing the Number of Inland Letters and Newspapers posted in the Colony of Victoria, also the Number of Ship Letters despatched and received, together with the Postal Revenue and Expenditure, during the Year 1861.

Number of Post Offices.	Inland Letters posted.	Ship Letters.	Inland Newspapers posted.	Ship Newspapers.	Total		Income.	Expenditure.
					Letters.	Newspapers.		
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
369	4,217,908	Despatched 948,241 Received 943,780 Total - 1,892,021	1,967,498	Despatched 850,263 Received 1,459,418 Total - 2,309,681	6,109,929	4,277,179	127,869 9 2*	109,276 7 2

* Included in the above income are stamps to the amount of 13,789*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* that have been supplied to the Government Departments, and for which cash has not been received.

NOTE.—In the foregoing Return the number of inland letters posted in Victoria has been given, instead of the number of letters passed through the Post Offices, as furnished in previous years; the number of letters posted showing more accurately the amount of correspondence circulated in the Colony.

WILLIAM TURNER,
Secretary.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports to and Exports from the Colony during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Imports.				Exports.				
Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of—			Total.	Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of—				Total.
United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.		Victoria.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7,390,403	3,121,047	3,021,002	13,532,452	10,596,368	1,698,214	868,830	665,194	13,828,606

ROBERT S. ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

W. H. Spain,
Comptroller of Accounts.

FINANCE, &c.

BALANCE SHEET, 1st of January to 31st of December 1861.

Ledger Folio.	FINANCE, 1860.	Dr.	Cr.	Reference to Statement.	Transactions during 1861. Dr.	Transactions during 1861. Cr.	Balance on 31st December 1861. Dr.	Balance on 31st December 1861. Cr.
	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
289	Revenue	—	3,316,430 18 7	1	—	148,654 17 6	—	3,465,085 16 1
	Refunds from Revenue	8,993 17 11	—	2	20,123 15 10	—	29,097 13 9	
	EXPENDITURE.							
	Disbursements and Charges	2,598,466 1 6	—	3	828,061 6 3	—	3,426,527 7 9	
	Liabilities	—	—	5	59,966 1 4	—	59,966 1 4	
	Credits—To Disbursements during 1860	—	—	4	—	176,062 18 11	—	176,062 18 11
		2,607,439 19 5	3,316,439 18 7		908,151 3 5	324,717 16 5	3,515,591 2 10	
							125,557 12 2	
							3,641,148 15 0	3,641,148 15 0

WILLIAM C. HAINES, Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT.

RETURN of the Public Debt of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Date.	To whom due.	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what Cause.	Provisions for Payment of Interest or Sinking Fund, and reference to Enactments by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount Repaid.	Remarks.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1855, 1857, and 1858. 2. To obtain funds for the construction of water-works to supply the city of Melbourne, its suburbs, and the town of Geelong with water.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 18 Vict., No. 40.	800,000*l.*	200,000*l.*	10.000*l.* of this amount stands to credit of the trustees of the Police Reward Fund under the Trust Fund Account.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Five pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1856. 2. To obtain funds for the purchase of the privileges, rights, and property held by the Melbourne Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 19 Vict., No. 15.	68,100*l.*	Nil.	This amount is due in the year 1873.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. 2. To obtain funds for the construction of railways.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 21 Vict., No. 36.	The amount of the loan is limited by Act 21 Vict., No. 36, to 8,000,000*l.*: of this amount debentures to the value of 5,676,960*l.* were disposed of up to 31st Dec. 1861.	Nil. *	Of the gross amount of these debentures sold, 276,960*l.* were obtained in the Colony.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of Military Expenditure in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

There are not any Military Posts or Works the expenses of which are defrayed from Imperial funds.
There are not any Militia or Local Corps maintained at the Imperial expense.
No Bills have been drawn by the Commissariat during the year 1861.

Imperial Expenditure for 1861.

Particulars.	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.	Particulars.	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Pay of General Staff	1,518 6 8	Provisions	1,909 7 0
Ditto Commissariat Staff	1,140 12 6	Forage (allowance in lieu of)	1,013 18 10
Ditto Medical Staff	1,280 15 0	Fuel and Light	2,559 15 10
Ditto Commissariat extra Staff	13 13 9	Clothing	7 3 6
Ditto Staff Clerks	420 15 0	Washing and Repairing Bedding	13 15 1
Ditto Keeper of Military Magazine	36 16 3	Contingencies	84 6 11
Ditto Royal Artillery	451 6 8	Travelling	32 12 9
Ditto 40th Regiment	4,122 18 7	Passages	956 9 6
Servants' allowance to General Commissariat and Medical Staff	233 9 6	Freight	60 3 2
Hospital Expenditure	421 4 11	Total	£16,488 10 2
Land and Water Transport	210 18 9		

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1861.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.	Particulars.	Amount	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay of: General Staff	1,550 0 0		Fuel and Light (for Barrack stores, &c.)	25 0 11	
Pay of: Commissariat Staff	650 0 0		Compensation for Clothing	5 5 6	
Pay of: Medical Staff	941 5 3				16,602 8 9
Pay of: Barrack Department	409 17 6		Colonial Expenditure for Royal Artillery, from 2d November to 31st December, 1861:		
Pay of: Staff Clerks	183 16 1				
Pay of: 40th Regiment	5,682 14 4		Pay	639 8 3	
Lodging Allowance: General Staff	2,075 8 9		Lodging Allowance	99 10 0	
Lodging Allowance: Commissariat Staff	793 17 6				738 18 3
Lodging Allowance: Medical Staff	1,146 5 0		Colonial Expenditure for Royal Engineers, from 1st January to 31st December 1861:		
Lodging Allowance: Barrack Department	223 11 3				
Lodging Allowance: 40th Regiment	1,262 11 9		Pay (Imperial and Colonial)	2,324 1 9	
Transport Establishment: Fatigue Pay	143 8 0		„ Working	1,104 1 2	
Transport Establishment: Forage	160 11 1		Provisions	142 0 2	
Transport Establishment: Shoeing Horses	24 15 0		Fuel and Light	99 15 10	
Transport Establishment: Repairs, &c.	9 16 0		Contingencies	51 1 11	
Transport	20 9 0				3,721 0 10
Water	34 12 0		Colonial Expenditure for Pay, &c. of Volunteers doing duty on the Footscray Magazine in June and July 1861:		
Straw for Bedding	46 1 4				
Washing, &c. Bedding	173 15 2		Pay	140 3 0	
Sweeping Chimneys	20 2 4				140 3 0
Emptying Cesspools	156 5 0				
Barrack Stores	275 10 6		Total		£21,202 15 10
„ Repairs, Works, &c.	155 11 6				
Office Furniture	8 0 0				
Advertising and Printing	27 7 6				
Office Rent	387 10 0				
Occasional Labour	9 0 6				

The Sums paid by the Colony during the year 1861 for the Military are detailed above.

ORDNANCE.—*Military Works, Stores, Barracks, &c.*—No Bills have been drawn by the Commissariat during the Year 1861.

T. F. MYLREA, D.C.G.,
Controller.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of the Strength and Expenditure of the Victoria Volunteer Force for the Year 1861.

Particulars.	Amount.
SALARIES.	£ s. d.
Colonel of Volunteers (also District Inspector of Musketry, and Acting Assistant Military Secretary on Staff of Major-General)	400 0 0
Two Staff Officers at 575*l.* per annum each, and 75*l.* per annum each allowance in lieu of forage (one also paid as Colonial Barrack Master)	1,300 0 0
One clerk	250 0 0
One armourer	250 0 0
Labourer	73 0 0
Naval Brigade: One Gunnery Lieutenant	200 0 0
Naval Brigade: Drill Instructors	315 0 0
Naval Brigade: Boatmen	127 15 0
First Cavalry: Adjutant, including allowance for forage	500 0 0
First Cavalry: Serjeant Major	300 0 0
First Cavalry: Trumpeter	6 0 0
Mounted Rifles: Adjutant	475 0 0
Mounted Rifles: Serjeant Major	300 0 0
Mounted Rifles: Drill Instructors	772 10 0
Mounted Rifles: Buglers	63 19 0
Artillery: Adjutant	475 0 0
Artillery: Serjeant-Major	300 0 0
Artillery: Drill Instructors	1,095 0 0
Artillery: Buglers	127 15 0
Artillery: Labourer	109 10 0
Rifles: Adjutant	475 0 0
Rifles: Drill Instructors, Buglers	6,207 9 1
Total Salaries	14,122 18 1
CONTINGENCIES.	
Travelling expenses, Medals, Targets, and Incidentals, Rent of Offices, Stores, Instruction in Volunteer Engineering, Expenses and repairs of Tools, Fuel, Light, and Water, Arms and Ammunition, Clothing	16,552 6 5
Total Expenditure	30,675 4 6

W. A. DEAN PITT, Major,
Major of Brigade Victoria Volunteer Force.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

RETURN of the Number of Churches and Chapels, Schoolhouses, and other Buildings used for Public Worship by the different Religious Denominations; also the Number of Persons for which there is Accommodation, and the Number usually attending.

Denomination.	Churches and Chapels.	Schoolhouses.	Private Dwellings and Public Buildings.	Total.	Number of Persons	
					For which there is Accommodation.	Usually Attending.
Church of England	73	109	51	233	33,638	—[1]
Evangelical Church of England	—	—	1	1	200	80
Free Church of England	1	—	—	1	429	350
Roman Catholic	59	49	26	134	29,844	22,050
Presbyterian	83	58	—	141	24,582	15,279
Free Presbyterian	9[2]	6	1	16	3,930	1,635
United Presbyterian	6	—	—	6	2,250	1,460
Wesleyan	204	1	1	206	36,965	34,140
Primitive Methodist	53	1	24[3]	78	7,785	3,587
United Methodist	16	—	—	16	2,840	1,800
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	8	—	—	8	1,290	610
Welsh Congregation	1	—	—	1	100	70
Independent or Congregationalist[4]	38	1	6	45	10,500	7,200
Welsh Independent	3	—	—	3	420	320
Baptist	27[5]	—	—	27	7,379	5,682
Welsh Baptist	1	—	—	1	200	60
Union Church	7	1	1[6]	9	925	160
Christians or Disciples of Christ	5	—	8	13[7]	760	303
Society of Friends	—	—	1	1	150	40
Moravian	1	—	—	1	150	40[8]
Unitarian Christian	1[9]	—	1[10]	2	220	20
German Lutheran	14[11]	1	—	15	2,550	1,150
Jews	5	—	1	6	2,150	298
Mariners Church	1	—	—	1	200	40
Bible Christians	12[12]	—	5	17	1,943	1,025
Christian Israelite	3	—	—	3	800	170
Catholic Apostolic	1	1	2	4[13]	150	130
TOTAL	632	228	129	989	172,350	98,148[14]

[1] No return of the number of persons usually attending each service.

[2] One chapel at Woodford, in which there is no service held.

[3] Number of persons which one of the public buildings will contain is not mentioned.

[4] Four churches or chapels and two private houses, no return of the number of persons they will contain.

[5] Two chapels, no return of the number of persons they will contain; and five chapels, no return of the number of persons usually attending each service.

[6] No return of the number of persons it will contain.

[7] One chapel and two private houses, no return of the number they will contain.

[8] Aborigines.

[9] No return of the number generally attending.

[10] No return of the number it will contain.

[11] No return of the number generally attending.

[12] There are more churches, &c. in the country districts, the returns of which have not been received.

[13] One school-house and two private dwellings, no return of the number they will contain.

[14] This total is exclusive of the Church of England congregations, and of the congregations of some of the places of worship belonging to other denominations, respecting which the returns received are incomplete.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar General.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, 1861.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Aid from Government.	Voluntary Contributions School Fees, and other Sources.	Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Tota			
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Denominational	484	20,450	17,026	37,476	80,826 12 3	43,479 2 11	124,305 15 2
National	187	7,670	6,199	13,869	24,907 4 10	13,334 9 4	38,241 14 2
Private	211	1,968	3,160	5,128	—	—	—
TOTAL	882	30,088	26,385	56,473	105,733 17 1	56,813 12 3	162,547 9 4

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS,

RETURN of the Denominational Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Aid from Government.			Voluntary Contributions, School Fees, and other Sources.			Total.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Church of England	192	8,097	7,014	15,111	33,651	18	0	17,292	1	3	50,943	19	3
Roman Catholic	101	3,935	3,589	7,524	15,567	10	11	6,943	9	0	22,510	19	11
Presbyterian	76	3,241	2,571	5,812	14,505	8	4	7,319	12	11	23,272	12	6
Free Church	11	485	370	855				1,093	6	0			
United Pyesbyterian	1	140	105	245				354	5	3			
Wesleyan	61	2,916	2,200	5,116	10,414	13	8	6,501	10	1	16,916	3	9
United Methodist Free Church	4	410	262	672	6,291	1	8	853	1	9	10,127	7	10
Primitive Methodist	4	169	90	259				332	2	3			
Independent	11	363	311	674				926	18	5			
Lutheran	6	168	127	295				338	14	0			
Baptist	2	59	86	145				278	8	0			
Combined	13	410	286	696				1,107	1	9			
Deaf and Dumb	1	2	4	6	105	5	0	17	4	0	122	19	0
Jews	1	55	11	66	290	14	8	120	18	3	411	12	11
Total	484	20,450	17,026	37,476	80,826	12	3	43,479	2	11	124,305	15	2

R. HALE BUDD.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the National Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Aid from Government.			Voluntary Contributions, School Fees, and other Sources.			Total.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Model Schools	3	442	251	693	3,246	15	11	1 322	2	6	4,568	18	5
Town and Suburban	52	2,979	2,387	5,366	8,971	2	2	5,407	4	6	14,378	6	8
Country	79	2,156	1,783	3,939	7,792	4	3	3,237	0	10	11,029	5	1
Gold Fields	53	2,093	1,778	3,871	4,897	2	6	3,368	1	6	8,265	4	0
Total	187	7,670	6,199	13,869	24,907	4	10	13,334	9	4	38,241	14	2

BENJ. F. KANE.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Private Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

Counties or Pastoral Districts.	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bourke	3	13	72	88	622	1,418	2,040
Dalhousie	—	—	3	3	36	54	90
Dundas	—	—	2	2	14	36	50
Grant	4	4	12	20	248	269	517
Grenville	1	—	4	5	155	113	268
Hampden	—	—	1	1	12	13	25
Mornington	—	—	7	7	59	47	106
Normanby	1	1	2	4	68	60	128
Ripon	1	—	2	3	22	15	37
Talbot	—	—	14	14	139	212	351
Villiers	—	—	9	9	42	95	137
Gipps Land	—	—	1	1	8	12	20
The Loddon	2	6	40	48	482	741	1,223
The Murray	—	—	1	1	18	16	34
The Wimmera	—	—	5	5	43	59	102
Total	12	24	175	211	1,968	3,160	5,128

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar General.

Gaols and Ppisoners.

Summary of Gaols and Prisoners in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable of containing where more than One sleeps in a Cell.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 29th September 1861.				Greatest Number of Prisoners in Confinement at any One Time during the Year.	Number of Prisoners received during the Year.	Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.				Number of Prisoners employed during the Year.	Number of Punishments during the Year for Offences committed within the Prisons.	Number of Cases of Sickness in Gaols during the Year.	Number of Deaths in Gaols during the Year.
			Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Debt.	Total.			Once.	Twice.	Three Times or more.	Total.				
12	466	1,324	293	342	39	674	1,008	10,254	1,392	551	989	2,932	3,703	155	2,101	24

Penal Establishments and Hulks.

Summary of Penal Establishments and Hulks in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Number of Penal Establishments.	Number of Prisoners the Penal Establishments are capable of containing in separate Cells.	Number of Prisoners the Penal Establishments are capable of containing when more than One sleeps in a Cell.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement on 31st December 1861.			Greatest Number of Prisoners in Confinement at any One time during the Year.	Number of Prisoners received in the course of the Year.	Number of Prisoners received who have been convicted before.				Number of Days' Labour performed by Prisoners in the course of the Year.	Number of Punishments during the Year for Offences committed within the Penal Establishments.	Number of Cases of Sickness in Penal Establishments during the Year.	Number of Deaths in Penal Establishments during the Year.
			For Felonies.	For Misdemeanors.	Total.			Once.	Twice.	Three Times or more.	Total.				
4	626	988	902	223	1,125	1,381	1,791	331	115	266	712	425,841	2,042	712	4

W. Champ, Inspector General.

TASMANIA.
No. 17.

TASMANIA.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GORE BROWNE, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 77.) Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,
MY LORD DUKE, August 21, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the statistics of Tasmania for the year 1861.

2. This Colony has been, from its foundation to a recent period, fostered by convict labour, and stimulated by a very large imperial expenditure. A permanent macadamized road from Hobarton to Launceston, a distance of 120 miles, through a succession of thinly-peopled districts, the substantial dwellings of the settlers surrounded by outhouses and gardens, the hospitals, the Queen's Asylum, and public buildings of a finer description than are usually seen in a small colony, owe their origin chiefly to convict labour, and could never have been created by so small a free population. On the other hand, charitable establishments on so extensive a scale as those in Tasmania would not have been required by a free and industrious population, and the expense for police and gaols is out of all proportion to the total number of inhabitants, which on 7th of April 1861 amounted to 89,977.

3. There can be no doubt that the Colony still suffers, both directly and indirectly, from the circumstances attending its formation. The labouring class generally is very different from that which is to be found in a Colony where the emigrant has been always free; and all classes expect too much from the local government, and attribute to its action or inaction that decrease of prosperity which arises from natural causes, and from the cessation of the impetus given by a large imperial expenditure.

4. An inferior system of agriculture prevails (especially in the south). Root crops have been much neglected; and at the present time Hobarton imports live stock, and even salt provisions, to a considerable extent, from Australia, for home consumption.

5. About the year 1854, in consequence of the gold discoveries, the prosperity of the Australian Colonies culminated. Agricultural produce, landed property, and labour, all acquired an unprecedented value. Foreign competition in grain and other produce naturally ensued; and that competition, together with the encouragement given to the development of the uncultivated lands of Victoria itself, has subsequently reduced the price of land and agricultural produce in Tasmania, until they are now worth but little more than they were before the discovery of gold; but the rate of wages is still twice as high as it was prior to the year 1851.

6. No remunerating gold field having been yet discovered in this Colony, the depression is felt without any abatement, present or prospective, and is aggravated by the system of farming before referred to, many farms having been exhausted by a repetition of the same crops, until the annually diminishing produce has ceased to be remunerative even at favourable prices.

7. With a view to remedy this evil as far as may be possible, an Agricultural Society has just been inaugurated in the south, and it is hoped that it may have a good effect. A society of this description has been in existence in the north for some years, but until now all endeavours to establish one in the south have proved abortive.

Revenue and Expenditure.

8. The foregoing remarks necessarily preface the announcement of a declining revenue; but, unfortunately, the expenditure has not been reduced, nor has it been practicable to reduce it in a corresponding degree, the expenses of the public service deing determined by the value or cost of similar services in the adjoining Colony of Victoria. This remark applies especially to contract services, and to public works; but it extends, more or less, to every description of labour, skilled or unskilled, employed by Government. The customs, which in 1854 produced 171,000*l.*, have gradually decreased until in 1861 they fell (notwithstanding augmented rates of duty) to 111,546*l.* The deficiencies have been made good by some reductions,—by requiring the towns and the rural districts to bear a

portion of their police expenditure, and, where arrears had accumulated, by loans,— until in the beginning of this year (1862) ad valorem duties estimated to cover a deficiency of 30,000*l.* were imposed. The accompanying returns show that the excess of departures beyond the arrivals in the year 1861 amounted to 1,077 persons; and it will be seen by the note attached to Return No. 6 of the Statistics, that a large number of those who emigrated went to the gold fields in New Zealand. It may therefore be assumed that they were chiefly adults. Many of these have left their families unprovided for in Tasmania, and others will, doubtless, require their families to follow them.

9. Returns Nos. 28, 29, and 30,* of Statistics, show that the coin and other assets in the banks were considerably less in 1861 than in 1860; and Return No. 58,* shows that the amount of mortgages registered upon land was in excess of that in the year 1860. Return No. 19 shows that the imports and exports were also both less in 1861 than in 1860.

These results are far from satisfactory. It is evident that (apart from the extraordinary stimulus afforded by expenditure upon convicts) Tasmania, like other agricultural colonies, has but two sources of wealth; viz., the capital introduced by immigrants, and the value given by their labour and capital to the waste lands of the Crown. In reference to the last, it will be seen by the returns that 3,000,000 of acres of the most accessible if not of the best land have already been alienated, and other colonies now compete with their vast territories against the 12,000,000 which still remain unsold in Tasmania. There is, therefore, too much reason to fear that the revenue will continue to decline so long as it depends upon the sources from which it is at present derived, and emigrants are tempted to withdraw their labour and capital to a greater extent than it can be introduced.

Debt of the Colony.

10. The debt of the Colony, principally secured on the Land Fund, amounted to 465,560*l.* on 30th June 1862, against which, however, it will be seen that there are assets in the shape of payments due on account of Crown lands, which have been sold on credit, and for which the first instalments will soon be due. The yearly rental derived from lands leased by the Government amounts to 18,750*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* (See No. 23 of Statistics.)

Education.

11. Education is, generally speaking, well conducted and fairly spread over the Colony. Some of the schools are admirably managed, and the whole are under the supervision of two gentlemen of superior attainments, whose reports are laid before the local Parliament, and which I now enclose, marked Nos. 4 and 5.* I am extremely anxious to introduce a system of industrial training to some of the lower schools, and have reason to hope for success in the attempt. Bills on this subject, and for the establishment of reformatories, are before the local Parliament. The expenses of both Church and Education, which exceed 30,000*l.* per annum, are now defrayed out of the general revenues of the Colony.

Immigration.

12. The immigration to this Colony at the expense of Government has been for the present almost entirely discontinued; very few immigrants arrive, and it will be seen by the returns that the emigration exceeds the immigration.

Gold and Coal.

13. The gold at Fingal has been examined carefully during this year, but no remunerating gold field has yet been discovered. Mr. Gould, the Government geologist, has found indications of gold on the west of the Island, and a systematic exploration will be commenced under his direction as soon as the season will permit. Mr. Gould's report is attached, marked No. 6.* The local Parliament having appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of testing the quality of the coal fields, a committee has been formed for that purpose, but as yet they have not reported any favourable results.

Penal Estalishment.

14. Tasmania being no longer a penal colony, the convicts maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government are annually diminishing in numbers. Those who are still undergoing punishment are detained at the establishment at Port Arthur, upon which I

* Not printed.

TASMANIA.

made a separate report, forwarded by last mail (No. 67, July 22, 1862). Many of the convicts sent out when transportation was the punishment inflicted for minor offences have availed themselves of the encouragement to reformation afforded by the lenient rules applied in this Colony, and, having profited by the facilities for acquiring independence offered at that period, they have become thoroughly respectable settlers. Reformation, however, naturally became more rare when the class of criminals sent to the Colony ceased to comprehend men convicted of venial offences, and included those only of the very worst character, while, at the same time, facilities for acquiring property were greatly diminished.

15. Some of the men under detention at Port Arthur are atrocious criminals, and when any of them obtain their release, (after having performed the time prescribed by existing regulations for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life,) the Colony is too often shocked by the commission of some fearful crime. Men whose existence has been for the most part passed in chain gangs and penal settlements, not unfrequently take advantage of their freedom or conditional freedom to repeat the crime which led to their original conviction. This observation is specially applicable to the case of that peculiar class whose crimes have been committed against women and children, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that their release has led to much dissatisfaction in the Colony. In connexion with this subject, I observe that landed proprietors and farmers in this Colony suffer more than in other colonies from the difficulty of procuring efficient labour. At a former period convicts, while under a modified coercion which operated on their hopes quite as much as on their fears, were often excellent labourers; but now that the means of coercion are relaxed, and incentives to good conduct are diminished, employers have great difficulty in dealing with them, and consequently prefer immigrant labour. It follows that in Hobarton and Launceston there is often considerable distress, and liberated convicts have great difficulty in obtaining employment. This scarcity of employment tempts, if it does not force, them to a recommission of crime, which ensures their being sent back after a brief interval to Port Arthur. To mitigate this evil as far as it may be possible, I have determined to adopt the plan explained in my Report on that establishment, to the adoption of which my Executive Council has assented (on the part of the Colony) quite as readily as the Comptroller General of Convicts has done on the ground of discipline.

16. Having dwelt at length on the agricultural and commercial depression under which the Colony is labouring, I must also refer to the great material comfort which Tasmania offers to its inhabitants. The climate, which is one of the most enjoyable and one of the most healthy in the world, is subject to no violent extremes, and the towns and villages, built of the stone of the country, are superior to many of the same size in England. Nor are fields of industry and enterprise wanting. All European fruits grow luxuriantly and in great abundance; and the absence of damp and of extreme heat admit of the successful working of breweries, in which excellent beer is brewed, and which might be made to supply the whole of the Australian Colonies. The timber of Tasmania is celebrated both for durability and for the beauty of its grain, and it is hoped that the specimens sent to the Great Exhibition may attract attention in the mother country. The climate is especially suited to the growth of wool, which, when bearing the brand of gentlemen who are careful in preparing it, fetches the highest price in the English market. A number of vessels belonging to Hobarton are engaged in whale fishing, from which a considerable profit is derived, and a successful steam company maintains the communication between Tasmania and the neighbouring Colonies.

17. Projects are now before the local Parliament for the formation of a railroad from Launceston to Deloraine, and for making tramways in the district of the Huon. If carried into effect these roads will open large tracts of fine agricultural land covered with magnificent timber.

18. Finally, I may observe that if the measures for promoting irrigation so strongly recommended by my two immediate predecessors were adopted, the agricultural and pastoral capabilities of the Colony would be very greatly increased.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the Population of the Colony of Tasmania at the Date of the last Census; viz., 7th April 1861, distributed according to the Electoral Districts.

Name of Electoral District.	Married or Single.				Totals, 7th April, 1861, (Date of last Census).			Totals, 31st March 1857, (Date of previous Census)			Increase and Decrease in the respective Census Districts for 1857 and 1861.		
	Males.		Females.										
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase
Hobart Town -	3,363	6,312	3,583	6,191	9,675	9,774	19,449	9,196	9,062	18,258	1,191	—	—
Glenorchy* -	515	1,182	558	1,090	1,697	1,648	3,345	1,957	1,922	3,879	—	534	—
Queenborough -	356	594	443	586	950	1,029	1,979	1,096	1,221	2,317	—	338	—
Kingborough -	638	1,301	612	903	1,939	1,515	3,454	1,875	1,269	3,144	310	—	—
Franklin - -	493	947	492	647	1,440	1,139	2,579	1,422	929	2,351	228	—	—
New Norfolk -	464	1,000	500	726	1,464	1,226	2,690	1,507	1,134	2,641	49	—	—
Brighton -	512	1,049	495	752	1,561	1,247	2,808	1,596	1,154	2,750	58	—	—
Clarence - -	286	594	275	397	880	672	1,552	962	650	1,612	—	60	—
Richmond -	325	579	287	417	904	704	1,608	991	740	1,731	—	123	—
Sorell - -	786	1,978	502	845	2,764	1,347	4,111	2,774	1,098	3,872	239	—	—
Oatlands - -	415	982	380	556	1,397	936	2,333	1,354	882	2,236	97	—	—
Cumberland -	463	1,193	443	695	1,656	1,138	2,794	1,634	957	2,591	203	—	—
Glamorgan -	196	476	186	310	672	496	1,168	710	481	1,191	—	23	—
Fingal - -	344	788	326	498	1,132	824	1,956	877	553	1,430	526	—	—
Campbell Town -	414	1,056	402	677	1,470	1,079	2,549	1,524	1,009	2,533	16	—	—
Ringwood -	352	929	302	391	1,281	693	1,974	1,003	497	1,500	474	—	—
Norfolk Plains -	583	1,294	573	935	1,877	1,508	3,385	1,295	914	2,209	1,176	—	—
Morven - -	458	1,113	429	638	1,571	1,067	2,638	1,932	1,232	3,164	—	526	—
Selby† - -	518	1,031	500	732	1,549	1,232	2,781	2,122	1,521	3,643	—	862	—
Launceston -	1,867	3,317	1,943	3,232	5,184	5,175	10,359	4,051	3,823	7,874	2,485	—	—
George Town -	238	552	215	345	790	560	1,350	818	505	1,323	27	—	—
Westbury - -	798	1,859	769	1,159	2,657	1,928	4,585	2,124	1,309	3,433	1,152	—	—
Deloraine - -	570	1,294	514	736	1,864	1,250	3,114	1,224	759	1,983	1,131	—	—
Devon - -	939	2,280	887	1,310	3,219	2,197	5,416	1,872	1,265	3,137	2,279	—	—
Totals -	15,893	33,700	15,616	24,768	49,593	40,384	89,977	45,916	34,886	80,802	11,641	2,466	,175
Military, including Women and Children -										690			
Total for 1857 -										81,492			
Deduct 690, as in the present Census the Military are distributed among the respective Districts - - -													690
Total Increase - -													8,485

* The decrease in Glenorchy is to be accounted for by two parishes having been taken from it and added to Hobart Town since 1857.

† The decrease in Selby is attributable to the same cause, two having been added to Launceston.

No. 4.

RETURN respecting the State of Education of the Inhabitants of Tasmania, as ascertained by the Census of 7th April 1857.

Number of persons who can read and write - - - -	48,279
Ditto, who can read only - - - - -	13,134
Ditto. who cannot read - - - - -	28,564

TASMANIA.

No. 6.

RETURN showing the Population of Tasmania on 31st December 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Children whose Sexes have not been distinguished.	Totals.	Total Population.
Population on 7th April 1861, that being the date of last census -	49,593	40,384	- - -	- -	89,977
Arrivals between the 31st March and 31st December 1861 -	1,737	729	235	2,701	
Births during ditto - -	1,304	1,181	- - -	2,485	
	3,041	1,910	235	5,186	
Departure between the 31st March and 31st December 1861 -	2,696	772	404	3,872	
Deaths during ditto - -	619	461	—	1,080	
	3,315	1,233	404	4,952	
Increase - -	—	677	- - -	677	
Decrease - - -	274	—	169	443	
			Total Increase - -	*234	
			Add Increase	- -	234
			Total Population on December 31, 1861 -		90,211

* This small increase in the population is accounted for, to a very great extent, by the fact that since 1st April 1861, a large number of persons have gone to New Zealand, attracted by the gold discoveries there, which, after deducting those who have returned, amounts to, from Hobart Town 460, and from Launceston 337, making a total of 797.

No. 15.

RETURN showing the Distribution of Marriages among the several Religious Denominations in the Years 1860 and 1861.

Religious Denominations.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Church of England - - - -	289	298	9	—
Church of Scotland - -	116	131	15	—
Church of Rome - - - -	107	111	4	—
Wesleyans - - - -	65	75	10	—
Independents - - - -	90	54	—	36
Baptists - - - -	22	44	22	—
Jews - - - - -	—	1	1	—
By Deputy Registrars - - -	—	3	3	—
Total - - -	689	717	64	36
		Deduct Decrease -	36	—
		Total Increase -	28	—

No. 17.

RETURN showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS introduced at the Public Expense during the Years 1860 and 1861; distinguishing the Countries and Religions, and also showing the Amount paid by Government for their Introduction.

Country and Religion.	Married.				Single.				Children.				Totals.				General Totals.	
	1860.		1861.		1860.		1861.		1860.		1861.		1860.		1861.		1860.	1861.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
England - -	25	27	7	11	14	136	6	127	26	36	8	5	65	199	21	143	264	164
Scotland - -	21	22	1	1	51	234	4	49	20	13	2	2	92	269	7	52	361	59
Ireland - -	8	12	9	11	43	109	23	76	12	6	3	4	63	127	35	91	190	126
Other Countries -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	5
Totals -	54	61	17	23	108	482	33	257	58	55	13	11	220	598	63	291	818	354
Protestant - -	46	47	12	15	68	377	9	171	46	49	9	9	160	473	30	195	633	225
Roman Catholic -	8	14	5	8	40	105	24	85	12	6	4	2	60	125	33	95	185	128
Other Religions -	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals -	54	61	17	23	108	482	33	257	58	55	13	11	220	598	63	291	818*	354†

* Two births having taken place during the voyage, the total number of souls that arrived will amount to - 820
† Four ditto, ditto - - - - - - - - - 358

	£	s.	d.
Expenses incurred upon the introduction of 820 Immigrants in 1860 amounted to - - - -	9,311	4	6
Ditto of 358 in 1861 - - - - - - - - - -	4,669	4	5

No. 18.

RETURN showing the ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES during the Years 1860 and 1861.

	Arrivals.						Departures.					
	Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Total.		Hobart Town.		Launceston.		Total.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Males - - - - -	499	703	1,180	1,617	1,679	2,320	580	1,329	1,248	1,877	1,828	3,206
Females - - - -	331	495	810	545	1,141	1,040	245	473	562	621	807	1,094
Children - - - -	88	196	524	198	612	324	155	283	324	278	379	561
General Totals - - -	918	1,394	2,514	2,360	3,432	3,784	980	2,085	2,134	2,776	3,114	4,861

Departures in 1860 - - - -	3,114	Arrivals in 1861 - - -	3,874
Excess of Arrivals in 1860 - - -	318	Excess of Departures in 1861 -	1,077

TASMANIA.

No. 19.

RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of TASMANIA in the Years 1860 and 1861, distinguishing the Ports of HOBART TOWN and LAUNCESTON.

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Port of HOBART TOWN from and to each Country in the Years 1860 and 1861.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£	£
UNITED KINGDOM	340,531	289,570	253,985	239,365
BRITISH COLONIES.				
New South Wales	43,009	34,310	25,820	29,950
Victoria	180,913	184,727	150,875	106,508
South Australia	1,095	4,517	13,450	10,695
Queensland	—	1,320	340	2,455
New Zealand	6,695	1,595	26,582	53,315
Mauritius	23,115	79,185	5,970	4,380
Cape of Good Hope	—	250	—	—
Singapore	—	—	320	—
Hong Kong	13,464	500	—	—
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
China	—	3	—	—
Batavia	—	—	—	90
Manila	6,987	470	—	—
New Caledonia	3,050	—	515	—
Guam	—	—	400	210
Valparaiso	4,495	—	—	235
Callao	—	—	—	2,270
Arica (Peru)	600	—	—	—
United States	—	150	—	—
Southern Whale Fisheries	665	4,560	—	—
Total Hobart Town	624,619	601,157	478,262	449,473
Total Launceston	443,792	353,360	483,908	455,990
Totals	1,068,411	953,517	962,170	905,463

No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS of the GENERAL REVENUE for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs		112,319 2 7
Inland Revenue:		
Publicans Licences	14,190 0 0	
Wholesale Licences	925 0 0	
Auctioneers Licences	790 0 0	
Brewers and other Licences	1,243 15 3	
Sale of Postage Stamps	10,462 8 2	
Registration of Dogs	2,150 12 10	
Rural Police Rates	11,749 2 4	
Rent of New Town Toll-gate	1,015 0 0	
Rent of Sandhill ditto	710 0 0	
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures collected in the various Departments	7,973 16 1	
Fees from Registrar of Supreme Court for Probates, &c., under 21 Vict. No. 37.	6,028 19 6	
Electric Telegraph	679 1 3	
Reimbursements on account of Expenses incurred by Government	1,127 13 4	
Miscellaneous	554 18 0	
		59,600 7 3
Total Ordinary Revenue		171,919 9 10
Amount received on account of former years		3,882 13 6

SPECIAL RECEIPTS.

Amount received for debentures under Act 23 Vict. No. 40.	10,100 0 0	
Ditto under Act 24 Vict. No. 38.	20,498 0 0	
Stationery supplied to Immigration Department	6 9 4	
Miscellaneous	26 5 3	
		30,630 14 7
		206,432 17 11

No. 23.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS of the LAND FUND from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of Crown lands by Auction	33,570	6	10			
Ditto by Private Contract	22,983	10	4			
Ditto under Regulations of 1st November 1851	2,415	10	0			
				58,969	7	2
Rent of Crown lands	17,021	3	11			
Ditto selected for Purchase	1,729	5	11			
				18,750	9	10
Fees for surveying Crown lands	1,840	0	0			
Fees received by the Surveyor General	1,335	2	6			
Sale of Stock and Produce on Maria Island	2,884	2	1			
Miscellaneous	1,210	14	10			
				7,269	19	5

SPECIAL RECEIPTS.

Amount received for Debentures under 25th Vict. No. 1, in aid of Land Fund	23,400	0	0			
Contribution from Government of Victoria for introduction of Salmon	500	0	0			
Ditto from Patterson's Plains Road Trust on account of Hobler's Bridge	400	0	0			
				24,300	0	0
Amount received on account of 1860				11	2	2
Total				109,300	18	7
Balance at Credit of Land Fund 1st January 1861	9,883	8	9			

No. 34.

RETURN showing the Distribution and Number of LIVE STOCK on the 31st December 1860 and 1861.

Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Mules.		Asses.		Pigs.	
1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
21,034	22,128	83,366	87,114	1,700,930	1,714,498	2,888	3,330	5	—	9	7	31,290	39,677

No. 38.

RETURN showing the total Number of ACRES IN CULTIVATION in the Years 1860 and 1861.

	No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres in Cultivation.	Total No. of Acres in Cultivation.	No. of Acres of new Land broken up during the year.
1860	152,860	65,455	218,315	7,775
1861	163,385	84,499	248,064	7,894

No. 42.

RETURN of the Number of ACRES in the COLONY; also the Number of Acres granted or sold, or held under Depasturing Licences, up to the 31st December 1861.

Number of Acres in the Colony.	Number of Acres granted or sold up to the end of the year 1861.	Held under Depasturing Licenses up to 31st December 1861.	
		Area.	Rental.
14,482,892	3,170,277	2,064,268	£19,026 16s. 6d.

TASMANIA.

Encl. 3 in No. 17.

Extract from Enclosure 3. in No. 17.

Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 31st May 1862.

To his Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, C.B., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency.

SIR,

1. IN conformity with the provisions of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," we beg leave to submit to Your Excellency this our Second Report, embracing the proceedings of the Council between the 1st of May 1861 and the 30th April 1862.

2. We caused an examination to be held in the month of June 1861 of candidates for exhibitions to superior schools; and, on the recommendation of F. H. Henslowe, Esq., Rev. Arthur Davenport, and J. J. Stutzer, Esq., the examiners, we awarded, out of the sum placed at our disposal by Parliament for this purpose, two exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* each, to Charles Hogg, pupil of Mr. Ireland, Chalmers' School, Hobart Town, and William Robert Carter, pupil of Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. The Report of the examiners noticed that the contest for these exhibitions was maintained with considerable energy, and that the papers showed a marked improvement over those of the preceding year. Twenty-one competitors presented themselves for examination.

3. The second examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts was held in September 1861. Twelve candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom eight were admitted to the degree, two being placed in the first class, two in the second, and four in the third class. The Council's Certificate of Merit was awarded to one candidate who was unsuccessful in obtaining the degree. Three candidates were rejected; two of these failed to pass the preliminary examination.

4. Gold medals were awarded to William Knight for Latin, and to William Riggall for Greek; and second prizes, each of the value of 5*l.*, were distributed as follows:—William Riggall for Latin, William Riggall for English, Peter J. Douglas for English, Peter J. Douglas for French, James Hamilton for Geology.

5. The Examiners, in their Report, observe that the result of this examination was on the whole more satisfactory than that of the preceding year.

6. The regulations under which the above examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts was conducted differed in no respect from those of 1860. In arranging the scheme of examination for the year 1863 we have deemed it, however, advisable to revise the rules having reference to the award of medals and prizes, as follows:—

(1.) The Council's gold medal, of the value of ten pounds, will be awarded to the Senior Associate, provided he be placed by the Examiners in the first class of Associates of Arts.

(2.) Books to the value of ten pounds will be awarded as the first prize in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 to the candidate who most distimguishes himself in each of those subjects, provided he be placed by the Examiners in the first class of the Associates of Arts.

(3.) Books to the value of five pounds will be awarded as the second prize for each of the above-named subjects, at the discretion of the Examiners.

(4.) Prizes of the value of five pounds each will, at the discretion of the examiners, be awarded to the candidates who most distinguish themselves in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, provided their names appear in the class list of those recommended for the Degree.

(5.) In the event of any candidate being specially recommended by the Examiners as displaying a very high order of proficiency in English, Greek, Latin, or mathematics, the Council will be prepared to award their gold medal to such candidate.

7. In the same month the first examination for the Tasmanian scholarships was held. Two candidates presented themselves, but as neither of them attained the standard of proficiency fixed by the Council, no scholarship was awarded.

8. This result, however much to be regretted, is one which, looking to the means of instruction within the reach of the candidates, could not occasion surprise; and we venture to predict that the faithfulness with which the examiners discharged the high trust reposed in them will eventually be found to have had a beneficial effect on the cause of education, while carrying out in the most effective manner the views of the legislature in establishing these great prizes. But this result has pressed upon us, with renewed force, the conviction that, in order to make generally available the advantages so wisely provided by the Scholarship Act, it is most desirable that the system of education, the foundation of which has been so liberally laid in this Colony, be extended and completed.

9. That system at present affords the means, to every parent desirous of availing himself of it, of providing for his children a good sound primary education. Next, the exhibitions to superior schools open up a road by which boys of distinguished abilities may, without expense to their parents, prosecute their studies during those years of early youth which were formerly, of necessity, devoted to occupations by which the daily wants of life must be supplied. And again, the Tasmanian scholarships provide means for rendering native talent ultimately available to the Colony by the higher cultivation to be obtained in Europe. There is, however, a period when the deserving exhibitioner, after having exhausted the aid afforded to him in his school studies, and having attained the Degree of Associate of Arts, would enter upon that higher course of learning which would qualify him to compete for a scholarship. But here he is left to his own resources. While, on the one hand, he may not be in circumstances to admit of his devoting those years to study unaided, on the other he is at a loss for instructors at liberty to confine their labours to this higher course of education; and the practical effect of this want would be to exclude many from the full benefits held out by the Scholarship Act,—a result, in our opinion, opposed to the views of the legislature in passing this Act. This gap ought to be filled up; some aid ought to be afforded to those who may have proved themselves worthy of it, for supplying the missing link in the chain of their educational course. With a view to assist Your Excellency in your

deliberations upon this most important subject, we beg to lay before you the Report of a Commission appointed in 1860 to inquire into the whole subject of education, including a proposal for the establishment of a Collegiate Institution, and an address presented by this Council to your Excellency's predecessor in October last, urging the same question upon the attention of His Excellency.

10. Taking into consideration the difficulty of obtaining in this Colony suitable works for distribution as prizes, we deputed a sub-committee of the Council to prepare a list of books, and, on their recommendation, commissioned Messrs. Walsh and Sons to obtain the same through their London agents. The order has been executed to our satisfaction at an outlay of 105*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and we are now therefore in a position to issue the prizes at the annual meeting, which hitherto we have not been able to accomplish.

11. We caused forms for the certificate of the Degree of Associate of Arts and of the certificate of merit to be engraved, and have issued the certificates due to the successful candidates of 1860 and 1861.

12. The continued delay in the receipt of the Council's gold medal has been the occasion of much inconvenience to ourselves, and of disappointment to to the Associates to whom they have been awarded. We are, however, in the receipt of advices from Mr. Wyon, from which we are led to expect that the medals will reach the Colony within three months from the present date, at latest.

13. We have recently addressed a communication to the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education, London, requesting that the Degree of Associate of Arts granted by this Council be recognised by the Council of Medical Education among the educational bodies mentioned in their last annual Report. The recognition of our claim will prove advantageous to the interests of those Associates of Arts who are now pursuing or who may hereafter pursue the study of medicine in this Colony.

14. With a view to encourage a taste for Latin verse composition, a subject hitherto greatly neglected in the schools of the Colony, we have resolved to establish a prize of the value 5*l.*, to be competed for by youths under the age of eighteen, and have appointed a sub-committee of the Council to determine the subject for the prize, and to frame regulations to insure its being fairly awarded for *bonâ fide* original compositions. It is proposed to make the award in August 1863.

15. A vacancy having been created in the Council by the retirement of the Reverend George Clarke, we have elected Thomas J. Knight, Esquire, Q.C., to supply his place.

16. We submit a statement of the disbursements of the Council between the 1st of January and the 31st December 1861, the termination of the financial year, together with a supplementary statement of payments between the 1st of January and the 30th April 1862. A considerable increase will be observed between the expenditure of 1861 as compared with that of 1860, occasioned by the circumstance that the prizes awarded by us in 1860 were not ready for issue in that year, and by the necessity which was imposed upon us of having prizes on hand available for the service of the current year. We were likewise subject to extraordinary payments on account of office furniture, engraving, &c.,—charges which are not likely to recur.

17. We would, in conclusion, draw your Excellency's attention to the economical working of a system which is already conferring such important advantages upon the Colony, and is likely to prove of such essential benefit to its future highest social and moral interests.

V. FLEMING, President.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir DOMINIC DALY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 42.) Government House, Adelaide,

MY LORD DUKE, September 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for 1861.

A Statistical Register for the same period is appended to this volume, which has been prepared with much care, and is of so comprehensive a nature that there does not appear to be any necessity for a detailed report from myself, the more especially as this Blue Book is for the year immediately preceding my assumption of the government of the Province.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) D. DALY,

&c. &c. &c. Governor.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Encl. in No. 18.

Extract from Enclosure in No. 18.

REPORT to the Hon. GEORGE MARSDEN WATERHOUSE, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c.

SIR, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, July 31, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Statistical Register of South Australia for the year ended 31st December 1861, accompanied by the usual Report.

In prefacing these statistical returns with remarks illustrating the development of the resources of the Colony during the past year, in comparison with the progress made in previous years, I shall endeavour briefly to indicate the more prominent facts disclosed in the accompanying voluminous tables, with a view to attract the attention of such readers as cannot be expected to devote the time and study necessary to glean for themselves the knowledge those returns are intended to impart.

Statistical science has of late been much advanced in the Australian Colonies by the heads of the several statistical departments cordially uniting to render their researches and labours in the cause more valuable to each other, and therefore to the public of the respective communities, by the adoption of uniformity of principle in conducting and exhibiting the result of their inquiries, and by the free interchange of data and correspondence upon leading subjects.

The interest taken by the mother country in all that relates to our social and material progress is evidenced by the Imperial Statistical Department considering it necessary to reproduce our annual statistical tables and reports at length. A wide publicity to reliable information respecting the position of these Provinces is thus ensured, with a degree of credibility that only its official character can confer. The further promotion of this object (so important at the present time) has been very much enhanced by the holding of an Inter-colonial Statistical Conference during the months of October and November last at Melbourne, under the authority of certain Australian Governments. The officers present at the conference, and representing their respective Governments, were the Registrars General of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and myself. The Governments of New Zealand and Tasmania agreed in the desirableness of the movement, and promised support, but were not represented at the meeting.

An uniform plan of statistics for the Australian Colonies was resolved upon; the result of the proceedings being epitomised by Mr. Archer, who presided, as follows:—

"These gentlemen were unanimous in their conclusions as to the desirability of collecting and publishing the annual statistics of each Colony on a simple and uniform plan. They held nine formal sittings, and went carefully over every return hitherto published in their respective yearly statistics. They eventually agreed upon such modifications of the old stereotyped form of Colonial Blue Book as will have the effect of altogether changing its style and character. It would be premature for me to enter on a description of our proposed future publications; but I may mention, that henceforth the Statistic Year Books of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria will, in the main, accord in their groupings with those adopted in the 'Statistical Notes' and 'Prefatory Statistical Essay' above alluded to. This agreement on the part of the Australian Colonies to unite in carrying out unity of plan in statistical collection and tabulation, not only in regard to the census, but in respect to all other important data, will not only be satisfactory to colonists themselves, but will be highly approved by statists in every part of the world."

The arrangement thus entered into will be productive of considerable change and improvement in the next issue of the Statistical Register, the successful accomplishment of which will entail much thought and additional labour.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

During the year 1861, 5,551 births were registered,—2,868 male and 2,683 female children,—or 1[illegible] less than in the previous year.

The number of marriages solemnized was 1,158, or 127 more than in 1859; being 33 above the average of the past five years.

The mortality in the past year was considerably less than in 1860; the number of deaths being 1,962,—1,095 males and 867 females,—and 2,336 respectively; a decrease of 374. Infantile mortality has become reduced to the same rate as in 1859, when the deaths of children under two years of age formed 53·8 per cent. of the total deaths, against 57·7 per cent. in 1860.

Births exceeded the deaths during the year by 3,589, showing the natural increase to the population to have been 2·8 per cent. only.

The usual nosological tables appear with the same classification of diseases as that adopted by the Registrars General of England and in the neighbouring colonies, and will be of extreme value when the results of inquiries during a sufficient number of years have been collected, so as to admit of the institution of reliable comparisons.

Charitable Institutions.

Under this heading are classed the returns from the Government establishments for the alleviation of bodily and mental infirmity, as well as destitution. No particulars being procurable of the relief afforded by the many private benevolent societies in the Colony, the information given applies only to the assistance rendered by the State.

The Hospital records show 795 patients treated during 1861, of which 640 were discharged (564 as cured and 76 relieved), 65 died, and 90 remained in the institution at the close of the year. The daily average number of inmates was 89,—males 57, and females 32; and the average duration of the stay of patients in the Hospital was, in acute diseases, males 17, females 18 days; in chronic diseases, males 76, females 83 days; contrasting very favourably with the returns of the previous year.

A return is given of the diseases treated during the past ten years, from which can be ascertained the proportion each class of disease bore to the total number of patients treated, of either sex, the mortality, and the duration of treatment.

The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at the end of the year numbered 167 persons, or 25 more than at its commencement,—92 males and 75 females. The daily average number in the Asylum was 86 males and 66 females. 68 patients were admitted in the course of the year, and 33 discharged, 32 being cured and one relieved; seven males and three females died in the Asylum.

Less in-door relief was required in 1861 than in any of the three previous years; the number of inmates of the Destitute Asylum being only 136, a decrease of 30 on last year's return. Out-door relief was afforded to 429 persons, against 464 in 1860; a large proportion of the recipients being deserted wives and children. No able-bodied person is at any time admitted into the Asylum.

The cost of the above-named establishments for the year, defrayed out of the public revenue, was 16,018*l.*, in the following proportions; viz, for the Medical and Hospital Department, 5,922*l.*; the destitute poor, 5,794*l.*; and 4,301*l.* for the Lunatic Asylum.

Crime.

The criminal statistics exhibit an increased nnmber of minor offences than in the preceding year, but a less number of convictions in the Supreme Court for serious crimes.

The following figures give the number of informations under Acts of Council, &c., disposed of summarily by the magistrates during the past three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Informations under Acts—Convictions	2,108	2,022	2,132
Dismissals	591	459	523
Charges of Drunkenness—Convictions	1,115	866	893
Dismissals	118	37	33
Total Cases heard	3,932	3,364	3,581

In addition to the above number of cases heard in 1861, 453 informations were laid, but afterwards withdrawn or not proceeded with.

Preliminary investigations into felony cases and misdemeanors numbered 382 (against 424 in the previous year), of which 245 resulted in a committal,—125 to the Supreme Court, and 120 to the Local Courts of Full Jurisdiction,—and 137 were dismissed. Of the charges of felony, 32 were for offences against the person; 245 for offences against property; and 12 miscellaneous. The number of misdemeanors was 93, 47 being cases of common assault, and 21 of fraud; of these latter, however, 12 cases were dismissed at the preliminary examinations.

The return of the number of offenders convicted in the Supreme Court during the last three years is as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Felonies—Offences against the person	7	8	8
Offences against property	68	52	40
Miscellaneous	9	8	7
Total Felonies	84	68	55
Misdemeanors	9	10	7
Total Convictions	93	78	62

The number of committals for trial at the Supreme Court having been 438 during the above-mentioned period, it follows that about 53 per cent. of the charges preferred resulted in a conviction before a jury.

Eight aboriginal natives were executed last year for murder; but no white man has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this Colony, during the seven years ended with 1861.

Education.

The educational statistics comprise a return of the number of children attending private schools, thus showing, for the first time, the total number of scholars receiving instruction in all the schools of the Province; previous returns having been confined to schools receiving the Government aid.

The following summary shows the number of both descriptions of schools, and of the teachers and scholars attending, in 1861:—

	No.	No. of Teachers.		No. of Scholars.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Private Schools, April 1861 (all classes)	236	96	229*	2,112	2,601	4,713
Licensed Schools, December 1861	219	143	76	5,861	4,850	10,711
Total Schools in Province	455	239	305	7,973	7,451	15,424

* Includes Assistants.

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It would appear that the children receiving instruction at schools of all classes form one in eight of the population, and more than half of the children of the age of 5 to 15 years. The number of private schools exceeds the number licensed by the Board of Education, while the attendance of children at the latter doubles that of the former; the greater portion of the unlicensed being merely dames and infant schools.

Nine additional schools were licensed by the Board in 1861. The number of scholars on the rolls has increased from 9,843 to 10,711; and the average attendance from 7,694 to 8,306, or 77 per cent. of the number on the roll. The average number on the roll at each school was 49, and the average attendance 38, composed of 54·7 per cent of boys, and 45·3 per cent. of girls. 70 per cent. of the total scholars at licensed schools are taught in the country districts, the Government aid being gradually withdrawn from city and suburban schools.

Financial returns are appended, showing the average cost of each school, the amount of stipends paid to licensed teachers, &c.; from which it appears that the total average cost of each child's education was 5*s.* 3¼*d.* less than in the previous year, amounting to only 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was contributed by the parents as teachers school fees. The latter amounted to 11,498*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* in 1861, and the amount paid by Government as stipends to 11,008*l.* 10*s.* The average expense of each licensed school was 60*l.* 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, against 72*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* in the previous year.

Five additional district schoolhouses have been erected with the assistance of the Government grant, making a total of 43, at an expense to Government of 8,372*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

The South Australian Institute furnishes a return, showing a considerable improvement upon the former year's statement, of the number of books in the Public Library, viz., 10,691; books in circulation, 36,067; number of subscribers, 743. Amount of income from subscriptions and other sources was 782*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and from Government 1,161*l.* 3*s.*

The total Government expenditure on education during the last 10 years has been 122,879*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1861 it reached 14,991*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Exchange, Currency, &c.

The several banks having supplied, at the request of Government, half-yearly statements to an even date, of their assets and liabilities within the Colony, this necessary information is for the first time included in the official statistics. The following summary shows the average assets and liabilities, taken from the abstract for the half year ended 31st December 1861:—

LIABILITIES.	£	*s.*	*d.*	ASSETS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Note circulation	238,223	8	7	Coin and bullion	338,255	19	11
Bills in circulation	9,020	3	3	Government securities	4,600	0	0
Balance due to other banks	33,705	14	11	Landed property, &c.	52,534	8	10
Deposits	743,737	10	5	Notes and bills of other banks	12,824	12	3
				Balances due from do.	28,651	6	1
				Notes and bills discounted	1,432,201	18	3
Total	£1,024,686	17	2	Total	£1,869,068	5	4

From another return it appears that the yearly average amount of coin, &c. held by the banks was in 1861, 332,923*l.*, against 293,633*l.* in 1860; and the yearly average note circulation for the same years, 241,683*l.* and 229,950*l.* respectively. The usual returns showing the course of exchange in each quarter, and the rate of interest allowed to depositors, are also given.

The facilities for accumulation offered by the Savings' Bank are every year more largely availed of by the industrial classes, the increase in the business of that valuable institution having been more remarkable than in any previous year.

The amount of depositors' balances at the close of the year, including interest, was 121,414*l.*, or an addition of 50 per cent. on the balances at its commencement. The amount withdrawn was 541*l.* less, although the deposits were 13,080*l.*, or one fourth more than in 1860. The branch now established at the Port was not opened till the current year. The following figures, showing the principal items for the three past years apply, therefore, to the City office only:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
New accounts opened (number)	706	893	1,081
Increase in depositors (number)	271	367	681
	£	£	
Amount deposited	39,430	52,293	65,373
„ withdrawn	34,906	38,168	37,627
„ depositors balances	71,895	88,889	121,414
„ reserve funds	7,550	9,126	10,175
„ total funds	79,445	99,016	131,590

Under the powers conferred by the new Act, the amount lent on mortgage has increased from 46,520*l.* to 85,457*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Several religious denominations have added considerably, during the past year, to the extent of accommodation provided for public worship. The erection of new and commodious edifices, or the enlargement of existing buildings, has proportionately lessened the necessity for using private rooms for religious services. The following figures have been furnished by the heads of the respective religious bodies, and may therefore be considered authentic; they show that sittings are now provided for considerably more than half the population:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of churches or chapels - - -	319	343	374
„ sittings in ditto - - - -	53,939	57,735	65,056
„ rooms used, &c. - - -	168	184	172
„ sittings in ditto - - - -	6,080	6,215	5,679
Total number of places of worship - - -	487	527	546
„ sittings provided - - -	60,019	63,950	70,735

Marked progress has been made in the extension of Sunday Schools. Of 374 churches and chapels, 318 have Sunday Schools connected. The number of scholars is 18,327, or more than half the children of the ages of five to fifteen years in the Colony. The number of teachers is 2,536, viz., 1,257 males and 1,279 females, or one teacher for every eight scholars. The following is a comparison of the three last years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of Sunday schools - - - -	255	283	318
„ teachers - - - - -	2,123	2,297	2,536
„ scholars - - - - -	15,575	16,319	18,327

Gaols.

The statistical information in connexion with the gaols and penal establishments of the Colony comprises details similar to those given last year.

Of 551 male and 99 female prisoners received into confinement during the year, 410 could read and write; 64 could read only; 176 were uninstructed altogether; 85 had been committed before; 20, more than once; and 13, of whom 12 were females, thrice, or more times. Twenty-six persons suffered gaol punishment, including 18 cases of solitary confinement. The diseases most prevalent are specified in a separate return, showing the total number of cases treated to have been 307. The greatest number of cases treated at any one time was—in the gaol 8; and in the stockade, 10. One death is recorded, that of a female between 20 and 30 years of age. The total number in confinement on the 31st December was 124 males and 33 females, against 142 males and 34 females at the same date in the previous year; 73 males (against 96 in 1860) being at the Dry Creek Labor Prison, and 51 males and 33 females in the common gaols. Various particulars as to age, description of offence and sentence, employment, &c., are also given.

Immigration and Emigration.

For the first time in a long course of years, the immigration returns do not include the arrival of an immigrant vessel with persons introduced at the public expense; only 21 Scotch immigrants—18 males and three females—having arrived as opportunity offered, being holders of assisted passage certificates, outstanding on the cessation of Government immigration.

The total number of arrivals was 3,127, and of departures 2,077; making an addition to the population of 1,050 souls, of whom 938 were males, and 112 females; occasioned chiefly by the return to this Colony of adult males who had been temporarily attracted to the neighbouring gold fields in 1860. The balance of immigration is made up as follows:—From British Colonies, 765 persons; from Great Britain, 90; and from foreign countries, 195 persons. Only 334 persons arrived last year from Great Britain; but as immigration at the public cost is now resumed, the average influx of population from the mother country may once more appear in the returns.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining a correct enumeration of passengers leaving the Colony have led to a request being made to the neighbouring Governments to furnish lists of arrivals from South Australia, for the purpose of checking our emigration returns, prior to publication, with the arrivals at the place of disembarkation. Future returns will therefore be rendered as accurately as possible.

Imports and Exports.

Statistical information relating to trade and commerce, as well as being of the highest importance and value to the mercantile community, is especially interesting to all other classes, as being the surest index of the progress or otherwise of the Colony, and therefore demands careful notice and more copious comment.

The combined import and export trade of the past year amounted to 4,008,329*l.* against 3,423,307*l.* in 1860—an increase of 585,022*l.* The exports exceeded the imports by 56,293*l.*, having amounted to 2,032,311*l.* against 1,976,018 imports,—the figures for the previous year being respectively 1,783,716*l.* and 1,639,591*l.*,—showing an additional exportation of 248,595*l.* and 336,427*l.* increased imports. Imports

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retained for home consumption were valued at 1,782,346*l.* against 1,432,201*l.*, or an increased consumption of goods to the value of 350,145*l.* over the year 1860, and consequently higher than in any previous year.

The imports from the United Kingdom reached 1,104,252*l.*, exceeding the exports 821,869*l.*, by 282,383*l.* The direct trade with Great Britain would therefore amount to nearly two millions, an increase over 1860 of 202,878*l.*; and the balance of trade would have been, as in the previous year, in favour of this Colony, if the exports to the mother country by way of Melbourne were included in the calculation.

The balance of trade with Victoria was 459,787*l.* in our favour upon the combined imports and exports of 1,191,803*l.*, an increase of 141,892*l.* on the trade of 1860. The imports were valued at 366,008*l.*, against 339,660*l.*, and the exports at 825,795*l.*, against 710,251*l.* in the two years.

With New South Wales trade has also much increased; the exports amounting to 252,713*l.*, against 190,226*l.*, and the imports to 206,819*l.*, against 162,057*l.*, as compared with 1860,—the balance of trade in favour af this Colony increasing from 28,168*l.* to 45,894*l.*

The exports to Mauritius amounted to 32,766*l.*, or 107,681*l.* less than the imports, against 15,583*l.* in 1860, or 77,323*l.* less than the imports; and the imports from China increased from 20,504*l.* to 66,539*l.*, without any exports in return.

Trade with India, Singapore, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Queensland shows an excess of exports amounting in the aggregate to 93,615*l.*

The detailed list of imports gives the quantity and value of each article imported, the place from whence imported, the quantity entered for home consumption, and the amount of duties paid thereon, to which reference is directed.

Exports, the produce of the Colony.

The material progress of South Australia during the past ten years will be best judged of by an examination into the returns under the above heading. In that period the various productions of the Colony shipped to other countries, after supplying its own requirements, have amounted in value to over twelve and a quarter millions sterling. Of this sum the agricultural interest has contributed over four and a half millions, the pastoral nearly four millions, and the mining interest three and a third millions—the balance being made up of miscellaneous products, raw or manufactured.

The quantity and value of each article of Colonial produce exported during 1861 is distinguished in the detailed list of Exports, as well as the place to which shipped; but in showing the development of the resources of the Colony, the following statements will be most useful, as exhibiting the total exports of produce, and of the three great staples, in the years 1852, 1856, and 1861, with the total shipments during the two last quinquennial periods, the average annual exports of those periods, and the proportion which the shipments of wheat, wool, and copper bore to the total value of produce exported.

Period.	Total Exports of Produce.	Of which Exports			
		Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.
	£	£	£	£	£
In the year 1852	736,899	212,566	115,877	374,778	33,678
„ 1856	1,398,367	556,371	412,163	408,042	21,791
„ 1861	1,838,639	712,789	623,007	452,172	50,671
Total in five years, 1852–56	4,248,236	1,578,698	1,229,958	1,209,952	229,628
„ 1857–61	8,016,355	3,047,394	2,606,705	2,141,848	220,408
Average of five years, 1852–56	849,647	315,739	245,991	241,990	45,926
„ 1857–61	1,603,271	609,479	521,341	428,369	44,082
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1852–56	100·	37·1	29·0	28·5	5·4
Rate per cent. of average exports of 1857–61	100·	38·0	32·5	26·7	2·8

The above table shows that during the last five years the exports of each of the great staples amounted to double the shipments of the previous quinquennial period ending with the year 1856, and that whilst at the commencement of the decade (1852) the exports of produce did not amount to three quarters of a million, they reached at its close nearly two millions sterling. The average yearly shipments of the first five years, 1852–56, were valued at 849,647*l.*, and of the second, 1857–61, at 1,603,271*l.*; the actual exportation in the past year amounting to 1,838,639*l.* declared value.

The average annual exports of the five years ending 1861 show the following increases upon those of the previous five years, viz.:—

Upon the total exports of produce 88 per cent., upon the export of breadstuffs 93 per cent., upon wool 112 per cent., and upon copper and other minerals 80 per cent. increase.

Each class of staple-produce exports contributed in the following proportions to the total shipment of South Australian produce, calculated upon the yearly average of the six quinquennial periods mentioned, viz.:—

Of the total Shipments.	Average, 1850–1854.	Average, 1851–1855.	Average, 1852–1856.	Average, 1855–1859.	Average, 1856–1860.	Average, 1857–1861.
Bread-stuffs, &c., formed, per cent.	27·6	32·3	37·1	39·3	38·2	38·0
Wool - - - „	25·1	28·4	29·0	31·5	31·6	32·5
Copper, &c. - - „	40·7	32·9	28·5	27·1	27·6	26·7
Miscellaneous products - „	6·6	6·4	5·4	2·1	2·6	2·8

It may be deduced from the above figures that the contribution by the agriculturists to the exported produce, so long predominant in the returns, is gradually declining, and that of the sheep farmer advancing, whilst the mining interest nearly maintains its position. The first-named class give 38 per cent., the second class 32½ per cent., and the third 26 7/10 per cent. of the average annual export of staple produce during the years 1856 to 1861, inclusive.

Whilst upon this subject, it is desirable to quote the following remarks from my Report on the Census of 1861, as showing more fully the capabilities of the community to export largely, notwithstanding the producing class forms less than a third of the whole population.

"Before closing this Report it will be useful to introduce a table showing the productive power of the population at the dates 1855 and 1861, the census of those years enabling a fair exhibition of the number actually engaged in the creation of wealth.

"The institution of comparisons by the common method, that of taking the whole population as a divisor, and giving the 'rate per head,' frequently leads to erroneous conclusions; for in no two countries, nor even at two periods in a Colony's history, is the population of the same *effective* force. The number capable of contributing to the common weal, and upon whom devolve the support of the young, aged, and infirm, and that portion of the feebler sex not engaged in other than purely domestic duties, is ever varying, especially in young communities constantly under the influence of migration. A truer system of comparison is therefore wanting, if just and reliable conclusions are to be arrived at, of the relative progress of this and the neighbouring Colonies, the producing power of each differing at various periods. The following figures illustrate this clearly, being the proportion per cent. the males of fourteen and upwards bear to the total population in this and the neighbouring Colonies. The number of this class being used as a divisor, gives the '*rate per head of the producing population*'—a fair method of comparison:—

	Producing Class.	
	1855.	1861.
New South Wales	36½	38½ per cent.
Victoria	48	— „
South Australia	31¾	31 „

"The following statement shows the position of South Australia in 1855 and 1861 in relation to the productive power of its population—as denoted by the number of males of fourteen and upwards—at those dates, and the progress during the interval as regards its combined import and export trade, its export of staple products, and land under cultivation. The length this Report has reached precludes the introduction of other heads:—

	Amount.		Increase.	Rate per Head of Producing Population—Males 14 years and upwards.	
	1855.	1861.		1855. (26,966.)	1861. (38,373.)
	£	£		£ s.	£ s.
Combined import and export trade	2,359,153	4,008,329	70 per cent.	87 10	104 10
Total exports of produce	686,953	1,838,639	168 „	25 10	48 0
Of which—Breadstuffs	236,400	712,789	201 „	8 15	18 12
Minerals	155,557	452,172	191 „	5 15	11 16
Wool	283,479	623,007	120 „	10 10	16 5
Other staple products	11,517	50,671	340 „	0 10	1 7
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Land under cultivation	203,423	428,816	111 „	7½	11

"The investment of capital, brought from the gold fields, or the result of high rates ruling for exportable produce during 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855, in the purchase of land, and the consequent increase in the moiety of the Land Fund, then set apart by law for the introduction of immigrants, but the influence of which could not be immediately felt, tended to bring about the extraordinary increase in trade and cultivation in the years immediately following. A continued application of the moiety of the Land Fund to immigration, as in preceding years, must in like manner have largely increased these sure signs of *growth* in national wealth.

"Great as has been the development of our resources during such period, the progress must have been still greater in the export of produce had the producers increased in an equal degree with the non-producing portion of the population,—the former class having increased only 42 per cent. during the last six years, whilst the latter have increased 52 per cent.

"The circumstance that now more than two thirds of the population are women and children having to be supported by the producers, is a matter to be considered in estimating the progress made in the export of breadstuffs and other articles with which the wants of the community must first be supplied.

"That a community of 128,000 souls, in which the producers form less than one third, after supplying its own necessities, should have exported in a single year staple produce of the value of 1,838,639*l.*, or at the rate of 48*l.* for each person engaged in its production, is a matter as much for surprise as for congratulation. It would be difficult to name any other portion of the British dominions, exclusive of gold countries, where the retnrn is so abundant for the labour expended."

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Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c.

Very large increases are observable in the return of shipments of cereal produce, the total value amounting to 712,789*l.*, against 499,102*l.* in 1860; the total quantity of flour shipped in 1861 being 33,011 tons, against 21,166 tons in the previous year; and of wheat 674,160 bushels, against 238,984 bushels. These quantities are equivalent in flour to 47,992 tons and 26,476 tons respectively.

The average export of the past five years in value has been 609,479*l.*, against 315,739*l.* in the previous similar period; but the return of quantities shipped gives a more accurate idea of the great expansion of the trade in cereals; three times the quantity having been disposed of in the years 1857–61 than in the previous five years, viz., 167,242 and 56,977 tons respectively, as further indicated in the subjoined table:—

Period.	Flour.	Wheat.	Total (in flour.*)	Bran and Pollard.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
In the year 1852	7,502	68,416	9,022	1,429
„ 1856	22,372	69,120	23,908	3,074
„ 1861	33,011	674,160	47,992	4,826
Total in five years, 1852–56	51,075	265,592	56,977	12,440
„ 1857–61	129,612	1,693,360	167,242	23,992
Average of five years, 1852–56	10,215	53,112	11,395	2,488
„ 1857–61	25,922	338,672	33,448	4,798

* Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

Another return shows that, whilst the largest customers for our cereals have hitherto been the neighbouring Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, other countries are now commencing to receive supplies from South Australia, amongst which may be named New Zealand, Mauritius, the Cape, and Queensland, which Colonies together have taken 1,921 tons of flour, and 68,280 bushels of wheat. To Great Britain 344 tons of flour were shipped; to New South Wales 9,605 tons of flour, and 245,704 bushels of wheat; to Victoria 20,676 tons of flour, and 355,516 bushels of wheat; and 415 tons, or nearly four times the previous year's shipments, were sent to Western Australia.

Wool.

The produce of the flocks shipped in 1861 amounted to 13,164,391 lbs. weight of wool, against 11,731,371 lbs. in 1860; the value declared in those years being 623,007*l.* and 573,368*l.* respectively, showing an increase of 1,433,020 lbs. in weight, and of 49,639*l.* in value.

From the decennial return it will be seen that the total shipments of wool during the five years ending 1856 was 24,611,937 lbs., giving an average annual export of nearly 5,000,000 lbs. weight; and that the shipments of the past five years have more than doubled the above amounts, having reached 51,862,905 lbs., and the average yearly shipment 10,372,581 lbs. weight.

After deducting from the total of last year's shipment the quantity of wool imported viâ River Murray, it appears that the South Australian clip amounted to 11,299,291 lbs., which gives the average weight of each fleece at 3¾ lbs. nearly—calculating the total number of sheep and lambs returned for that year, viz., 3,038,356, to have been shorn.

The following summary shows the rapid increase in the exportation of wool which has characterized the last decade:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£ s. d.
In the year 1852	2,714,504	115,877 0 0
„ 1856	8,236,221	412,163 0 0
„ 1861	13,164,391	623,007 0 0
Total in five years, 1852–56	24,611,937	1,229,958 0 0
„ 1857–61	51,862,905	2,606,705 0 0
Average of five years, 1852–56	4,922,387	245,991 0 0
„ 1857–61	10,372,581	522,341 0 0

During the past three years wool has been shipped from each of the following ports in the proportions stated:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Port Adelaide	5,190,603	5,699,200	6,662,020
Port Wakefield	1,706,170	1,908,800	2,285,269
Port Robe	1,218,720	1,549,540	876,660
Port Augusta	1,381,222	2,573,831	3,335,442
Port MacDonnell	—	—	5,000
Total Export of Wool	9,496,715	11,731,371	13,164,391

Fewer vessels having loaded at Port Robe in 1861 than in previous years, the decreased shipment from that part of the Colony is thus accounted for, a large portion of the wool having been sent round to Port Adelaide for shipment.

Only a small quantity (117,728 lbs.) was last year shipped to Great Britain viâ Melbourne, the great bulk now going direct.

Minerals.

The mines of South Australia have yielded during the past ten years 3,351,800*l.* sterling, of which nearly two thirds has been produced in the latter half of that period. From 1852 to 1856 the average yearly shipments were at the rate of 241,990*l.*; since 1856 to the end of 1861 the yearly export has averaged 428,369*l.*; and last year it reached to 452,172*l.* in value.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with the average yearly shipments:—

Periods.	Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.	Regulus.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total in five years, 1852–56 - -	128,844	34	31,832	224	599
„ 1857–61 - -	287,910	4,341	36,953	2,620	1,102
Average of five years, 1852–56 -	25,768	7	6,366	45	119
„ 1857–61 -	57,582	868	7,390	524	220

By reference to the above it appears that the greater part of the ore raised is smelted in the Colony, and that the export of manufactured copper has much more than doubled, taking the average of five years. Of the 61,047 cwts. of pure copper exported in 1861, 18,171 cwts. were shipped direct to Great Britain; 37,096 cwts. to Victoria, probably for the same destination; 4,780 cwts. to India; and 1,000 cwts. to other countries. In addition thereto, 3,008 tons of copper ore were shipped for England direct, and 4,709 tons by way of Melbourne. The exports of lead and lead ore have fallen off, whilst the shipment of regulus has nearly doubled.

Miscellaneous colonial produce and manufactures were not exported to the same extent as in 1860. There have been increased shipments of the following articles: leather, tallow, butter, hay, and eggs; and a decrease in horses, hides, &c., bark, fruit, onions, plants and seeds, and wine; of the latter, 2,796 gallons were exported against 3,435 gallons in 1860, but in most cases the difference is not material.

River Murray Trade.

The combined imports and exports, viâ the River Murray, amounted in 1861 to 174,726*l.* against 187,085*l.* in the previous year, being above the average of the last five years.

With the Victorian side of the river but little trade was done last year, only 51 bales of wool, value 1,460*l.*, coming down; and flour, stores, &c., to the value of 9,512*l.* returned, being 14,605*l.* less than in 1860.

From New South Wales territory the total imports were 119,647*l.*, nearly all wool, 5,241 bales, value 118,500*l.*, against 3,635 bales, value 89,536*l.* in 1860. The value of the stores taken up the river was 44,107*l.*, against 69,799*l.* in 1860.

Insolvencies.

One hundred and eight fiats in insolvency were issued in 1861, against 124 in 1860; 50 being on petition of debtors at large; 46 on petition of imprisoned debtors, of which 31 were *in formâ pauperis;* and 12 on the petition of creditors.

The amount of liabilities shown in the insolvents schedules was 101,140*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and of assets 37,379*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 63,761*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Seven private arrangements by deed, of which notice had been given to the Official Assignee, were entered into under the provision of the new Act.

Lands, Crown.

During 1861 the acreage alienated from the Crown was 147,354 against 129,262 acres in 1860, making the total extent of land sold to be 2,380,713 acres. Of the above, 98,816 acres were country sections, which reached at public auction an average price of 1*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per acre; the average size of the lots being 87 acres. In the previous year the average price was 1*l.* 3*s.* per acre, and the average size of the lots of country land 95 acres. Country sections which had previously passed the hammer were taken up to the extent of 43,081 acres, by private contract, at an average advance on the upset price of $1\frac{2}{10}d.$ per acre.

284 acres of town land, comprising 570 lots, were disposed of at auction, at the rate of 45*l.* 16*s.* per acre,—an advance of 4*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* on the average of the previous year.

More than two thirds of the total area of land now alineated from the Crown has passed into private hands since 1851, the land sales of the past 10 years having amounted in the aggregate to 1,673,280 acres.

The occupation of the waste lands has also during the same period become very considerable,—36,831 square miles having been leased to stockholders, for pastoral purposes, on a 14 years tenure. Of this area 6,641 square miles have been resumed by the Crown, leaving the area actually leased at the end of 1861 to be 30,190 square miles. In addition to the foregoing, several thousand square miles are held in possession by discoverers of new pastoral country, and others claiming leases under the regulations, but for which leases had not yet been prepared.

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The number of annual leases for pastoral land within Hundreds was 75, of an area of 2,939 square miles, against 53 leases, for 1,520 square miles, issued in 1860.

The total rent payable under the above-mentioned leases now amounts to 21,458*l.*; and by adding the assessment on stock, nearly 21,000*l.*, the total income from this source amounts to about 43,000*l.*

Since 1853, 47,692*l.* 14*s.* has been paid to lessees, as compensation for improvements effected on their runs when resumed for sale; the above sum having been added to the upset price. In most cases the leaseholders have become the purchasers of the land and improvements.

The return of mineral leases and applications for same shows an extraordinary number of the latter, viz., 1,002 claims for altogether 78,911 acres. A large proportion of these claims have not been proceeded with. 81 leases were issued during the year, for an area of 5,847 acres, at a yearly rental of 2,923*l.* 10*s.* At the end of 1861 the total number of leases then current was 116, and the extent of land leased 7,899 acres. There were, besides, a large number of claims on which the first year's rent had been paid, for which leases were in course of preparation, or the period allowed for right of search had not expired.

Returns of the number of depasturage, timber, and gold licences issued, and also of the total revenue derived from the sale and occupation of the waste lands, are given, to which reference must be made for further particulars.

Litigation.

It is satisfactory to notice that the returns under this head uniformly exhibit a decrease. The number of writs issued in the Supreme Court was 1,120 against 1,543 in 1860; the number of records entered for trial 103, against 176; the amount for which judgments were signed being 20,488*l.* In Equity, 41 bills, claims, or petitions were filed, against 58 in 1860. 47 probates and 37 letters of administration were taken out; the amount sworn to being 67,447*l.* and 36,640*l.* respectively. 11 divorce and matrimonial causes were heard, against 24 in the previous year. Fewer writs of execution passed through the Sheriff's office than in any of the previous five years, numbering only 158.

The Civil Jurisdiction of the Local Courts likewise exhibits a large reduction in the number of cases brought before them. The number of claims for money not exceeding 30*l.* during 1861 was 5,839, against 7,231 in 1860; the total amount sued for, 39,747*l.*, against 50,106*l.*; and the amount of judgments obtained after hearing, 14,413*l.*, against 18,358*l.* These figures show the proportion of claims recovered after trial, but do not represent the whole amount recovered through the agency of the courts, as probably a very large number of cases are settled out of court; neither do they show, for the same reason, the amount of business transacted by the courts.

Loans for Public Works.

On the 1st of January 1861 the public debt amounted to 870,100*l.*, since which date it has been redeemed to the extent of 20,000*l.*, but bonds for 400*l.* additional having been issued, leaves the outstanding liability of the Colony at the close of the year at 850,500*l.*

The reproductive public works for the formation of which, in aid of the sums granted from the General Revenue, the loan was incurred, viz., the Port and Northern Railway, the City Waterworks, and the Improvement of the Harbour of Port Adelaide, are all now in operation.

Meteorological.

Very elaborate meteorological tables are supplied by Charles Todd, Esq., Observer at Adelaide, whose remarks on the observations of the last five years, given at the close of this Report, will go far to dispel the erroneous conclusions, which have often been arrived at, upon imperfect data, respecting the nature of the climate of South Australia.

The following Abstract, showing the rainfall at Adelaide during each month of the last 23 years, has been obligingly furnished by G. S. Kingston, Esq., M.P., whose pluvial statistics, recorded since the foundation of the Colony, are esteemed of great value:—

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	Average annual fall, as shown by preceding observations.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
1839	0·453	0·446	0·85	0·379	0·245	3·497*	2·128	4·767*	0·85	2·57*	3·31*	0·345	19·84	—
1840	0·335	2·01*	0·437	1·202	1·487	3·247*	1·9	2·939*	4·64*	1·9*	0·19	3·82*	24·107*	21·973
1841	0·45	0·35	0·81	3·57*	1·71	2·32	0·758	2.823	2·045	0·94	0·47	1·71*	17.956	20·634
1842	0·37	0·71	1·015*	1·808	2·05	2·401	2·09	2·77	1·931	2·633*	1·19	1·35*	20·318	20·555
1843	0·21	0·54	0·59	1·06	2.98*	1·72	3·307*	2·16	1·085	1·64*	0·2	1·7*	17·192	19·883
1844	0·41	0·175	0·74	1·68	1·845	1·138	3·655*	2·115	2·34*	1·045	0·91	0·825	16·878	19·382
1845	0·134	0·32	0·28	0·53	2·63	3·695*	2·245	3·266*	1·95	1·165	1·28	1·335*	18·83	19·303
1846	0·14	2·32*	0·675	2·5*	3·58*	1·97	3·78*	2·64	2·59	2·235*	2·95*	1·505*	26·885*	20·251
1847	0·17	0·03	1·608*	3·5*	2·37	7·8*	4·49*	1·77	2·335*	0·655	1·185	1·7*	27·613*	21·068
1848	0·00	0·0	0·965*	0·75	2·23	1·32	2·48	2·85	3·19	2·88*	2·415*	0·655	19·735	20·935
1849	0·00	0·285	0·61	2·29*	1·835	7·21*	4·03*	3·511*	2·423*	0·79	1·96	0·5	25·444*	21·345
1850	4·00*	0·13	0·25	0·9	1·74	3·54*	1·09	1·27	2·154	0·72	1·795	1·685*	19·274	21·173
1851	0·123	0·15	0·952*	1·52	6·34*	3·34*	5·04*	5·36*	2·808*	1·2	3·55*	0·25	30·633*	21·9
1852	1·5	0·4	0·03	2·17	2·97	3·06	4·33*	6·24*	2·04	1·57	1·92	1·11	27·34*	22·289
1853	0·405	0·675	0·328	6·78*	4·468*	2·67	2·408	2·495	3·453*	2·073*	0·42	0·82	26·995*	22·6
1854	0·103	0·03	1·05*	2·815*	1·525	1·158	2·556	2·548	0·711	1·737	0·598	0·515	15·346	22·149
1855	0·04	1·28*	3·12*	1·1	3·093*	2·545	3·33*	1·876	3·413*	1·733	0·375	1·045	23·145*	22·208
1856	0·875*	2·5*	0·598	3·655*	2·645	6·223*	1·573	1·868	1·655	2·475*	0·55	0·304	24·921*	22·358
1857	0·49	0·78	3·825*	1·247	0·704	4·505*	1·86	3·315	0·99	2·1*	1·315	1·025	21·156	22·295
1858	0·86*	2·67*	0·23	1·33	4·145*	1·06	3·02*	1·683	2·016	0·635	2·165*	1·708*	21·522	22·256
1859	0·34	1·16*	0·0	0·735	4·67*	2·075	0.75	1·733	0·671	1·455	0·753	0·51	14·842	21·903
1860	0·175	0·0	2·105*	4·405*	2·456	3·628*	1·408	0·765	1·662	1·445	0·873	0·748	19·67	21·804
1861	0·49	0·58	1·46*	2·005*	4·253*	1·941	4·163*	1·168	2·43*	1·825*	0·583	4·235*	25·133	21·955
Average of 21 years (1839 to 1859, both inclusive.)	0·543	0·808	0·903	1·977	2·631	3·166	2·706	2·857	2·156	1·626	1·414	1·163	—	21·903

* Shows when the fall for the month and year is above the average.

The above statement shows that the yearly fall of rain has varied between 30·633 inches in 1851 and 14·842 in 1859, or a difference of rather more than 50 per cent. between the highest and lowest. The average monthly and yearly rain-fall, as deduced from 21 years (1839 to 1859 inclusive) observations, are also given. Taking the average in septennial periods ending 1845, 1852, and 1859 respectively, the rain-fall of the middle septennial period, 25·275 inches, was greatly in excess of both the others, while the latter is also in excess of the first period. The average annual fall during the first seven years was 19·303 inches, during the second 25·275 inches, and during the last 21·132 inches respectively.

Further particulars with respect to the rain-fall at Adelaide, and also the results of observations in the country districts, are given in Mr. Todd's memorandum above referred to.

Mines.

Under this head the statistical information is very meagre, being nothing further than a list of the reputed mines in the province at the close of the year, distinguishing those that were in working, and the direction and distance of them from Adelaide.

The previous year's list has been revised by the inspector of mines, who now returns the number as follows:—

	Total No.	Of which in work.
Copper Mines	44	38
Silver-lead do.	4	4
Total	48	42

In addition to the above mines there were about 250 applications for mineral leases.

The great importance of the mining interest requires that some effort should be made to procure reliable statistics respecting the produce of the mines of South Australia, somewhat similar to the information collected in Great Britain, viz., the quantity of ore raised, its value, and, if possible, the cost of its production and carriage to a shipping place on the sea-board. At present the only criterion of their productiveness is the Export Returns, which, however, show that the shipment of minerals during the past decade has reached over three and a quarter millions sterling.

Future returns should give the distance of each mine from a port of shipment instead of the distance from the capital.

Population.

The recent census of South Australia was taken on the same day as that of Great Britain and the other Australian Colonies, viz., on the 8th of April 1861, and showed the population (exclusive of an estimated number, 1,170 unenumerated) to be 126,830 souls. Since that date the increase by the excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures, has added to the population 2,206 males and 1,591 females, principally adults, making a total on the 31st of December 1861 of 130,627 persons, of whom 67,254 were males and 63,373 females.

An explanatory report on the results of the census having accompanied the detailed tables lately issued, further remarks on this head are rendered unnecessary; the following *resumé* of the census totals will, however, be found useful:—

Total population, census 1861, 126,830.

DISTRIBUTION:		EDUCATION (5 years of age and upwards):	
City of Adelaide	18,303	Read and write	71,258
Country Districts	108,527	Read only	17,513
SEX:		Cannot read	13,815
Males	65,048	OCCUPATION:	
Females	61,782	Agricultural, &c. pursuits	23,135
CIVIL CONDITION (15 years of age and upwards):		Commerce, trade, &c.	13,899
Unmarried	24,939	Other defined pursuits	13,789
Married	43,486	Residue	76,007
Widowed	3,021	BIRTHPLACE:	
AGES:		South Australia	48,613
Under 21 years	68,910	United Kingdom	65,186
21 years and upwards	57,920	Germany	8,863
		Other places, at sea, &c.	4,168
		ENTERED THE COLONY:	
		Prior to 1851	32,060
		After 1851	46,157

Aborigines, 5,046.

For the various other particulars relating to the dwellings of the people, the sick or infirm, and to those of the above subjects treated in combination, reference can be made to my Report on the Census of 1861.

Postal.

The extent to which the facilities afforded by the Post Office are availed of is indicated in a return showing a steady increase in the amount of postal business, and considerable addition to the public

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accommodation by the increase in the number of post offices and the extra length of mail routes. The following are the particulars for three years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of Post Offices	130	146	160
„ of Persons employed	159	177	193
Length in Miles of Mail Routes	1,586	1,837	2,295
Number of Letters	1,256,633	1,360,341	1,540,472
„ of Newspapers	1,015,306	1,052,077	1,089,424
Income	£13,779	£14,582	£16,496
Expenditure	£17,047	£18,024	£16,423

The insertion of another item, that is, the number of miles travelled by mails during the year, viz., 478,426, will afford in future a more correct comparison of the extension of the postal system.

In a country of so extensive an area, and so sparsely populated, the expenses of the department might be expected to exceed the income, but in 1861 the reverse was the case, the revenue slightly exceeding the cost. The above amount does not include the proportion this Colony bears of the total English mail contract.

Railways.

The Traffic Returns for the past year exhibit a considerable increase upon those of the previous year, both on the Port Line and the Northern Line, but the whole of the latter having only been open during part of 1860, a comparison cannot be fairly instituted. The following are the figures rendered for both lines, excluding fractions:—

	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
REVENUE.			£	£
Number of Passengers	303,483	306,140	—	—
Passenger Receipts			22,859	25,168
Tons of Goods	142,853	187,762	—	—
Goods Receipts			30,670	44,767
Other Receipts			2,058	2,266
Total Revenue			£ 55,588	£72,203
EXPENDITURE.				
Management			1,619	1,466
Locomotive Department			14,629	17,218
Maintenance of Line			13,004	18,085
Other Working Expenses			14,382	24,247
Total Expenses			£ 43,636	£61,016

23,183 additional train miles were run in 1861. Fifty-six miles are in working, the whole of the line at present projected being in operation.

With reference to the augmented expenditure in 1861, it is desirable to explain that its principal cause has been the necessity for additional works and rolling stock required for the increased traffic, the cost of which, in a private undertaking, would have been debited to capital account.

Shipping.

The number of vessels entered and cleared at South Australian ports is considerably in advance of the past year's return, although the aggregate tonnage is about the same.

The total number of vessels arriving and departing, and the aggregate tonnage, was as follows:—

	1860.		1861.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ARRIVALS.				
Great Britain	43	21,674	49	25,255
British Possessions	272	74,021	334	70,858
Foreign States	9	4,986	18	7,083
Total	324	100,681	401	103,196
DEPARTURES.				
Great Britain	24	12,221	21	11,268
British Possessions	279	79,142	355	79,857
Foreign States	35	16,992	11	5,010
Total	338	108,355	387	96,135

From New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, the arrivals were 297 against 234 in 1860, the departures being 294 and 236 in the respective years. Five more vessels came from the Mauritius, but one less sailed for that Island. There were twice the number of arrivals from Foreign States, but the departures thence were only one third of the number that sailed in 1860.

Telegraphs.

The operations of the Telegraph Department in 1861 are distinguished by an increased number of messages transmitted, and a falling-off in the receipts, occasioned chiefly by the fewer number of press messages.

No additional length of line or wire has been erected during the past year; the extent of the former is 597 miles, and of the latter, 914¼ miles; but four new stations have been opened, and which now number twenty-nine. 76,709 messages were transmitted against 71,368 in 1860; the receipts in the respective years being 7,382*l.* and 7,414*l.*

Queensland has been brought during 1861 into telegraphic communication with South Australia; and, in connexion with the other inter-colonial lines in New South Wales and Victoria, forms portion of a chain of telegraphic communication nearly four thousand miles in extent. By reason of the geographical position of South Australia, the earliest and latest possible communication with Europe and the East, and the whole of the vast area of the above-named Australian Provinces, and consequently New Zealand, must pass through the telegraph wires of this Province.

Agriculture and Live Stock.

The statistics relating to agriculture are of such vital importance as to demand the earliest publication, forming the subject of a separate Report, published some months before this volume could be issued from the press. In order to bring together the statistical information collected on that as well as other subjects, I quote the following from that Report, and append the summary tables at the close of this book, referring the reader for more minute particulars to the documents themselves.

"During the year ended 31st December 1861, 147,071 acres of country and suburban land were purchased from the Crown, making a total of 2,379,048 acres so alienated on that date; or 18·2 acres per head of the population, against 17·6 acres per head in December 1860, and 15·1 acres in 1856.

"The extent of enclosed land in March 1862 is returned as 1,874,827 acres, against 1,579,992 acres in the previous season; or an increase of nineteen per cent. Land fenced in, but not cultivated, amounted to 1,388,160 acres, and exceeded the enclosed pasturage of the previous year by 236,984 acres. The extensive enclosure of sheep runs, whether on purchased or unalienated land, formed the subject of remark in my last Report, and in several counties the area enclosed has been largely added to during the past year. More than 900 square miles of pasturage is now enclosed in the South-eastern District alone.

"The number of acres of land under cultivation in the season 1861–2 was 486,667, against 428,816 acres in the previous season,—an augmentation of 57,851 acres, or 13·5 per cent. These figures give 3·71 acres to each individual of the population. At the end of 1856 the rate per head was 2·38 acres. Tillage increases at a greater rate than the alienation of the Crown Lands; twenty per cent. of the land sold being under cultivation, against nineteen per cent. in 1861, and thirteen per cent. in 1856–7.

"Of the total land cultivated, 310,636 acres or sixty-four per cent. was under wheat, against 273,672 acres or sixty-five per cent. in the previous season. The yield amounted to only 3,410,756 bushels against 3,576,593 bushels in the previous season; the average being 10 bushels 59 lbs., against 13 bushels 4 lbs. in the respective years.

"62,874 acres, principally wheaten or oaten hay, were grown, against 55,818 acres in the previous season, an addition of one tenth; the produce amounting to 78,886 tons, and 71,241 tons in the respective years. The average yield of the hay crop was the same in both seasons, or twenty-five hundredweight to the acre.

"About one tenth more land was planted with potatoes than in the previous year; 2,612 acres producing 7,726 tons in 1861–2, against 2,348 acres yielding 7,112 tons, the average produce being 59 cwt., or a hundredweight and a half less than in the year before.

"The average under barley was 10,637, against 11,336 acres in 1861; and the crop appears to have suffered equally with other cereals, the produce being only 168,137 bushels, against 189,163 in the previous year.

"The crop of oats yielded 33,160 bushels off 1,638 acres, against 52,989 bushels off 2,273 acres in the previous season, which was, however, much more favourable for the safe gathering of the cereal.

"For green forage the following descriptions were sown: 1,055 acres cereals, chiefly barley, 10 acres maize, 43 acres of sorghum, 1,279 acres of lucerne, and 838 acres laid down under permanent artificial grasses, chiefly rye, and 434 acres of "other crops."

"Orchards and gardens are returned as of an area of 5,563 acres, a decrease of 494 acres on the last returns.

"Vine culture has attained such considerable importance in South Australia as to demand particular attention to the statistical facts elicited as to its position at the present time. The rapid strides which this source of wealth has made of late years, require that these statistics should be obtained as correctly as possible, and that in future the area planted as vineyards, and solely cultivated for wine-making, should be distinguished from the total area under vines.

"The acreage under vines in March 1862 is returned as 3,918 against 3,180 acres in the previous year; an augmentation of 738 acres, or nearly one fourth in a single twelvemonth. The number of vines in bearing was 2,361,574, and 2,386,141 not in bearing; the figures for the previous season being 1,874,751 and 1,948,510. Since 1856 the area of the vineyards has increased more than five-fold; and as during the last three seasons the number of vines planted has nearly doubled, those in bearing can form but a moiety, being the proportion shown above.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

"The wine returned as made is that produced in the season 1860–1, amounting to 312,021 gallons, an increase of no less that 129,934 gallons, or 70 per cent. on the quantity made in the previous year; viz. 112,087 gallons, and more than three times the quantity produced four seasons ago.

"The weight of grapes sold or otherwise disposed of by the grower than in the manufacture of wine, was 23,229 cwt., against 23,398 cwt. in 1860–1; but it is probable that a large proportion of the grapes so returned eventually reached the winemaker, the purchase of small proprietors' crops by neighboring vine-growers possessed of better appliances for the manufacture of wine, being now carried on to some extent, to the manifest improvement in the quality of this article of colonial produce.

"As indicating the rapid increase in the number of South Australian wine-makers, it may be stated that 129 wine-presses were returned as in use, against 75 in the previous year, and 61 in 1860; and it is probable that these numbers are understated. Twenty-seven licences for stills for distilling spirit from the juice of the grape were issued up to the close of the year.

"The live stock returns show an addition to the number of all kinds of stock except horned cattle. There is an increase of 3,198 horses, making a total of 52,597, of which 47,434 are returned in the counties, and 5,163 in the pastoral districts. The shipment of South Australian horses to India and other ports during the past three years has attained some importance; about five hundred being the average number exported in each year.

"The decrease in the number of horned cattle is 12,831, a large falling-off appearing in the number depasturing in counties; of which, however, there is difficulty in arriving at a correct emuneration. The total number in the Colony is stated to be 265,434 head.

"Sheep and lambs together number 3,038,356 against 2,824,811 in the previous year, showing an increase of 213,545, or but eight per cent. in the year.

"The number of pigs has increased by 9,539, there now being 69,286 in the Colony.

"Poultry of all kinds number 327,709 against 315,728 returned in the previous year."

Conclusion.

The statistical view of the progress of the Colony since its foundation, comprised in the last table of the accompanying returns, will be found valuable as embracing the more important facts, in a handy compendious form, of permanent utility.

In perusing the foregoing remarks, the reader cannot fail to observe that the year under review has been characterized by a steady advance in all that relates to the social and material welfare of the colonists; and will, probably, be impressed with the conviction that the future opens with the fairest prospect of such a progressive development of the varied resources of South Australia as will eventually result in the permanent wealth and prosperity of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
J. BOOTHBY, Superintendent.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 19.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor KENNEDY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 28.)

Government House, Perth,
February 19, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

I was anxious to forward this book before I relinquished the government, which I purpose (having received your Grace's permission) doing to-morrow.

I received the Blue Book from the Colonial Secretary's office late last evening, and it is therefore impossible for me to offer any detailed remarks upon it. This is of the less importance as your Grace is fully informed of the steady and uninterrupted progress of the Colony.

An examination of the statistical returns composing the Blue Book for 1861 will show that the progress of the Colony has been without any check for several successive years, each year showing an improvement upon that preceding.

It will be observed that an improved revenue, and the liquidation of all public debt, have enabled me to undertake extensive public works, calculated to open up and develop the resources of the Colony during the past year.

The people are peaceful, prosperous, and loyal, and I feel confident that Western Australia has now entered upon a career of prosperity which will relieve Her Majesty's Government from all doubt and anxiety respecting it.

I cannot conclude my final Report without recording the obligations I feel under to the

public officers of the Colony for the valuable aid and support they have afforded me during my term of government. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND. No. 20.

No. 20.

The accompanying Report has been received from Governor Sir George Grey without any covering Despatch.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Report to the Honorable Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

Registrar General's Office, Auckland,
December 24, 1862.

SIR,

THE statistical tables which I now have the honor to present will, no doubt, be regarded with special interest by those who desire to mark carefully the condition and progress of New Zealand, inasmuch as they include, not only the branches of information which have been given in all the preceding annual volumes of statistics of the Colony, but also, and in considerable detail, the results of a census taken on the 16th of December 1861, under the authority of "The Census Act, 1858," and "The Census Act Amendment Act, 1860."

On several important matters, however, the publication of these results has been anticipated by a series of tables (prepared with the least possible delay after the indispensable materials came into my hands), which were laid before both Houses of the General Assembly as a parliamentary paper, by command of his Excellency, at the commencement of the late session, and were also published in the Government Gazette of the 27th of June last. Those tables included the numbers, sexes, and ages of the population, the numbers and description of houses, the numbers of the different kinds of live stock, the quantity of land fenced, and the number of acres under each of the principal crops belonging to Europeans,—those being regarded as the "branches of the census statistics on which there was the most general desire that the results should be officially made known without the delay which must necessarily attend a sufficiently careful compilation of other portions." The figures thus given were avowedly subject to final revision, and to such amendments as might be suggested by inquiries on various points which I addressed to enumerators in several parts of the Colony. Such information as I have been able to procure has been embodied in the present volume; and the results of the census of Stewart's Island and the Chatham Islands, which had not been received in June, are added; but a comparison of the tables previously issued with those now presented will show that the former were, so far as they went, in substance equally reliable for all practical purposes, and justify my expectation that the amendments which might be required, though not unimportant in relation to the object of statistical accuracy, would not involve alterations affecting any political, financial, or social question which might be influenced by the results of the census.

Before entering upon the review which I propose to take in this Report of the general results of the late census, I would observe that arrangements were made to obtain the required information, not only, as formerly, for each province of the Colony, but also for each electoral district as established and defined by "The Representation Act, 1860," of the General Assembly; a plan being devised according to which, in those cases in which an electoral district runs into more than one province, the particulars were to be presented separately for each province and for each electoral district. In pursuance of this plan, separate tables have been constructed for the provinces and the electoral districts respectively, upon all the branches of information on which such details seemed necessary, or conducive to the main object of exhibiting, in the most practical and intelligible shape attainable, the circumstances of New Zealand in relation to the several matters referred to. For convenience of reference, the schedule to "The Representation Act, 1860," is reprinted *in extenso* in the Appendix to this volume, on turning to which the exact portion of the territory of the Colony comprised in each of the electoral districts may be ascertained.

The appointments of enumerators for the several provinces were all made by his Excellency on the recommendation of the respective superintendents, who were requested to nominate the persons most competent, in their judgment, to discharge the duties satisfactorily; and the sub-enumerators having been selected by those enumerators (subject to the Governor's approval, which in every case was given) the machinery for the collection of the census information in each province was virtually organized by its own Provincial Government. The work, there is no reason to doubt, was generally performed with zeal and assiduity; and (although, from various causes, some of the returns received at this office required explanations involving the delay of correspondence, and, in a few instances, partial recompilation from the original schedules,) I am satisfied that the correctness of the results as now presented may, for all practical purposes, be fully relied on.

I now proceed to give, in a summary and greatly condensed form (although with some explanatory additions), a view of the leading points of information contained in the following volume, as respects

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both the census results and the general statistics of the Colony for 1861, with the two-fold object of serving as an introduction to the tables for the use of those who may feel sufficient interest in the subject to examine and compare the figures in detail, and of supplying the place of such examination for those,—and I apprehend there may be many such, especially amongst the persons in other countries to whom the volume will be forwarded,—who, while they are desirous of becoming acquainted with the latest statistical information relating to New Zealand, would scarcely devote the necessary time and labour to the task of making an analysis of the tables for themselves, even though aided by the summaries and condensed tabular results which will be found in various parts of the volume. References in the margin will direct in every instance to the tables in which will be found more or less copious details of the information thus summarized.*

Population.

The actually enumerated population of European descent in New Zealand in December 1861, as shown by the census returns, was 99,021; the numbers for the respective provinces being, Auckland, 24,420; Taranaki, 2,044; Wellington, 12,566; Hawke's Bay, 2,611; Nelson, 9,952; Marlborough, 2,299; Canterbury, 16,040; Otago, 27,163; Southland, 1,820; to which are to be added, Stewart's Island, 56, and the Chatham Islands, 50; making the total as above. It thus appears, that the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay,) contained 41,641, or 42·10 per cent. of the population; and the Middle Island (comprising Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland), 57,274, or 57·90 per cent. But there is reason to believe that on the day when the census was taken there were about 3,000 gold miners in different gullies and on the roads in Otago, who could not be individually included in the schedules. The addition of these would make the population of that province 30,163, and of the Colony 102,021. These numbers are exclusive of the military and their families, who numbered altogether 7,294; viz. officers and men, 5,836; male children, 437; and women and female children, 1,021.

Although, therefore, the number actually included in the Census Returns is adhered to in the comparative tables and the various centesimal calculations, as representing the civilian population of European origin ascertained by the census, it would be safe to conclude that the real European population, civilian and military, in December 1861, might be estimated at an aggregate of 109,315 souls.

It is obvious, however, that the progress of the Colony can best be demonstrated by comparison with previous years, and for this purpose tables have been compiled comparing the population returns of December 1861 with those of the census of 1858, and also with those of 1851. The general results are, that the population, which in 1851 was 26,707, had in 1858 increased to 59,328, being an absolute increase in seven years amounting to 32,621 persons, or, calculated centesimally, of 121·86 per cent.; while, in 1861, the total was (omitting Stewart's and the Chatham Islands) 98,915, being an increase of 72,208, or 270·37 per cent. on the decennial period between the first and the last census.

More immediate interest, however, attaches to the progress made during the three years between the census of December 1858 and that of December 1861. Here we find (omitting the Chatham Islands, but including Stewart's Island, the particulars respecting which were ascertained in 1858,) a total of 98,971 in 1861 against 59,328 in 1858; being an increase in three years amounting to 39,643 persons, or 66·82 per cent. on the population.

In this increase all the provinces have, more or less, largely participated, with the exception of Taranaki, the returns from which, as might have been anticipated, bear testimony to the disastrous consequences of the war, in a diminution of population as well as of the other elements of material prosperity with which these statistical tables have to do. Previously, that province had shared in the general advance of the Colony; the population which in 1851 had been 1,532 having increased in 1858 to 2,650, being an increase in seven years of 1,118 persons, or nearly 73 per cent. on the population; and so much of the increase of that period still remains as to show 512 persons, or 33·42 per cent. more in 1861 than in 1851. But, on comparing the figures which apply to the last three years, we find in 1861 as compared with 1858 a decrease of 606 persons, or 22·86 on the population.

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* A remark or two may be desirable to avoid misconceptions with regard to the Comparative Tables of the Census Results, the preparation of which has formed a considerable part of the labour connected with the compilation of the volume. These tables are designed to show the progress of the Colony by a comparison of the results of the census of 1861 with the results of the census of 1858, and also with those of the census of 1851. It is to be borne in mind,—

1. That the census of 1851 applied to the "settlements" of New Zealand, while in 1858 and 1861 the more recent division into "provinces" has been adopted; but although the geographical boundaries of the latter extend beyond the less defined limits of the former, yet, in a comparison restricted to the European population, the difference is not so great as materially to affect the value of the conclusions.

2. The provinces recently established (under the provisions of "The New Provinces Act, 1858,") are necessarily included, in the comparisons relating to years before their separation, with the provinces of which they then formed part. Consequently "Hawke's Bay" is included with "Wellington" in the figures for 1851, and "Marlborough" and "Southland" with "Nelson" and "Otago" respectively, for both 1851 and 1858.

3. The electoral districts having been taken separately for the first time in 1861, no comparative tables relating to them could be prepared.

4. Stewart's Island is not included in the figures for 1851, the particulars requisite for the comparisons in the tables not being obtainable for that year. For similar reasons, the Chatham Islands are not included in any of the comparative tables.

The notes on these points which are appended to several of the tables need scarcely occupy the attention of a reader desiring merely a reliable view of the general statistical conclusions arrived at; but any student of the tables who may wish to test their accuracy by minutely comparing different sets of figures, will find it necessary to refer to them for the explanation of variations which might otherwise be regarded as discrepancies indicative of negligence or error.

The influx of population to Otago immediately consequent upon the discovery of rich gold fields in that province is strikingly exhibited in the returns, which show for December 1861 (without counting the 3,000 diggers referred to above as believed to have been on the gold fields, though not enumerated in the Census Returns) a population of 27,163 against 6,944 in 1858, although Otago then included the now distinct province of Southland; 18,592 of the total in 1861 being returned for the (auriferous) electoral district of Bruce. This shows an increase of 22,039 persons, or 317·31 per cent. on the population of Otago in 1861, above the population of that province, including Southland, in 1858. Thus, the actually enumerated population of the single province of Otago in 1861 is seen to have exceeded the population of the entire Colony of New Zealand in 1851 by 456, or, adding the above-mentioned 3,000, by 3,456 souls.

Nor is this evidence of progress restricted to Otago. At nearly the other extremity of the Colony, Auckland, without the attraction of an actually developed gold field (for the sanguine expectations formed of the auriferous wealth of Coromandel are only just now about to be decisively tested) shows a population less by only 2,287 than that of New Zealand in 1851.

Summarizing the comparison between 1858 and 1861 (of which details are given in Table II.), and taking the provinces in the order of their proportionate advance in population in those three years, the following results appear:—

Otago and Southland, numerical increase	-	22,039, or 317·31 per cent.
Canterbury, „	-	7,073, or 78·87 „
Hawke's Bay, „	-	1,097, or 72·45 „
Auckland, „	-	6,243, or 34·34 „
Nelson and Marlborough, „	-	2,979, or 32·12 „
Wellington, „	-	813, or 6·91 „
Taranaki, decrease - -	-	–606, or –22·86 „

The relative proportion of the male and female population might be estimated in a manner unjustly disadvantageous to the Colony in this important element of social prosperity, if the inference numerically deducible from the totals in the tables were adopted without consideration of the qualification suggested by the greatly disproportionate number of males attracted to Otago by its gold fields, very many of the diggers being, no doubt, unmarried, or having left their wives in other countries. Taking the absolute numbers as they stand, the males in New Zealand, in December 1861, (exclusive of the military,) were 61·062, or 61·67 per cent. of the whole population; the females 37,959, or 38·33 per cent. But, taking the Province of Otago singly, we find the relative numbers, males 21,161, or 77·90 per cent.; females 6,002, or 22·10 per cent. A comparison of these proportionate numbers with those returned for Otago (and Southland) at the time of the census of 1858 remarkably illustrates the extent of the change; the males in 1858 having been 3,874, and the females 3,070, or centesimally 55·79 and 44·21 respectively; proportions closely approximating to those for the whole Colony, which were, males 56·68, and females 43·32 per cent.

If Otago be omitted from this calculation, the proportionate numbers for the other parts of the Colony will be, males 39,901, or 55·53 per cent; and females 31,957, or 44·47 per cent.

Had it been practicable to take a census of the aboriginal native population simultaneously with that of the European, the results would have been, on various grounds, important and interesting in a very high degree. The undertaking would, however, at any time have been attended with considerable difficulty, and, under existing circumstances, an attempt to enumerate the Maories in many of the portions of the Colony in which they are most numerous would obviously have been useless or worse. On a small scale, in the province of Canterbury, such an enumeration was made in December 1861 by Mr. Walter Buller; and the results, ascertained, I have no doubt, with care and accuracy, will be found in the Appendix to this volume, in a summary supplied by that gentleman. It shows, as compared with a former census taken by Mr. Buller in February 1860, an increase in Canterbury (exclusive of the West Coast Settlements) from 480 to 541, viz., 31 males, and 30 females: the comparative numbers being more worthy of notice as indicating, within the locality to which they apply, a diminution of the disproportion between the sexes. But, interesting though this return undoubtedly is, as a contribution towards a Maori census, it is obviously too limited in its extent, and (from its relating to natives who have been out of the reach of political agitation, and otherwise favourably circumstanced) too exceptional in its character, to be made the basis of any generalization.

Although, however, no new information relative to the great centres of Native population can be presented, yet it may be acceptable to recapitulate very briefly the estimated numbers of Maories according to the latest data available. Taking as the basis the Maori census of 1857–8 (of which full abstracts were published in the Statistical Volume for 1857), and correcting the numbers for Canterbury by the latest enumeration by Mr. Buller,—omitting also Stewart's Island and the Chatham Islands (in the former of which the numbers were estimated at 200, and the latter at 510),*—the estimated Maori population of New Zealand would amount to 31,329 males and 23,928 females, making (with 79 in the province of Auckland, sex not stated,) a general total of 55,336. This, of course, will be understood to be only such an approximation to the real numbers as the available materials permit, and would undoubtedly be more or less extensively modified if we could calculate exactly the changes which have taken place since the general enumeration was made in 1857–8, an eventful interval in Maori history.

On a superficial view, the great preponderance in numbers of the European population might lead to conclusions respecting the relative physical force of the races, which would be rectified by a consideration of the important fact of the *unequal distribution of the Maori people of the Colony.* According to the assumed estimate of the Maori population, the Northern Island contains 53,056 of the whole, leaving only 2,280 for the Middle Island, to be compared with 41,641 Europeans in the former, and 57,274 in the latter.

* The latest particulars ascertained respecting the Maoris and also the aborigines or "Morioris" of the Chatham Islands, will be found in the extracts from Mr. Seed's Report, Appendix I. of this volume.

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A suggestive way of presenting this aspect of the case would be to show, for each Island, the comparative numbers of grown-up males of the respective races. The Maori census of 1857–8 distinguished as far as possible the respective numbers under and above fourteen years of age; the last European census distinguished those of sixteen and upwards. The comparison which may be deduced from these data can obviously at best be only roughly approximated; and it is, moreover, subject to the drawback that the Maori census does not show the distinction of age in the districts of Turanga, Hick's Bay, Tauranga, Rotorua, Maketu, Tarawera, Whakatane, and Opotiki. The total male population of these districts, however, is stated to have been 7,770; and assuming that the proportions under and over fourteen in this total would be about the average for the remainder of the province in which they are situated (viz., 27·66 per cent. under fourteen and 72·34 per cent. over fourteen), the number over fourteen may be calculated as 5,621. The comparison, thus wrought out, exhibits the following results:—

	Maori Males above 14, estimated.	European Males above 16.
Northern Island - - - - -	21,942	13,53
Middle Island (exclusive of 2,423 European males whose ages were not ascertained) - -	1,011	26,022

The military, of course, are not included in these numbers.

Civil or Conjugal Condition of the People.

On this subject, involving so many considerations of high importance in relation to the social and domestic condition of the community, the results of the census of the European population show for the Colony the general totals of 15,789 married males, and 13,828 married females; 41,399 unmarried males, and 23,130 unmarried females (these totals including children); and 973 widowers and 997 widows.* Deducting, however, from the totals of "unmarried" the persons under sixteen years of age, of whom comparatively few are married, the numbers remain, males 22,353, females 4,989. The disproportion between the sexes thus shown will be greatly modified, however, if (following up the plan adopted in a former paragraph) Otago, with its population so largely composed of recently arrived gold diggers, be excepted. In that province the relative numbers of unmarried males and females (omitting 2,889 males whose conjugal condition was not specified) were 13,849 and 3,534 respectively, thus leaving the approximate number of unmarried males 27,550, and of unmarried females 19,596, in the remainder of the Colony. In 1858, the numbers for the Colony were, unmarried males 23,362, and unmarried females 15,377, with 531 widowers and 576 widows. Calculated centesimally on the plan referred to (which, though seemingly arbitrary, may under the circumstances be admitted as tending to the attainment of really correct conclusions,) it will appear that the unmarried males of all ages in 1858 (including widowers) was as 40·20 per cent., and the unmarried females of all ages in 1858 (including widows) as 27·56 per cent. on the total population of the Colony; and that in 1861 the corresponding number of all ages in the Colony (*omitting Otago* in this particular calculation) were as 39·33 males per cent., and 33·50 females per cent.

Deaf and Dumb or Blind.

The number of deaf and dumb persons in the Colony in December 1861 was 20, viz., 11 males and 9 females; and of blind persons 21, viz., 14 males and 7 females.

Dwellings of the People.

The total number of houses in New Zealand, shown by the census of 1861, was 22,377, being an increase as compared with 1858 of 9,565 buildings. It is to be observed, however, that the gross total for 1861 included 3,687 tents, mostly on the gold fields. These may be regarded as included in the numbers of dwellings having one or two rooms, which amounted to 10,496; the respective totals for dwellings of 3 rooms having been 2,773; of four rooms, 3,210; of five rooms, 1,494; and of six rooms and upwards, 4,276. With respect to the materials of which the houses were constructed, the figures show, wood 15,127 in 1861, against 10,179 in 1858; of stone or brick 477 in 1861, against 307 in 1858; and of other materials (including raupo houses and the tents referred to), 6,773 in 1861, against 2,326 in 1858. The details for the electoral districts, as well as for the Colony, will be found in the tables. The proportion of the population to each dwelling, calculated on the Census Returns of the respective years, was 4·63 in 1858, and 4·42 in 1861.

Electoral Franchise.

Out of a male population of 60,118 within the boundaries of the electoral districts in December 1861 there were 34,241 aged 21 years and upwards, of whom 13,466 were upon the rolls as electors, having 53 representatives in the General Assembly of New Zealand.† The numbers for each electoral

* With respect to 12 males and 4 females in the province of Auckland, and 2,889 males in the province of Otago, the conjugal condition was not ascertained.

† By an Act passed during the last Session of the General Assembly ("the Representation Act, 1862,") the number of the House of Representatives has been increased to 57, two of the four members added being "gold field representatives for the province of Otago," and the other two being apportioned to districts respectively entitled "Dunedin and Suburbs North," and "Dunedin and Suburbs South," which replace the electoral district entitled "City of Dunedin" in the "Representation Act, 1860," and now have altogether four members.

district are given in detail in Table VIII. The calculations which I have added in that table showing the proportion of electors to the male population are reliable with respect to the whole Colony, in which it appears the proportion of electors to every 100 of the total male population is 22·39 per cent., and to every 100 males of 21 years and upwards 39·32 per cent. But the detailed calculations of proportions for the several electoral districts, although they exhibit correct conclusions as the electoral rolls actually stood at the time, cannot be received as having any further value, for the reasons stated in a note to the table, viz., that in numerous instances electors are non-resident, having votes in several districts (a curious result being that, in some cases, the number of electors exceeds the number of males of the legal age in the district), while in the special case of Taranaki the great bulk of the population of the province was congregated, in consequence of the war, in the town of New Plymouth, showing of course greatly exaggerated numbers for the town, and correspondingly diminished numbers for the country electoral districts. Thus guarded, however, these calculations may have some interest, and are given for what they may be deemed worth.

Places of Birth.

Summarizing the contents of Tables IX. and X., the places of birth of the European population of New Zealand are found to be in the following centesimal proportions:—England, 36·49; Ireland, 8.92; Scotland, 15·69; Wales, 0·48; born in the Colony, 27·86; Australian Colonies, 2·61; other British dominions, 1·87; United States of America (so called), 0·73; France, 0·32; Germany, 0·78; other Foreign countries, 0·85; at sea, 0·45; not specified, 2·95.

The particulars numerically and centesimally for the several provinces will be found in the tables. The following, however, may be introduced here as exhibiting compendiously, for the whole Colony, the information on this subject supplied by the Census Returns both in 1858 and in 1861, with the proportions per cent. of each nationality to the total population in the respective years.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

	Population.		Increase in 1861.		Proportion per Cent. of each Nationality to the respective Totals of Population.	
	1858.	1861.	Numerical.	Proportionate.	1858.	1861.
England - - - -	23,680	36,128	12,448	52·52	39·94	36·49
Ireland - - - -	4,554	8,831	4,277	93·91	7·68	8·92
Scotland - - - -	7,976	15,584	7,558	94·73	13.45	15·69
Wales - - - -	233	472	239	102·57	0·39	0·48
New Zealand - - -	18,702	27,604	8,902	47·42	31·49	27·86
Australian Colonies - -	1,410	2,579	1,169	82·90	2.37	2·61
Other British Dominions - -	1,237	1,848	611	49·38	2·09	1·87
United States of America - -	306	720	414	135·29	0·52	0·73
France - - - - -	173	319	146	84·39	0·29	0·32
Germany - - - -	463	780	317	67·70	0·78	0·78
Other Foreign Countries at Sea, and not specified.	594	4,206	3,612	969·66	1·00	4·25
	59,328	99,021	39,693	59·94	100·00	100·00

Occupations.

With the exception of the introduction of separate columns for the occupation of "Mining," this branch of the census information is presented in nearly the same form as in the Census Returns of 1858, although I did not decide upon doing so without an attentive consideration of the practability or expediency of adopting some of the more detailed modes of classification recently employed in other countries. But (as I had occasion to observe in former instances) there is scarcely any subject on which it is more difficult to tabulate the results of the census in this Colony with precision and without incurring the risk of showing conclusions which may be misleading in effect, however they may be verbally in accordance with the schedules. Amongst the causes of this uncertainty are the number of cases in which settlers pursue more than one occupation; the instances, perhaps frequent, in which they enter in the schedules the professions or callings to which they were brought up, or with which they would wish to be identified, rather than those in which they are most habitually engaged, and from which principally they derive their maintenance; the vagueness of many of the descriptions; and the different names given to what may be regarded as really the same business. The tables will, however, afford a general view of the proportion in which the colonists are engaged in the principal pursuits and employments. They have been compiled with care, and no inconsiderable amount of labour, from the entries in the census schedules.

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The following is a general summary for the Colony (prepared on the same plan as that relating to places of birth in the preceding section) showing the comparative results for 1858 and 1861:—

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	1858.	1861.	Increase.		Proportion of Occupations to the Population.	
			Numerical.	Proportionate.	1858.	1861.
Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures	1,813	3,283	1,470	81·08	3·05	3·31
Agricultural and Pastoral - -	4,416	7,465	3,049	69·04	7·45	7·54
Mechanics and Artificers - -	4,579	5,779	1,200	26·20	7·72	5·84
Mining - - - - -	310	11,138	10,828	3,492·90	0·52	11·25
Professions, Clerical, Medical, and Legal.	342	467	125	36·54	0·58	0·47
Teachers, Surveyors, and other Educated Professions.	613	976	363	59·21	1·03	0.99
Labourers - - - -	4,061	5,607	1,546	38·06	6·85	5·66
Domestic Servants - -	1,927	2,808	881	45·71	3·24	2·84
Miscellaneous - - -	2,282	4,244	1,962	85·97	3·85	4·29
No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children).	38,985	57,204	18,219	46·73	65·71	57·81
	59,328	98,971	39,643	66·82	100·00	100·00

It has been stated above that columns for "Miners" (including the diggers on the gold fields) have been introduced, as it seemed proper to give a distinct enumeration to a class which, besides its importance in other respects, had increased numerically from 310 in 1858 to 11,138 in 1861, and is likely to continue to increase. But, amongst the disturbing consequences (statistically speaking) of the large infusion of this new element, it will be observed in the foregoing summary, that some of the classes (viz., mechanics and artificers, professional and other educated persons, labourers, and domestic servants) show a decrease in proportion to the total population. That there has not been any actual decrease, but, on the contrary, a marked increase, on the actual numbers of each of these classes, is made evident by the columns showing their numerical and centesimal increase respectively; it is only when the proportions borne by them to the total population are exhibited that we mark the apparent decrease of which this explanation is offered.

Religious Denominations.

These tables have been compiled on the basis of Schedule D. of the "Marriage Act, 1854," a column being added for those returned merely as "Protestants," without any more distinctive designation. Others, grouped together under the general heading of "otherwise described or not described," amount in the aggregate to 4,941; but of these, 3,657 (of whom 3,251 were in Otago, chiefly on the gold fields) were "not described." The remaining 1,284 are described very variously indeed. In conformity with your instructions, I have arranged, in a note to Table XIII., a detailed statement of the descriptions given in the schedules of the principal part of them, no designation being omitted, the persons adopting which numbered on the whole ten, and some under even this number being included.

In addition to the absolute numbers as shown in Table XIII., the succeeding Table (XIV.) shows the centesimal proportions of the chief denominations in the Colony. From this it will be seen that, according to the returns, the Church of England had, in December 1861, 44·89 per cent. of the population; the Presbyterian Churches, 21·41 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 10·98 per cent.; the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 7·75 per cent.; the Congregational Independents, 2·09 per cent.; and the Baptists, 1·98 per cent. For the smaller numbers I must refer to the tables themselves.

I subjoin here a summary comparing the census of 1861 with that of 1858, in which are shown, for each year, the numbers of the population returned as belonging to each denomination; the increase on each in 1861, both in absolute numbers and in the centesimal proportion borne by those numbers to the numbers in 1858; and the centesimal proportion of each denomination to the total population in the respective years.

Denomination.	Population.		Increase in 1861.		Proportions to total Population.	
	1858.	1861.	Numerical.	Proportionate.	1858.	1861.
Church of England - -	30,492	44,436	13,944	45·73	51·40	44·89
Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterians - - -	11,513	21,194	9,681	84·07	19·40	21·41
Roman Catholic Church - -	6,592	10,870	4,278	64·89	11·11	10·98
Wesleyan Methodist Church -	5,387	7,670	2,283	42·37	9·09	7·75
Congregational Independents -	1,280	2,070	790	61·71	2·16	2·09
Baptists - - -	1,259	1,958	699	55·52	2·12	1·98
Primitive Methodists - -	563	724	161	28·59	0·95	0·73
Lutheran Church - -	425	660	235	55·29	0·70	0·68
Hebrews - - - -	188	326	138	77·71	0·32	0·32
Society of Friends - -	69	70	1	1·44	0·12	0·07
Otherwise described, or not described	1,560	8,993	7,433	477·75	2·63	9·10

The foregoing comparison is necessarily confined to those descriptions which were specified in the compilation for 1858. In estimating the actual amount of information which may be deducible from the comparison thus instituted, it may, on this account, be proper to bear in mind that the considerable proportion which appears in the class "otherwise described or not described," in 1861, (amounting to 9·10 per cent. of the whole,) to some extent affects the conclusions to be drawn from the other comparisons, as many of the persons included in this class would, by a more detailed classification, be distributed in various proportions amongst the bodies specified.

Education.

On this subject, the vital importance of which to the present well-being and the future prospects of the Colony needs no comment, information is given in considerable detail, and with results which, on the whole, cannot but be regarded as highly gratifying and encouraging. Deducting 3,271, (viz., 42 in the province of Auckland, 3175 in the province of Otago, 46 in the province of Southland, and 8 in the Chatham Islands,) with respect to whom the necessary particulars were not returned, it appears that of the population of the Colony under sixteen years of age, 12,259, viz. 6,348 males and 5,916 females, and of the population of sixteen and upwards, 53,494, viz. 36,187 males and 17,307 females, are able to read and write. Centesimally, the figures show these results:—Under sixteen years of age, cannot read, males 51·19, females 50·95 per cent.; read only, males 15·46, females 16·27 per cent.; read and write, males 33·35, females 32·78 per cent.; sixteen years and upwards, cannot read, males 3·89, females 4.69 per cent.; read only, males 3·04, females 7·90 per cent.; read and write, males 93·07, females 87·41 per cent. Both sexes and all ages, cannot read, 22·32 per cent.; read only, 9·01 per cent.; read and write, 68·67 per cent.; being in the total numbers able to read and write, an increase of 5·16 per cent. on the results shown by the census of 1858.

Another calculation, made for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of education between the ages of six and sixteen, shows these results (deducting 26 males and 93 females not described):—males, unable to read, 49·53 per cent.; able only to read, 14·96 per cent.; able to read and write, 32·26 per cent.: females, unable to read, 46·39 per cent.; able only to read, 14·81 per cent.; able to read and write, 29·84 per cent.

The Comparative Table (No. XVII.) shows in detail for the several provinces the numbers of the population in 1858 and 1861 respectively, classified according to the different degrees of education; the numerical and proportionate increase or decrease on those numbers, as ascertained by the census of 1861 (the decrease being only in Taranaki); and the proportion per cent. of each degree of education to the total population of the provinces in the respective years.

The number of members of Universities shown by the returns was 257 in the Colony.

Table XVIII. shows the numbers returned as attending school in each province in December 1861, distinguishing the sexes, and also showing the numbers of males and females respectively under six years of age and between six and sixteen. The following summary exhibits a comparative view of the total numbers attending school in December 1858 and December 1861.

Provinces.	At Day Schools.				At Sunday Schools.			
	Supported by Government Aid.		Private, or not receiving Government Aid.		At Sunday only.		At both Day and Sunday.	
	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.
Auckland - - -	694	1,217	764	1,824	499	483	1,193	1,565
Taranaki - - - -	—	39	176	260	154	115	184	249
Wellington - - -	248	394	869	1,294	446	1,254	982	849
Hawke's Bay - - -	—	50	7	57	—	26	12	33
Nelson (including Marlborough)	725	1,414	126	461	230	292	474	977
Canterbury - - -	284	672	184	725	133	535	299	961
Otago (including Southland) -	442	864	108	469	390	126	39	493
Stewart's Island - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	1
Totals - - -	2,393	4,650	2,234	5,091	1,852	2,831	3,193	5,128

I had occasion to remark in the Introductory Report on the Census of 1858, that the figures relating to school attendance were not assumed to be absolutely accurate, "the columns for school attendance being those which, in many instances, were least satisfactorily filled up;" and although an effort was made by a modification of the headings in the last census schedules to mark the distinctions more carefully, I apprehend that still there has been some confusion, particularly with regard to the column headed "Both Day and Sunday," the entries in which, there is reason to believe, represent children included, and children not included, in foregoing columns, in proportions which it would not be possible precisely to determine. But, even restricting the comparison to those who were distinctly returned as attending day schools, the advance of educational effort and success is shown to have accompanied the increase of population and material prosperity, by a total of 9,741 in 1861 against 4,627 in 1858; a total which was itself a marked advance on the numbers (3,154) returned in 1851. To this total of 9,741 (which, compared with the population between the ages of six and sixteen, the nearest approach to the usual school-going period afforded by the Census Returns, is a proportion of 52·7 per cent. on the males, and 51·30 per cent. on the females,) is to be added the numbers attending Sunday schools, which, although, for the reason stated above, they cannot be accurately divided into the classes of

NEW ZEALAND.

those who do or do not, attend day schools, yet bring out the important fact that there were in December 1861 no less than 7,959 receiving, in addition to a certain amount of intellectual instruction, an education in the higher and better principles of religious knowledge.

The amount of home education in progress at the same time of course cannot be brought into any public returns; but its existence, extent, and value should never be lost sight of in any comprehensive estimate of the means in operation for the mental and moral training of the rising generation in the Colony.

Land fenced and under crop, and Live Stock.

Although in the arrangement of the volume these tables are placed in the same order which the corresponding tables have occupied in previous volumes, yet, as properly belonging to the census (of which, indeed, they constitute one of the most important branches), it will be convenient to refer to these here, in connexion with the other branches of census information. The particulars are given in detail in the respective tables for both the provinces and the electoral districts. In this place, reference need only be made to the general results, especially in comparison with the returns of previous years, as brought out in the Comparative Tables which include 1851, 1858, and 1861. It will be seen that these results afford satisfactory evidence of the rapid progress of the Colony.

According to the census of December 1861, the quantity of land in cultivation (under crops) amounted to 226,500 acres ;—a marked increase on 1858, when the quantity was 141,007 acres; as that quantity had been on 1851, when the returns showed only 29,140 acres in crop.

The land fenced amounted in 1861 to 409,473 acres, against 235,561 acres in 1858, and 30,470 acres in 1851.

The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds, which had increased in the seven years (1851–1858) from 299,115 to 1,727,997, showed the further increase in the three years (1858–1861) to 3,036,972 (not including poultry, enumerated for the first time at the last census).

Taking the principal kinds of live stock separately, it is found that horses in 1861 numbered 28,270, against 14,912 in 1858, and 2,890 in 1851; and horned cattle, 193,150 in 1861, against 137,204 in 1858, and 34,787 in 1851. The increase in sheep, however, is the most significant, as an indication of advancing wealth. In 1851 the total number of sheep in New Zealand was 233,043; in 1858 the number was 1,523,324; while the last census shows the number in December 1861 to have increased to two millions seven hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-three.

The tables commented upon in the foregoing remarks comprehend the whole of the ordinary subjects of the census. An attempt was made to collect a variety of additional information relating to matters on which Schedule B. of the Census Act authorizes inquiry to be made; but in the effort to classify and tabulate these returns similar difficulties to those which impeded a corresponding effort in 1859 have presented themselves, the adjustment of which—even assuming (what may be doubted) that the comprehensiveness and accuracy without which such compilations would be useless, or worse, might be attained—would have caused further delay in the publication of the ascertained Statistics of the year, which it has been my anxious desire and endeavour to expedite as rapidly as, under the circumstances of the case, was possible. The information obtained will, however, I trust, ultimately be found of value, not only in itself, but as a guide to further inquiries which may issue in more satisfactory results.

General Statistics.

The tables which occupy the portion of the volume not devoted to the special information obtained by the census have been, for the most part, constructed and arranged on the plan pursued in the statistical volumes of previous years, to which it seems obviously desirable to adhere so far as it has been found convenient and suitable. It is hoped that the detailed particulars, the summaries, and the notes appended wherever any explanation appeared called for, will make the information sufficiently intelligible to render it unnecessary that this already lengthened Report should be further extended by more than a very few prefatory remarks. I shall therefore confine what follows chiefly to a simple statement of totals, referring in the margin, as before, to the tables in which full information may be found.

The Immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1861 amounted to 22,339 souls; viz., males, 19,099 adults and 797 children; females, 1,736 adults and 707 children.

The Emigration (over seas) from the Colony during the year was 6,117 souls; viz., males, 5,559 adults and 128 children ; females, 319 adults and 111 children.

The net excess of immigration over emigration in 1861 amounted therefore to 16,222 souls. Of this total no less than 14,041 fell to the share of the province of Otago. The distribution of the remainder of the net excess was, Auckland, 918 ; Taranaki, 3; Wellington, 144 ; Hawke's Bay, 15; Nelson, 220; Canterbury, 770; and Southland, 115.

A separate table shows the Arrivals and Departures between the ports of the Colony during the year. The figures are correctly compiled from the returns; but (as is intimated in notes to the table) the departures from other ports for the Otago gold fields occurred frequently after the clearance of vessels, and could not be enumerated with accuracy by the emigration officers; so that the totals in this table, especially as relates to Dunedin, cannot be regarded as more than approximations.

The Births registered in New Zealand in 1861 numbered 3,441; viz., 1,752 males and 1,689 females; being an increase of 295 (viz., 186 males and 109 females) over the number in 1860.

The Deaths registered in 1861 numbered 1,109; viz., 632 males and 477 females; being an increase of only 17 (viz., 2 males and 15 females) over the number in 1860. Of the total in 1861, 457 (viz., 234 males and 223 females) were children under five years of age. 133 of the deaths (viz., 97 males and 36 females) were not occasioned by disease, but by drowning or other external causes.

The total excess of births over deaths in 1861 was 2,332, against 2,054 in the preceding year. The total excess of births over deaths in seven years (1855–1861) was 11,857; viz., 5,729 males and 6,128 females.

The Marriages solemnized in New Zealand in 1861 numbered 878, being an increase of 188 as compared with 1860. The tables show the numbers in the respective provinces for each year beginning with 1855 (when the total was only 406), and also the numbers solemnized in each province and year by officiating ministers of the several religious bodies and by registrars.

The Tables relating to Trade and Interchange (as well as the Revenue tables) have, as in preceding years, been prepared in the office of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter. The evidence of the general prosperity of the Colony afforded by them is gratifying in a high degree.

The Vessels Entered Inwards at the several ports of New Zealand in 1861 (not including coasting vessels) numbered 596, with an aggregate tonnage of 197,986, being an increase of 198 in the number of vessels and of 57,710 in the tonnage as compared with 1860.

The Vessels Cleared Outwards in 1861 were 546 in number, with a tonnage of 205,350, against 398 vessels and 140,293 tonnage in 1860.

The number of Registered Vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand in December 1861 was 252, with a tonnage of 9,144, being an increase of 14 vessels with 617 tonnage as compared with 1860. Of the total, 195 vessels with 6,696 tonnage belong to the port of Auckland.

The total Value of Imports to New Zealand in 1861 amounted to 2,493,811*l.*, being an increase of 945,478*l.* as compared with the previous year. Even deducting the extraordinary increase at the port of Dunedin, amounting to 571,250*l.* as compared with 1860, there remains a very encouraging increas e for the other ports of the Colony. The Comparative Table (No. xxix.) presents compendiously and in a striking aspect the advance of the Colony, as indicated by the value of imports, from 1853, when the total was 597,827*l.*, to 1861, when the total had more than quadrupled, amounting, as stated above, to 2,493,811*l.*

The total Value of Exports from New Zealand in 1861 was 1,370,247*l.*, being an increase of 781,294*l.* as compared with 1860. Excluding the value of imported articles re-exported from the Colony, the comparison is still more favorable, the increase in the value of New Zealand produce and manufactures exported in 1861 being 790,108*l.* It is to be observed, however, that a large proportion of this increase was owing to the development of the gold fields; the value of gold exported in 1861 having been 752,657*l.* against 17,585*l.* in 1860, being an increase of 735,072*l.* in 1861.

Besides copious particulars of the exports in the detailed tables for the year, summaries will be found, showing, in a condensed form, not only for 1861 but also for the preceding years since 1853, the totals of the principal articles of export, viz., gold, grain, kauri, gum, oil, potatoes, timber, and wool. On the two most remarkable of these, viz., gold and wool, a remark or two further may be offered.

It may be interesting to trace through this series of statistical volumes the progress of the export of gold, the produce of New Zealand. The volume for 1858 was the first in which it was thought requisite to devote a separate table to it. That table (No. 59. of 1858) showed that up to the 31st December 1857 the estimated value of gold exported was 40,442*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, to which was added an export in 1858 in value 52,443*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; making the total value to the end of 1858, 92,886*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* (exclusive of any exported privately, the value of which could not be ascertained).

The volume for 1859 showed an export of gold in that year valued at 28,427*l.*; making the total to the end of December 1859, 121,313*l.*

In 1860 the value of gold exported was 17,585*l.* (the whole of which was from Nelson); making the general total to the end of 1860, 138*l*,898*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

In 1861 (to which this volume chiefly belongs) the summary table shows an export of gold amounting in quantity to 194,324 ounces, and in estimated value to 752,657*l.*; making the general total of value to the 31st December 1861, 891,555*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The quarterly returns published in the Government Gazette were not calculated, during the first half of the year, to excite any anticipation of such an extraordinary increase; the total value of gold exported having been, in the March quarter 12,198*l.* 6*s.*, and in the June quarter only 5,335*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* But in the September return we find the Otago gold fields appearing with an export from Dunedin of 23,178 ounces, of the value of 89,814*l.*, followed in the December quarter by an export from the same gold fields, amounting to 164,518 ounces in quantity, and to 637,507*l.* in value, making the general total for the Colony (as above stated) 752,657*l.*

[Although the definite object of the present volume is to exhibit the statistics of 1861 (subsequent returns being reserved for the volume for 1862), yet on so important and interesting a matter as the productiveness of the gold fields of the Colony, it seems desirable to embody the latest official information available. I therefore introduce here a return which has just appeared in the New Zealand Gazette (No. 41, December 6, 1862) which brings the particulars, in a clear and satisfactory form, down to the end of the September quarter of 1862.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD exported from NEW ZEALAND from the 1st April 1857 to 30th September 1862.

Port of Export.	Produce of Gold Fields in the Province of	During the Quarter ended 30th September 1862.							From 1st April 1857 to 30th June 1862.		Total exported from New Zealand to 30th September 1862.	
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.	To Tasmania.	To other Places.	Total.					
							Quantity.	Value.				
		ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Auckland	Auckland	—	261	—	—	—	261	1,011	354	1,372	615	2,383
Nelson	Nelson	—	2,575	—	—	—	2,575	9,978	48,191	186,741	50,766	196,719
Wellington	Otago	—	60	—	—	—	60	233	440,901	1,708,491	487,179	1,887,819
Lyttelton	„	—	404	—	—	—	404	1,565				
Dunedin	„	—	15	45,799	—	—	45,814	177,530				
		—	3,315	45,799	—	—	49,114	190,317	489,446	1,896,604	538,560	2,086,921

In its own way, the progress of that very important resource of the Colony, wool, has been scarcely less remarkable. In 1861 the value of this export, calculated at the uniform rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.,

NEW ZEALAND.

was 523,728*l.*, being an increase of 79,336*l.* over the preceding year (1860), although that year had shown an increase on 1859 amounting to 104,613*l.* In 1853, the first year included in these tables, the total value of wool exported from the Colony was only 66,507*l.* Year by year since the export has gone on with rapidly increasing progress, until we find in 1861 a total attained for that single year which comes within 28,635*l.* of the aggregate amount of the totals of the five years, 1853–1857, taken together.

The Revenue Tables add their conclusive testimony to the rapid progress of the Colony.

The customs revenue, which in 1860 exceeded that for 1859 by 20,852*l.*, shows in 1861 a further advance of 70,695*l.* on that of 1860, the respective amounts being 260,863*l.* in 1861 against 189,168*l.* in 1860.

The total ordinary revenue in 1861 (details of which are given in Table XLIV.) amounted to 324,146*l.* against 233,108*l.* in the previous year; the total territorial revenue for the same periods respectively was 347,354*l.* against 215,760*l.*; making the total revenue of the Colony in the year 1861, 691,464*l.* against 464,739*l.* in 1860.

The Comparative Table of Revenue for the successive years since 1853 (No. XLIII.) will enable the reader to mark the advance in each year and for each province, beginning with a general total of 149,820*l.* in 1853, and advancing to the more than quadrupled amount of the general total in 1861.

In a series of tables, introduced for the first time in the present volume, the land sales in the Colony from the 1st April 1856 (the earliest date to which the information in its present form could be carried) to the 31st December 1861 are shown both in detail and summarized for the respective provinces and years. One number (XLVI.) is given to all the tables for the separate provinces, that for each province being distinguished by a letter, from XLVI*a.* for Auckland to XLVI*i.* for Southland. Table XLVII. contains a summary, which will enable the reader to see at a glance the total results for each province during the entire period from April 1856 to December 1861; and Table XLVIII. shows in a similarly compendious form the total results for the whole Colony in each year of that period. It will be seen that the tables include not merely the sales, but also the other modes in which the waste lands have been disposed of, and the consideration received in lieu of land; distinguishing also remission certificates to retired officers and naval and military land orders, and grants without purchase, free grants, and old land claims. The whole has been compiled from returns presented by command to the House of Representatives, and, I trust, will be found intelligible and satisfactory to those who take an interest in this important subject.

The Table showing for the several provinces the average prices of provisions and live stock in 1861 will afford evidence that the principal necessaries of life are obtainable throughout New Zealand at reasonable rates.

The Tables relating to the Post Office have been constructed on a plan somewhat different from that adopted in previous years, and, probably, better adapted to show the real business transacted in this department. It will be seen that the aggregate number of letters that passed through the several chief post offices in New Zealand during the year was 1,236,768, of which 335,628 were from and to the United Kingdom, 174,064 from and to the Australian Colonies, 710,213 between the several provinces and sub-offices, and 16,863 from and to other places. A separate table shows the numbers of letters despatched from New Zealand to places out of the Colony, distinguishing the destination of the letters and the respective chief offices from which they were sent.

There is, I apprehend, less certainty as to the numbers of newspapers received and despatched (as shown in Table LVIII.), the returns not affording means of ascertaining the numbers sent through the Post Office more than once. The totals as they stand are, newspapers received, 630,436; despatched, 797,915.

An interesting Table (No. LIX.), copied from the last Report to his Excellency by the Honorable the Postmaster General, gives a comparative view of the postal revenue of the several provinces for the years ending 1858–59–60–61, distinguishing the amount for each province in each quarter of each year. The totals show the steady increase of revenue from year to year, the amounts being in 1858, 6,024*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; in 1859, 7,812*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; in 1860, 10,068*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1861, 14,108*l.* 8*s.*

A series of twelve Tables exhibits the legal and criminal statistics of the Colony in 1861, embracing returns from the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the Resident Magistrates Courts, and distinguishing in the latter the cases, both civil and criminal, in which Europeans or Maories, or both, were concerned. These are given in the same form as in previous years, and do not appear to require any particular comment here. They satisfactorily show the small amount of serious crime in New Zealand, the great bulk of the criminal cases being offences of a comparatively light character.

The Appendix, in addition to papers referred to in previous parts of this Report, viz., the boundaries of the several Electoral Districts (Appendix A.), Mr. Buller's Return of the Aboriginal Native Population in Canterbury (Appendix H.), and Mr. Seed's Report on the Chatham Islands (Appendix I.), contains such meteorological information as I have been able to procure. It includes an abstract of the meteorological register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, meteorological observations at New Plymouth by Edward L. Humphries, Esq., an abstract of weather register kept at Heathcote Valley, near Lyttelton, by T. I. Cookson, Esq.; summary of weather at Dunedin in 1861, with its results as compared with the nine preceding years, from observations by the Rev. Dr. Burns, and an abstract of meteorological observations at Dun Alister, Southland, from notes supplied by the Hon. J. R. Menzies. The "Remarks on the Climate of New Zealand," prepared with great care for a former volume of these statistics by the late Dr. A. S. Thomson, is again added, and is especially valuable as showing in a clear tabular form the elements of the climate of New Zealand as compared with the climate of other countries.

Meteorological instruments having been recently forwarded by the general Government to the several provinces with a view to an extended and uniform system of observation, it may be anticipated that in future more complete information on this important subject will be available.

I have, &c.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar General.

EASTERN COLONIES.

CEYLON.

No. 21.

CEYLON.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SIR CHAS. J. MAC CARTHY to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 105.)

Pavilion, Kandy,
May 27, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book Returns for this Colony for the past year, 1861.

2. These Returns are in same form as that in which they have been hitherto prepared; but I hope to be able to transmit those for the current year in an improved and more convenient shape. The Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council on the Supply Ordinance for 1862 recommended that the annual Blue Books should in future be printed, as they are in many other Colonies. I readily acceded to this recommendation, and, with a view to carrying it out, a supply of printing materials was applied for by my Despatch, No. 56, of the 14th March last.

3. I proceed to notice a few of the more salient points in the Returns now forwarded, as indicative of the sound and healthy social state of the Colony, and its continued prosperity and progress.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The total amount of revenue for the year 1861 was 751,997*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* This shows a decrease, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year (1860), of 15,103*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* But it must be borne in mind that there was one large and extraordinary item of revenue in 1860 which did not exist in 1861. I mean the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery at Aripo, which realized the sum of 37,512*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* in the former year, whilst there were no receipts whatever under this head in the latter one. So that, deducting this sum from the total revenue of 1860, which amounted to 767,100*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, it will be seen that the ordinary revenue of that year from all other sources was only 729,587*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*, or 22,409*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* less than the total revenue for the past year, 1861.

5. I should add that this item of revenue, viz., the Pearl Fishery, is always an uncertain and casual one, but that there is every prospect of its being again productive in the year 1863, and probably in several following years.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that in the ordinary sources of revenue there is no symptom of decline, but, on the contrary, a steady and gradual increase. Thus, in the Customs revenue for 1861 there is an increase of 17,172*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* over that of 1860; in the tax on paddy and fine grain, of 5,121*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*; in tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries, of 3,382*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*; in arrack rents, of 12,680*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; in stamps of 4,130*l.* 17*s.* 7¾*d.*; and in salt of 2,717*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

7. The total ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to 635,230*l.* 4*s.* 0¾*d.* The total revenue of the year having been, as above stated, 751,997*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, it follows that the excess of revenue over expenditure in the year 1861 was 116,766*l.* 17*s.* 4¾*d.* This is the largest surplus that has accrued in any one year since 1821, or during the last forty years, of which the accounts are before me.

8. But, in addition to the ordinary expenditure of the year chargeable against its revenue, there was a further expenditure within the year of 19,759*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.* from surplus funds, under the authority of the Surplus Fund Ordinance, passed during the administration of the late Governor, Sir Henry Ward. Adding together the two sums of 635,230*l.* 4*s.* 0¾*d.* ordinary, and 19,759*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.* extraordinary expenditure, the result gives a total expenditure under all heads in 1861 of 654,989*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.*, or 97,007*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* less than the ordinary revenue of the year.

9. It is also to be remarked that, out of the total revenue of 751,997*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*, a sum of 40,563*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* being the proceeds of the duties on exports during the year, was reserved as a separate fund, according to your Grace's instructions communicated to Sir Henry Ward before his departure, and acted on by me on my arrival, and has since been applied, together with other sums derived from the same source in preceding years, to the partial extinction of the debt contracted by the Colony to the late Ceylon Railway Company, which has thus been reduced from near 300,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

10. It is satisfactory to me to be able to add, as it will doubtless be to Your Grace to learn, that the large surplus of 116,766*l.* 17*s.* 4¾*d.* on the year 1861, though mainly derived from reductions in expenditure, has not been attained by any such unwise or short-sighted economy as would be evinced by a reduction in the large annual outlay which for many years past this Colony has been able to afford for useful Public Works.

11. It will be seen, on the contrary, from the Auditor General's "Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of Ceylon for the years 1860 and 1861," that the expenditure under the head of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," was almost identical in amount in the two years, having been 95,986*l.* 17*s.* 7¼*d.* in 1860, and 95,624*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* in 1861; while under the head of "Works and Buildings" there was a larger outlay, by near 4,000*l.*, in the past year than in the preceding one, the expenditure under that head having been 24,795*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in 1860, and 28,672*l.* 14*s.* 0¾*d.* in 1861. These figures represent the actual sums expended on roads and other public works during the year, on the detailed estimates laid before the Legislative Council and voted by it. But they are far from representing the total expenditure of the year on public works, which, besides the sums voted on the estimates, includes a large further expenditure under the heads of "Establishments," "Surplus Fund," and "Commutation for Assessment of Labour under the Road Ordinance." *Vide infra*, par. 16.

12. The principal items in which the reduction of expenditure was effected during the year are the following:

REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE OF 1861, AS COMPARED WITH 1860.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Establishments	8,632	7	8½
Revenue Services	6,102	5	6¾
Miscellaneous	2,451	12	10¾
Colonial Commissariat	60,990	15	8½
Government Vessels	6,503	16	3¾

It will be seen that the largest item of decrease (about 60,000*l.*) is under the head of "Colonial Commissariat." This is chiefly owing to a change of system in the method of purchasing stores for the use of the Colony by the Agents General in London, introduced about two years ago, which insured greater economy by ready-money payment, instead of a system of credit which had prevailed before. This threw a large expenditure under this head on the accounts of the year 1860, which would of course not be repeated in the same proportion in following years. A similar remark applies to the decrease under the head of "Government Vessels," large purchases of coal having been made by the Agents General in England, in 1860, for the use of the steamer "Pearl," which have not been required to be renewed. The decreases under the other three heads of "Establishments," "Revenue Services," and "Miscellaneous," have been the result of my endeavours to carry out Your Grace's instructions, as conveyed to me in Mr. Fortescue's Despatch, No. 40, of 2d November 1860, by exercising a watchful supervision over the details of revenue, and effecting such reductions in the large and increasing miscellaneous expenditure of the Colony as appeared to me to be consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Assets and Liabilities.

13. From the Auditor General's return of Assets and Liabilities on the 1st January 1862, it appears that the total amount of the assets at that date was 350,909*l.* 16*s.* 3¼*d.*, whilst the liabilities amounted to 335,014*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, leaving an apparent balance in favor of the Ceylon Government of 15,895*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.* In the assets is included a sum of 20,712*l.*, being amount invested in the three per cent. consols on account of the Ceylon Widows Pension Fund. This amount having been appropriated towards the payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company will no longer figure in the table of Assets. A sum of 89,912*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* is also included in the assets, being amount of export duty funded in the Oriental Bank. On the other hand, a sum of 98,300*l.* appears in the statement of Liabilities, being amount drawn by the agents general in London, in favor of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company. This amount has since been paid to the bank on the bill becoming due. The statement also includes another large sum under the head of "Liabilities," viz. 142,000*l.*, being amount of Ceylon Government debentures sold in England to pay the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company, 100,000*l.*, and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum for seven years, 42,000*l.* The deduction of these large sums necessarily made a considerable diminution in the balance in favor of the Government, which, as stated above, was

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only 15,895*l.* 8*s.* 11¼*d.*, whilst the nominal balance on the 1st January 1861 was 248,264*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, from which, however, certain deductions had to be made, as explained in my Despatch, No. 123, of the 1st July 1861, which reduced the net surplus balance available for general purposes to 67,263*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* It must, however, be remembered that a sum of 200,000*l.* has been paid off in the last year in part reduction of the debt due by the Colony to the Ceylon Railway Company. It must also be borne in mind that the amount due on account of debentures will not be payable till the expiration of seven years from the date at which they were issued, and that the interest on it will be spread over the whole of that period. In the meanwhile the export duties collected will be reserved as a separate fund, according to Your Grace's instructions, and will from time to time be available to meet these payments.

Cash in hand.

14. From the Treasurer's return, enclosed, it appears that the cash in hand in the general treasury and the several cutcherries on the 1st January 1862 was 158,574*l.* 1*s.* 0¼*d.*, from which, however, must be deducted the amount of deposits and the Treasury notes still outstanding, leaving a balance in favour of the Government of 88,692*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* In addition to this balance, there was at that date in the Oriental Bank a sum of 89,912*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* on account of export duty funded, which has been since withdrawn in part payment of the bill of 98,300*l.* referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Imports and Exports.

15. There was a decrease in the value of goods imported in 1861, as compared with 1860, of 76,772*l.*, and an increase in the exports of 46,358*l.*, the value being:—

IMPORTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1860 - - - - -	2,369,231	17	5
1861 - - - - -	2,292,459	13	0

EXPORTS.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1860 - - - - -	2,237,927	3	10
1861 - - - - -	2,284,285	4	7

In the exports there was an increase both in coffee and cinnamon. Of the former, the quantity exported in 1861 was 648,026 cwts., whilst in 1860 it was only 620,132 cwts., showing an increase of 27,894 cwts. The quantity of cinnamon exported in 1861 was 845,218½ lbs., against 675,155½ lbs. in 1860, being an increase of 170,063 lbs. There was also an increase in rice and paddy imported of 1,001,028 bushels, the quantity imported in 1861 being 4,839,903 bushels against 3,838,875 bushels in 1860. The decrease in the total value of imports is consequent on the diminished importation of staple imports from Great Britain, caused by the heavy stock of goods on hand, and the high prices required for them, owing to the position of the cotton market in England, and the effect which the civil war in America has had upon commerce generally. The falling-off in the importation of European goods was, however, fully made up by the increased quantity of grain imported from India, and the larger amount of the exports from Ceylon; and the general result of the customs revenue for 1861, as compared with that of 1860, is an increase of 16,264*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, the revenue of 1861 under that head being 233,138*l.* 19*s.*, whilst that of 1860 was 216,874*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Public Works.

16. In addition to the regular Blue Book return headed "Public Works," the following returns are likewise forwarded:

Encl. 1. Report on the progress of expenditure on Roads for the year 1861.

Encl. 2 and 3. Analytical statement for 1861 of progress of Public Works, the cost of which exceeded 200*l.* each.

Not printed. Return showing the expenditure under the Surplus Fund Ordinance from 1857 to 1861. As above remarked (par. 11.) these statements will be found to give a clear account of the whole expenditure on public works during the year, comprising, besides the sums voted for the particular works above given, the cost of the establishment of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads (about 20,000*l.*), the amount of commutation money paid on the assessment for labour under the Road Ordinance, about equal to the last-named item (being in exact figures 19,804*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*), and the sums expended

under the Surplus Fund Ordinance, also, by a curious coincidence, nearly equivalent in amount (being 19,759*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*) Adding these sums to the voted expenditure on roads and buildings given above in par. 11. amounting to 124,297*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.*, it will be seen that the gross total expenditure on public works during the year exceeded 180,000*l.* The two principal lines of new road constructed last year were the road from Pangwelle to the Gap at Rajawelle, on which was expended a sum of 6,331*l.* 2*s.*, and the road from Madoolkelle to Hoologanga, to which the sum of 1,666*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.* was contributed. This line is an extension of an existing road towards the important district of the Knuckles, and was undertaken under the "Grant in Aid Ordinance," No. 16. of 1857; a moiety of the estimated cost, viz. 2,600*l.*, having been contributed by the proprietors of estates interested. The amounts expended for the up-keep of roads and canals were 82,414*l.* 5*s.* 4¼*d.* of Government money, and 19,804*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* commutation money. A sum of 3,860*l.* 10*s.* 6¾*d.* was devoted to canals and inland navigation, extending over 130 miles between Caltura and Putlam. The importance of this valuable means of communication is yearly increasing. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 3,637*l.*; in 1851 they were sold for only 350*l.* The cost of the up-keep of the road between Colombo and Kandy in 1861 was 27,093*l.* 17*s.* 6¼*d.*, against 33,490*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.* in 1860. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 29,673*l.*, against 29,753*l.* in 1860. The cost of the repair of the road from Colombo to Galle was 3,734*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, the receipts from tolls being 4,982*l.* The sum expended for new bridges was 2,181*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The only work of this description of any importance undertaken last year was an iron lattice bridge over the Kanagarian Aar, on the Central Road from Jaffna to Kandy, for which a sum of 1,200*l.* was voted. The repair of bridges cost 3,483*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.* The expenditure on new buildings was 14,827*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* The most important of the buildings in progress last year were the new Court House at Hulfsdorp, Colombo, for which a vote of 8,000*l.* was allowed by the Surplus Fund Ordinance, and on which 4,758*l.* 1*s.* 6¼*d.* were expended in 1861; the new Pauper Hospital at Colombo, for which a sum of 3,000*l.* was voted in the Surplus Fund Ordinance; a new Court House at Kornegalle, which cost 975*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*; and the Lighthouses at Trincomalie, on which 2,689*l.* 6*s.* 9¼*d.* were expended last year. The expenditure on this work in the previous year amounted to 2,999*l.* 13*s.* 4¾*d.* Of military works, the principal were, converting the Kew House and offices at Colombo into a Regimental School, Schoolmaster and Amourer Serjeant's quarters of H.M. Ceylon Rifle regiment, 639*l.* 18*s.* 9¼*d*; building a hospital for ten men at Nuwera Ellia, 400*l.* A sum of 541*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* was also expended in 1861, out of the vote of 7,000*l.* allowed in the Surplus Fund Ordinance of 1859, for strengthening the fortifications of Colombo and Galle. The amount expended on the repair of existing building was 7,532*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; on drains, ferry boats, and general service, 2,710*l.* 9*s.* 7¾*d.* Miscellaneous services amounted to 11,618*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The principal items under this head were, purchase of tools, 1,500*l.*; value of a 20-ton crane for the Custom House at Colombo, 1,006*l.* 5*s.*; and irrigation works at Dewitorre, 2,800*l.*, under the vote of 6,300*l.* granted by the Surplus Fund Ordinance of 1860.

Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy.

17. The reports of the Civil Engineer on the state of the Queen's House at Colombo, and the Pavilion at Kandy, are enclosed. Both these buildings are in fair order, with the exception of certain small repairs which are needed, and which can be effected at a trifling cost. From the report of the Deputy Commissary General on the state of the furniture in the Queen's House and the Pavilion, it will be seen that the arrangement prescribed by Her Majesty's Government, according to which articles of a fragile or perishable nature would cease to be supplied at the public expense, has been carried out.

Encl. 4 and 5 not printed.

Legislation.

18. The session of 1861 has been singularly fruitful of legislative measures of a practically useful character.

19. The first Ordinance passed was one which empowered the Secretary of State to extend the period for the payment of the debentures proposed to be issued to enable the Government to pay off the debt due to the late Ceylon Railway Company. It had been apprehended in England, that the term of seven years, originally fixed, might be found to be too short for the advantageous sale of these debentures, and it was thought desirable to extend it to 21 years. It has not, however, been necessary to act on this Ordinance. The greater part of the debt having been paid off out of current revenue, there remained only 100,000*l.* to be provided for by debentures, and these were readily disposed of, at a considerable premium, in their original form.

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20. Ordinances No. 2. and 11., the former "to enable Bankers to compound for the Stamp Duties payable on Notes and Bills issued by them," and the latter "to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties," were measures of a cognate character. The Ordinances 1. and 2. of 1855 were addressed to the same object; but the former had been disallowed; and the latter, connected as it was with it, could not therefore, be brought into operation, as fully explained in my Despatches No. 178. of the 13th September, and No. 211. of the 30th October 1861. The result of this state of things was that the Chartered Banks were enabled for many years to avoid a fair contribution to the revenue, in return for the privileges granted to them, and the public exposed to considerable inconvenience from the want of an amended Stamp Law; both which defects have been remedied by the two Ordinances passed last year. By the amendment in the Stamp Law, the system of adhesive stamps and penny receipts, so productive of convenience elsewhere, has been introduced into this Colony, and is now working very satisfactorily.

21. The object of the Ordinance No. 3. was "to authorize the formation of Volunteer Corps in this Colony, and to provide for the good order and discipline thereof." I found the movement very popular shortly after I assumed the administration of the Government, and was solicited to give it legal encouragement and recognition, which I was happy to do by means of this Ordinance. There are, however, great local obstacles in the way of any extended organization of this kind in Ceylon, owing mainly to the dissemination of the European inhabitants over large planting districts in the interior, and the consequent difficulty of assembling them in one spot for the purpose of drill and instruction, so that the measure has not yet been attended with the success which was at one time anticipated.

22. Ordinance No. 4. relates to the establishment of joint stock companies, with unlimited and limited liability. The merchants and traders of Ceylon had long been anxious to obtain an extension to this Island of the system which obtains in England and India; and believing that it would encourage the introduction of capital, and aid the spirit of enterprise, so necessary for the development of the resources of the Colony, I was glad to be instrumental in bringing forward a measure which will, I hope, assist in the accomplishment of these objects,

23. Ordinance No. 5. is an introduction into this Colony of a portion of the English Mercantile Shipping Act relating to wrecks, sea casualties, and salvage, with such modifications as local circumstances rendered necessary. The absence of any duly constituted authority to take charge of and manage wrecks was felt on the occasion of sea accidents, not many, I am happy to say, which have occurred in this Colony. This want has been supplied by the measure in question.

24. The failure of the attempt to erect a lighthouse on the Basses Rocks, and the proposed substitution of light-vessels in its stead, necessitated the enactment of Ordinance No. 6., by which the Legislature of the Colony declares its consent to the placing of such light-vessels at the Rocks, and the collection of dues for the same.

25. Ordinance No. 7. was intended to provide for the better stowage of goods in the customs warehouses, to remedy an inconvenience from which the mercantile community had suffered, from the want of a proper authority to control such stowage.

26. No. 8. slightly amends the Kandy Marriage Ordinance of 1859, a measure which, it is hoped, will be fruitful of the best results among the native population, by doing away with the demoralizing practice of polyandry, which had so long been common among them.

27. The Supplementary Supply Ordinance, No. 9., provided for certain charges which were not included in the ordinary Supply Ordinance for the year.

28. One of the most important legislative measures of the session was the Ordinance No. 10, "to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public thoroughfares in this Colony." In 1848, Lord Torrington, then Governor of Ceylon, introduced a most useful measure, by which a special tax was raised for the formation and repair of the public thoroughfares of the Colony. By its provisions every male adult was bound to labour on the roads for six days in every year, or to compound for such labour by the payment of a commutation in money not exceeding 3*s*. The management of the labour or the fund thus raised was left to local committees created throughout the Island. This measure was found to be eminently successful, and tended largely to promote the construction of new thoroughfares and the improvement of existing ones. Some defects of detail were naturally found in the practical working of it, which were from time to time brought to the notice of the Government, the remedying of which was the object of the enactment passed last year.

29. No. 12. was brought forward to repeal the Ordinance of No. 15. of 1858, constituting the Immigrant Labour Commission. The failure of that measure to realize the object sought by it, viz., the free introduction of Coolie labour into the Island, and the

propriety of relieving the planting interest from the burden of an assessment which led to no practical result, were fully reported in my Despatch No. 212. of the 30th October 1861, in which I explained my reasons for proposing a repeal of the Ordinance, which repeal has received the Royal assent.

30. The object of the Ordinances Nos. 13. and 18. was "to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Police Courts," and "to give effect to certain Rules and Orders for the Police Courts." The former was introduced by un-official member of the Legislative Council, and the latter embodied rules submitted by the Judges of the Supreme Court to suit the new constitution of those courts. The only point calling for notice with reference to these Ordinances is the question which was raised as to the right of the Council to alter or modify rules framed by the Judges. I am glad to find that the view I then took of the matter, viz., that the Council should either accept or reject the rules in their integrity, and that any modifications of them should only be made by a new Ordinance introduced by the Council, and not purporting to emanate from the Judges, has been confirmed by the opinion expressed by your Grace in your Despatch No. 18. of the 6th February last.

31. No. 14. of 1861 makes a slight modification in the manner of issuing licences for the registration of carriages and boats for the conveyance of goods and passengers for hire. This modification was suggested by the Planters Association.

32. No. 15. authorises the Government to appropriate a sum of 101,700*l.* out of the general revenue and assets of the Colony, and a sum of 98,300*l.* out of the Export Duty Fund, for the payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company. The amount necessary to be raised for this purpose by debentures was thus reduced to 100,000*l.*

33. Ordinance No. 16. was intended to amend the law respecting the payment of witnesses and of medical practitioners. There were some irregularities attending these payments which it was necessary to correct, and which were fully explained in my Despatch No. 234. of the 28th November last.

34. No. 17. was a private Bill to secure a right of way to a coffee estate.

35. No. 19. provides for the contingent service of the year 1862. The large results which a careful estimate of the revenue of this year led me to expect, enabled the Council to make ample provision for a great many public works of undoubted utility, which have been provided for by votes. An important question in connexion with this Ordinance is that relating to the military expenditure of the Colony. This has been fully explained in my Despatch No. 37. of the 13th February last, with which I had the honor to transmit an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the whole question of military expenditure in Ceylon to be submitted to the revision of the Council with an especial view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation for the protection it receives from the mother country.

36. No. 20. relates to contracts for the hire and service of labourers in this Colony. The disallowance of the Ordinance No. 15. of 1859, and the repeal of the Ordinance creating the "Immigrant Labour Commission," adverted to in a previous part of this Despatch, rendered it necessary to make some provision to legalise engagements of labourers for a term not exceeding three years. By the law, as it was in force before this Ordinance was enacted, no such engagement was valid beyond a month if verbal, or a year if in writing; and this restriction proved practically a prohibition to all lengthened engagements of labour within the Colony. In enlarging the term care was, however, taken not to legalize any engagements made in India for service to be rendered in Ceylon; and clauses were introduced for the protection of the Coolie labourer, with which clauses the Governor General of India in Council has expressed his entire satisfaction, as calculated to protect the interests and insure the well-being of the immigrant Coolies from India, on whose labour so much of the prosperity of this Island depends.

37. No. 21. relates to the enforcement of ancient customs regarding the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands, and the maintenance of rights and works connected therewith. This measure is entirely local in its provisions and object. The native landholders in Ceylon have many ancient customs, to which they are much wedded, and by which from time immemorial their peculiar agriculture has been constantly regulated and governed. My lamented predecessor introduced a measure in 1856 for the revival and legal recognition of these customs; but the enactment, being of a new and tentative character, was limited to a term of five years. That period being about to expire, I thought it desirable to bring forward another Ordinance, in which the main provisions of the former one are preserved, with certain modifications which subsequent experience had proved to be necessary, and which are more fully explained in my Despatch No. 5. of the 9th January last.

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38. Ordinance No. 22. consolidates and amends the law in respect of the collection of tolls. Certain doubts having arisen as to the legality of levying return tolls payable on carts and carriages, a legislative measure for the removal of those doubts was found to be necessary. Advantage was then taken of the opportunity to consolidate into one measure the existing laws on the subject, which had been spread over no less than 24 Ordinances.

39. Besides the Ordinances, 22 in number, passed by the Legislative Council during its Session of 1861, of which I have thus given a brief summary, the following resolutions were also unanimously agreed to by the Council on the 27th July last on the important subject of railway construction :

1. " That in view of the large expenditure already incurred, and of the increased " necessity for a railroad from Colombo to Kandy, the works already commenced should " be proceeded with as soon as practicable, by means of a contract, if one can be " obtained, for a sum not exceeding 1,500,000*l.*, inclusive of all past expenditure, " and with a stipulation that the work is to be completed within a fixed time.

2. " That tenders for contract should be advertised for in London as soon as " possible, and that in the meantime the Governor be requested to write, by next " mail, to the Secretary of State, to beg his Grace to allow all intending contractors " access to all the surveys, sections, specifications, and reports of Captain Moorsom " and Messrs. Doyne and Molesworth.

3. " That the Secretary of State be requested to forward the tenders to the Governor " of Ceylon for the approval of the Legislative Council, together with the report of " the Consulting Engineer.

4. " That tenders should contain stipulations for taking over all works that may " have been constructed, and such stores and materials as may be available for the " construction of the line, at a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators, one to be named by " Government, one by the contractor, and an umpire to be chosen by them."

40. No tenders have yet reached this Government in consequence of these resolutions, but as I believe the matured opinion of the Colony therein expressed to have remained unchanged, I can only express the hope that in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council some reasonable offer for the construction of so important a work may be made and accepted, and that it may be forthwith commenced.

Public Health.

41. The state of public health in 1861, although not quite satisfactory, was less unfavourable than in the preceding year. Fever and dysentry, which prevailed to so great an extent in the latter part of 1860, continued with unabated violence in the first few months of 1861, especially in the North-western province, the Government agent of which reports that there were no less than 3,596 deaths in that province in the first three months of the year. In other parts of the Island too these diseases prevailed to some extent, but with greater severity during the first six months. The country, however, gradually became more healthy, and there was a manifest improvement in the general health of the inhabitants in the last six months of the year. But the Island was not altogether free from the epidemics which generally occur here, and which are attended with such fatal results. These epidemics prevailed especially in Colombo and the neighbouring districts. Cholera commenced in that town in September in 1860, and did not subside until April 1861. Cases of smallpox appeared in the early part of the year, but they were comparatively few in number till August; since then they multiplied both in the town and country, and at the close of the year the disease was still on the increase. Measles too prevailed extensively in Colombo, and was more than usually severe; among the poorer natives the mortality from it was very high. From the returns furnished by the principal civil medical officer it appears that the total number of cases of cholera that occurred in the several districts in the Island in 1861 was 179, of which 133 proved fatal, whilst in 1860 the number of cases was 2,185, and the number of deaths 1,521. It will be observed that the proportion of deaths in 1861 was greater than in the preceding year, being at the rate of 74 per cent., whilst in 1860 it was only 69 per cent. With regard to smallpox too, there were fewer cases in 1861, as compared with 1860, the numbers being as follows:—

Encl. 6, 7, 8, not printed.

	Cases reported.	Deaths.
1860 -	215 -	3
1861 -	188 -	38

As in the case of cholera, the proportion of deaths was larger in 1861 than in the preceding year, being 20 per cent. in the former, and 1·3 per cent. in the latter. The

number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1861 was 37,414, being less than the number in 1860 by 2,319. Being desirous of encouraging vaccination as much as possible I have given directions for the revival of a rule proposed by the Board of Health for the Western Province, and approved by the Government in 1854, that no person shall be employed in a public capacity who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone vaccination.

Education.

42. In the Government schools there was an increase of 128 in the number of pupils in the year. The expenditure by the Government on account of education amounted to 14,306*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, being an increase of 941*l.* 9*s.* 10¼*d.* as compared with 1860, when the expenditure amounted to 13,365*l.* 2*s.* 4¼*d.* The receipts from school fees, &c. amounted to 2,149*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, being an increase of 152*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* as compared with 1860, when the receipts amounted to 1,997*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and of 458*l.* 4*s.* 10¼*d.* as compared with 1859, when the receipts amounted to 1,691*l.* 10*s.* 8¾*d.*

43. The subjoined statement will show the number of schools, and the number of pupils attending school, for the last five years.

	Number of Schools.					Number of Pupils.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Public Schools - -	99	98	113	102	106	3,753	3,974	4,748	5,679	5,807
Schools aided by Government -	15	14	39	44	27	681	722	2,357	2,794	1,677
Orphan Schools - -	2	2	2	2	2	30	40	48	46	43
Regimental ditto - -	11	9	9	15	15	408	415	549	836	786
Free ditto - - -	315	308	341	358	359	13,428	14,015	12,513	13,268	14,124
Private ditto - - -	873	752	690	748	602	5,163	5,438	4,873	6,328	5,477
Total - -	1,315	1,183	1,194	1,269	1,111	23,463	24,604	28,951	28,951	27,914

44. I enclose a printed document similar to the one forwarded to your Grace last year with my Despatch which accompanied the Blue Book. This document contains statements showing the classification of the pupils in the Government schools, under the heads of "Nation" and "Religion;" the amount expended on education since 1841; and the number of pupils attending the schools under the Central School Commission in each year since 1841. Encl. 9.

45. I also enclose a copy of the Eighteenth Report of the Central School Commission for the period from 1st July 1860 to 30th June 1861, which gives a full account of the Government schools up to the middle of last year. I have read with satisfaction the following expression of the views of the School Commission in reference to certain arrangements which, it was anticipated, would increase by one sixth the amount contributed by the people towards the support of the schools. The Commission observe "That they should be able to do this without risking the success even of the poorest "schools, the Commission regard as a fact of no slight significance. It shows that "education is gradually striking root into the lower strata of society; that, with a growing recognition of the value of knowledge, there is also a growing willingness to make "sacrifices for the attainment of it; and the Commission are not without hope that, "at no very distant time, it will be possible to throw upon the people themselves a "much larger proportion of the cost of instructing their children. The duty of the State "to provide education for the people ceases when the people have learnt their obligation "to provide it for themselves. In endeavouring to impart a lesson of so much value and so "much difficulty, it is worth while to note the smallest indications of success; and the "Commission hope that in future years they may be able to point to still more decisive "evidence that the labours of those engaged in elevating the people of the Island in the "scale of humanity are at length producing their legitimate results." I hope that the School Commission will persevere in the policy herein indicated. The circumstances of this Colony necessitate at present the maintenance of Government schools, but I trust that every effort will be made to make them self-supporting, and to encourage that appreciation of them by the people which can alone lead to such a result. Encl. 10.

Population.

46. The aggregate population of the Island at the end of 1861 was calculated at 1,919,487, showing an increase of 43,020 since the end of the year 1860.

47. In fulfilment of the pledge which I gave last year to attempt to organize a system of more correct returns of the population, I called upon the Chief Superintendent of

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Police to report as to the practicability of taking an accurate census of the larger towns through the agency of the police force. I proposed to use, at first, only the simplest forms, and to have them printed in English and the vernacular languages spoken in the Colony. I further proposed that no compulsion should be used to obtain the desired information, and that every precaution should be adopted to avoid giving any ground of suspicion or alarm. I hoped in this way to accustom the people to inquiries of this nature, and by adding new forms from time to time, and by degrees taking new phases into the scheme, to gradually prepare the way for taking an accurate census of the whole Colony as far as possible on the English system.

48. But the Chief Superintendent of Police, after full consideration of the subject, came to the conclusion that the difficulties in the way of the proposed scheme were insurmountable, his men being for the most part too ignorant to be able to explain the forms, a great portion of the population having no domicile, and it being, in his opinion, probable that few even in the large towns would give any information except under compulsion.

49. After consulting my Executive Council on the subject I was compelled to admit the force of the objections urged by the Superintendent of Police.

50. I hope, however, that some improvement may result from the use of new forms under the "Thoroughfares Ordinance" (No. 10. of 1861), in place of those used under the former Road Ordinance (No. 14. of 1848), and by an alteration which I shall hereafter propose in the form of the population returns.

Statistics.

51. I have to refer, in conclusion, to the steps taken during the past year for the improvement and enlargement for the annual Statistical Returns. In pursuance of this object I caused instructions to be issued to the several departments charged with the preparation of these Returns to include, as far as possible, the additional information suggested by Mr. Cave, M.P., in the valuable paper read by him at the International Statistical Congress in 1860; but I regret to observe that these instructions have not been complied with as fully as could be desired. I shall not fail to avail myself of the opportunity which will be afforded next year, when it is intended to have the Blue Book printed, to insist on the insertion of the further particulars suggested by Mr. Cave.

Encl. 11.

52. I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Grace the accompanying statistical document intended to show the progress of the Colony from 1821 to the present time; and copy of a letter which I addressed to the Secretaries to the Commissioners for the International Statistical Congress after a careful consideration of the suggestions made by the Congress for the Collection and Improvement of Statistical Information.

Encl. 12.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. MAC CARTHY,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 21.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineers Office,
Colombo, March 10, 1862.

SIR,

IN forwarding the return of expenditure on roads and canals during 1861, I have the honor to report that the sums voted for the year under the head "Roads, Streets, and Bridges" were—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From General Revenue	104,520	7	5			
„ Road Ordinance Funds	20,450	5	2¾			
„ Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance	8,492	2	0			
				133,462	14	7¾
There was expended of the above—						
From General Revenue	97,477	17	4¼			
„ Road Ordinance Funds	19,014	12	5			
„ Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance	—					
				116,492	9	9¼
Leaving an unexpended balance of				16,970	4	10½
Less expenditure :—						
From General Revenue				7,042	10	0¾
„ Road Ordinance Funds				1,435	12	9¾
„ Private contributions				8,492	2	0
				16,970	4	10½

	£	s.	d.
Under the head of "New Works" only 2,024*l.* 7*s.* 1¼*d.* was expended. Of this—			
For a new sewer in Moor Street, Colombo	954	8	2¾
On a bridge in course of construction over the Kanagarien Aar, Northern Province	956	14	4½
And an accommodation bridge on the Putlam Canal	113	4	6
	£2,024	7	1½

The sum of 3,860*l.* 10*s.* 6¾*d.* was expended on the canals and inland navigation, extending over 130 miles between Caltura and Putlam. The importance of this valuable means of communication is yearly increasing, and doubtless will continue to do so as the navigation is improved. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 3,637*l.*, in 1851 they sold for 350*l.*

On the improvement, up-keep, and extension of roads 107,608*l.* 12*s.* 0¼*d.* was expended. The mileage of the different descriptions of road under charge of the department may be approximately stated as follows; viz.

	Miles.
First-class macadamized carriage roads	500
Second-class carriage roads, not macadamized	800
Indifferent carriage and bridle roads	600
	1,900
To which add canals before referred to	130
Total length of roads and canals	2,030

Means to the extent of 16,984*l.* 4*s.* (of which a moiety was subscribed and deposited in the Treasury by private parties) were available for the extension of existing roads further into the coffee-producing districts, and for metalling about 15 miles of road which had never before been so finished; but from scarcity of labour, 5,046*l.* 6*s.* 3¼*d.* only of this sum was expended, leaving a balance of 11,937*l.* 17*s.* 8¼*d.* for expenditure in 1862.

The principal metalled roads of the Colony, which are subjected to the heaviest traffic, are in good order; but their up-keep becomes more expensive year by year in consequence of the increase in the weight of carts, and of the loads they are enabled to carry by means of the superior size of draft cattle now in use. From 12 to 15 cwt. used to be the ordinary load of a bullock cart; the cattle at present in use will draw a load of from 20 to 35 cwt. on three-inch tires.

The excessive wear and tear upon the Colombo and Kandy road from this cause is becoming a subject of considerable anxiety, but I think it inexpedient to interfere in any way with the perfect freedom of the carriers.

The cost of up-keep of this road in 1861 was 27,093*l.* 17*s.* 6¼*d.* against 33,490*l.* 7*s.* 9¼*d.* in 1860. The toll rents for 1861 having been 29,673*l.* against 29,753*l.* in 1860, for 1862 they have increased to 31,690*l.*

Of 230 continuous miles of metalled road from Galle through Colombo, and thence by the Kurnegalle and Kaddooganawe lines to Kandy, and thence to Newera Ellia, the maximum rate of cost of up-keep on the Colombo and Kandy Road approximates to 423*l.* per mile, the average of the whole 230 miles about 175*l.* per mile, and the minimum on the road between Galle and Colombo about 55*l.* per mile; and I regret to say there appears to me to be little probability of any serious diminution in these rates of cost.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary. (Signed) T. SKINNER.

Enclosure 9 in No. 21.

SUMMARY of STATEMENT showing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December 1861, the Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1861, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. on the List on 31st December.	Average daily Attendance throughout the Year.	NATION.									RELIGION.								
						Singalese.		Malabar.													
				English.	European Descendants.	Low Country.	Kandyan.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindoos.	Buddhists.	Others.
Superior Boys' Schoo -	8	486	419	39	245	154	18	17	1	1	3	8	167	101	43	94	27	11	4	35	4
English Boys' Schools - -	9	672	617	1	129	481	11	22	—	15	12	1	143	39	35	220	16	27	—	192	—
Mixed Boys' Schools - -	36	1,597	1,230	10	140	754	295	227	48	47	64	12	189	29	58	349	23	108	165	658	18
Vernacular Boys' Schools -	38	2,170	1,612	—	111	1,878	148	58	14	6	55	—	143	16	185	1,154	32	68	41	528	3
Total Boys - -	86	4,925	3,878	50	525	3,267	472	324	63	69	134	21	642	185	321	1,817	98	214	210	1,413	25
Superior Girls' Schools - -	5	335	268	15	274	27	5	11	—	1	—	2	95	122	35	69	10	1	1	—	2
Mixed Girls' Schools - -	10	338	260	9	110	194	12	11	—	1	1	—	98	26	39	101	13	2	4	55	—
Vernacular Girls' Schools -	5	209	143	—	2	170	—	37	—	—	—	—	44	—	55	25	—	—	19	66	—
Total Girls - -	20	882	671	24	386	391	17	59	—	2	1	2	237	148	129	195	23	3	24	121	2
Total -	106	5,807	4,549	74	911	3,658	489	383	63	71	135	23	879	333	450	2,012	121	217	234	1,534	27

STATEMENT showing the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE incurred under the head "EDUCATION," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1841 to the year 1861.

Year.	Established Salaries.	Unfixed Contingencies.				Total.	Receipts by Fees.
		Salaries.	Rent of Schoolhouses.	Miscellaneous, including Travelling Expenses of Inspector.	Grant-in-Aid, Northern Province.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	1,251 11 0	1,235 18 9¾	190 10 5¼	321 6 5¾	——	2,999 6 8¾	42 14 10
1842	1,625 3 3¼	1,747 12 11¾	166 16 0	244 8 0¼	——	3,779 14 9¼	446 17 11
1843	2,169 19 7	2,166 1 5	229 1 6	730 7 5	——	5,295 9 11	327 4 0
1844	2,637 19 4	2,540 17 2	369 0 11¼	458 11 1¾	500 0 0	6,506 8 7	652 5 0¾
1845	3,362 14 0	3,380 18 4¼	627 12 4	903 15 7¼	500 0 0	8,775 0 3½	547 8 11½
1846	3,716 1 8¾	5,105 14 0½	578 6 0	650 6 7¼	500 0 0	10,550 8 4½	602 4 1¾
1847	3,265 0 4	4,765 13 11¾	722 18 0	1,161 7 9¼	500 0 0	11,415 0 1	547 14 6¾

Year.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Establishment.	Rent.	Education, exclusive of Establishments.	Transport.	Total.	Receipts by Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848	4,610 18 8	4,165 8 0	693 16 0¼	1,052 7 2½	162 2 0	10,684 11 10¾	658 5 9¼
1849	3,382 8 5¼	2,911 11 2	547 19 0	952 16 4	30 4 0	7,824 18 11¼	936 12 7½
1850	2,598 18 9¾	3,171 4 7¼	537 19 7½	973 13 10¼	——	7,281 16 10¾	1,094 13 9¾
1851	2,997 18 10½	3,808 4 4¾	547 14 0	1,301 19 6¾	68 8 0	8,724 4 10	1,157 19 9
1852	3,119 3 2½	4,548 18 1¾	578 11 10¼	1,332 3 3½	37 16 0	9,616 12 6	1,158 19 6½
1853	3,144 11 3¼	4,575 5 11¼	573 5 0	1,530 15 8¾	100 0 0	9,923 17 11¼	937 19 1¼
1854	3,109 11 0	4,829 19 10	543 14 0	1,594 0 2¼	49 16 0	10,127 1 0¼	765 6 7½
1855	2,927 1 6¼	4,533 6 8	537 4 0	908 0 5	72 10 0	8,978 2 7¼	876 19 2¾
1856	2,552 10 2	4,680 8 9	496 2 0	1,036 5 10½	82 10 0	8,847 16 9½	843 8 9½
1857	2,518 3 10	5,060 11 6	502 3 6	1,114 18 1	80 1 6	9,275 18 5	1,164 15 1¾
1858	2,757 19 4	5,521 13 11½	558 0 6	1,333 10 9	147 5 0	10,318 9 6½	1,358 6 3¼
1859	2,912 7 2	6,934 4 1¾	634 4 7	2,065 10 6¾	177 3 6	12,723 9 11½	1,691 10 8¾
1860	2,867 17 3	7,776 13 5¾	665 19 4	1,829 6 1½	225 6 0	13,365 2 4¼	1,997 2 4
1861	3,056 6 8	8,597 1 7	768 6 4	1,509 19 2½	374 18 5	14,306 12 2½	2,054 11 11

STATEMENT showing the Number of PUPILS attending the SCHOOLS in connexion with the CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION from the Year 1841 to the Year 1861.

Years.	Superior Schools.		English Schools.		Mixed Schools.		Superior Girls Schools.		Mixed Girls Schools.		Vernacular Girls Schools.		Vernacular Boys Schools.		Jaffna Grant Schools.		Missionary Grant Schools.		Private Grant Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts by Fees.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	2,003	2,999 6 $8\frac{3}{4}$	42 14 10
1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	2,138	3,779 14 $9\frac{1}{4}$	446 17 11
1843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	2,102	5,295 9 11	327 4 0
1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,271	—	—	—	—	80	4,092	6,506 8 7	652 5 $0\frac{3}{4}$
1845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,775 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$	547 8 $11\frac{1}{2}$
1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1,141	—	—	—	—	96	4,476	10,550 8 $4\frac{1}{2}$	602 4 $1\frac{3}{4}$
1847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1,466	—	—	—	—	103	4,485	11,415 0 1	547 14 $6\frac{3}{4}$
1848	6	308	11	716	28	1,269	3	146	13	331	9	231	15	584	28	1,049	9	—	—	—	112	4,634	10,648 11 $10\frac{3}{4}$	658 5 $9\frac{1}{4}$
1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,216	7,824 18 $11\frac{1}{4}$	936 12 $7\frac{1}{2}$
1850	3	124	11	572	39	1,310	3	226	12	313	9	237	18	741	28	1,428	—	—	—	—	114	4,951	7,281 16 $10\frac{3}{4}$	1,094 13 $9\frac{3}{4}$
1851	3	148	11	528	32	1,204	3	227	10	315	8	219	31	1,422	31	1,402	—	—	—	—	129	5,460	8,724 4 10	1,157 19 9
1852	3	222	10	474	37	1,368	4	292	13	360	7	198	35	1,541	30	1,443	—	—	—	—	139	5,898	9,616 12 6	1,158 19 $6\frac{1}{2}$
1853	3	214	9	430	37	1,351	4	271	10	246	4	96	29	1,397	26	1,443	—	—	—	—	122	5,448	9,923 17 $11\frac{1}{4}$	937 19 $1\frac{1}{4}$
1854	3	193	9	463	33	1,232	4	249	8	243	6	243	29	1,247	39	1,862	—	—	—	—	131	5,732	10,127 1 $0\frac{1}{4}$	765 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$
1855	3	165	9	578	34	1,339	4	319	6	208	6	158	29	1,220	21	854	—	—	—	—	112	4,836	8,978 2 $7\frac{1}{4}$	876 19 $2\frac{3}{4}$
1856	4	281	9	446	32	1,201	4	312	7	279	3	87	42	1,267	14	743	—	—	—	—	115	4,566	8,847 16 $9\frac{1}{2}$	843 8 $9\frac{1}{2}$
1857	4	161	9	454	31	1,235	3	301	7	290	3	87	41	1,225	15	681	—	—	—	—	114	4,434	9,275 18 5	1,164 15 $1\frac{3}{4}$
1858	4	324	8	507	29	1,165	3	337	1	272	3	82	42	1,280	14	722	—	—	—	—	112	4,696	10,318 9 $6\frac{1}{2}$	1,358 6 $3\frac{1}{4}$
1859	3	361	9	644	40	1,570	4	330	9	358	4	107	44	1,518	17	886	20	1,191	2	280	152	7,145	12,723 9 $11\frac{1}{2}$	1,691 19 $1\frac{3}{4}$
1860	3	502	8	586	36	1,497	4	349	6	279	6	251	39	2,215	21	1,114	20	1,337	3	343	146	8,473	13,365 2 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1,997 2 4
1861	3	486	9	672	36	1,597	5	335	10	338	5	209	38	2,170	18	895	5	265	4	517	133	7,484	14,306 12 $2\frac{1}{2}$	2,054 11 11

Enclosure 10 in No. 21.

CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.

Report.

The Central School Commission beg leave to submit to the Legislative Council the following Report of their labours for the promotion of education among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ceylon during the past year (July 1, 1860—June 30, 1861).

2. Observing, as far as possible, the order adopted in the last Report, the Commission will first briefly advert to the question of "grants in aid" of education.

3. It will be remembered that in their last Report the Commission expressed an opinion in favour of reverting to the original Minute of May 1841, which provides that private schools alone shall be eligible for such grants. In July 1860 a resolution was passed, to the effect that all grants to schools not within the meaning of the Minute should be discontinued. The Commission made this recommendation, from a strong conviction that a system of unrestricted grants involves serious difficulties, which the advocates of that system have either not foreseen, or have hitherto been unable to overcome.

4. The Legislative Council, however, in December last, determined that grants both to private and to missionary schools were to be continued, and placed 600*l.* at the disposal of the Commission for this object.

5. The Commission thereupon thought it necessary to revise the rules relating to grants in aid. The broad principles upon which alone, in their opinion, such grants can be made with benefit to the whole community, have been clearly laid down in the rules adopted by the Commission in February and November 1858. To these principles the Commission resolved strictly to adhere in the present revision; and they are happy to be able to state that, in the form in which they now stand, the rules have received the approval of his Excellency the Governor.

6. It has been the sincere wish of the Commission, in their treatment of this much-vexed question, to secure for it a permanent as well as an impartial settlement; being of opinion that to re-open discussion upon a subject involving so many difficulties, and appealing to so many conflicting interests, would be a serious injury to the cause of education. They venture to hope that through their present labours, sanctioned by the highest authority, this desirable object may be attained.

7. The Commission were at first inclined to think, that, in order to ensure that absolute impartiality which the State is bound to observe in dealing with the religious beliefs of the people, the recipients of grants in aid should be required to place the rules relating to religious instruction in a conspicuous position on the walls of the school-room. On further discussion, however, this requirement was overruled by a majority of the members, it being considered sufficient to rely on the undertaking of the applicants that the rules will be strictly observed, and to leave it to the parents and the Inspector of Schools to bring any departure from the rules to the notice of the Commission in the usual manner. The rules relating to religious instruction have, with obvious propriety, been extended to all schools receiving grants in aid, including those which have been long conducted, on behalf of the Commission, by the missionary bodies at Jaffna.

8. The Rev. Charles Bonjean, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Mission at Jaffna, requested to be more particularly informed on certain points contained in the rules in question. His letter, with the reply thereto, in which the revised rules for grants in aid are more fully explained, is appended.

9. In turning to a consideration of the present condition of the Government schools, it is satisfactory to the Commission to be able to report that the Colombo Academy continues to afford indubitable evidence of success; they regret, however, that the want of accommodation at the academy is such as to considerably inconvenience the teachers and the pupils. The Commission trust that it will be in the power of the Government to remedy this evil at an early opportunity.

10. The Governor presided, in December last, at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Academy, and was pleased to express his satisfaction at the benefits conferred on the Colony by that institution.

11. The result of the last examination of candidates for entrance into the University of Calcutta shows that the Academy, or, more properly speaking, Queen's College, Colombo, holds a respectable place amongst the colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

12. It appears that 57·6 per cent. of the whole number of candidates were successful, and of the Ceylon candidates 69·2 per cent. Of the whole number 6·7 per cent. were placed in the first division, while of the Ceylon candidates a proportion equivalent to 24·6 per cent. obtained this distinction. Only one institution, the Madrissa College, had a larger proportion of candidates placed in the first division than Queen's College. Out of the whole number of ninety-one affiliated institutions, only nine had a larger total of successful candidates than Queen's College, and only three a larger number in the first division. The following table shows the number of candidates, successful and unsuccessful, from the eleven most important of the ninety-one affiliated colleges.

COLLEGES.	Total Number of Candidates.	First Division.	Second Division.
Madrissa College, Calcutta	6	4	2
Queen's College, Colombo	13	3	6
Colootollah Branch School	41	6	23
Kishnagur Collegiate School	41	4	14
Presidency College	20	2	11
Pogose School	33	—	15
Chinsurah Free Church Institution	22	—	11
Calcutta Free Church Institution	14	2	8
Dacca Collegiate School	40	1	26
Hindoo School	40	2	18
Hoogly Collegiate School	34	2	17

CEYLON.

13. The Commission have nothing to add to the information given in the Reports of the Acting Inspector as to the state of the Central, Elementary, and Mixed Schools.

The Commission take this opportunity of expressing their sense of Mr. Marsh's assiduous devotion to the duties of his office.

14. The Commission are happy to state that, during the past year, they have been able in some degree to promote the extension of female education by opening a superior girls school at Jaffna, under the care of Miss Teeling, who was appointed by the Secretary of State; and a mixed girls school at Gampolle. They have also made arrangements for opening girls schools at Negombo and Matelle.

15. The Colombo Girls' School continues to be satisfactorily conducted by Miss Paltridge, who was placed in charge of the school on the departure of Mrs. Palm to England on leave of absence. The Commission regret to learn that Mrs. Palm contemplates resigning her appointment in Ceylon.

16. Mrs. Bamforth having resigned her appointment as principal teacher of the Female Seminary, Miss Pointing, who was appointed by the Secretary of State, took charge of this school in February last.

17. The Kandy Girls School, which depends for its success almost entirely on the exertions of Miss Tate, has suffered somewhat of late from the illness of that lady.

18. The state of the Galle Girls School is not as satisfactory as the Commission could desire.

19. Since the date of the last Report, vernacular schools have been opened at Beanville and Pantiya in the Western Province, and a mixed boys school has been opened at Calmone in the Eastern Province.

20. The Industrial School in the Cinnamon Gardens has been placed by the Legislative Council under the School Commission. The salaries paid by Government on account of this institution amount to 656*l.* per annum, inclusive of 500*l.* for the salary of the principal (the Rev. J. Thurstan). The cost of maintaining the pupils and any further expenses have to be met out of the profits on the industrial works carried on in the institution, and any surplus which may remain after the payment of all expenses accrues to Government. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Industrial School during the nine months ended June 30th, 1861, will be found in the Appendix.

21. During the period under review it has been found necessary to close the Wadua Vernacular Boys School, and the Wisidagame Girls School, in the Western Province; the Dondra Vernacular School in the Southern Province; the Trincomalie English School in the Eastern Province; and the Anuradhapoora Mixed School in the Northern Province.

22. Aid, to the amount of 24*l.* per annum, is given to the girls school at New Chetty Street; of 60*l.* to the Colombo Juvenile School; and of 100*l.* to the Batticotta High School, near Jaffna.

23. The reports of the examiners for the mathematical and Turnour prizes of 1861 will be found in the Appendix, together with a list of the successful candidates for these prizes from the date of their institution.

24. In the Appendix will also be found the regulations which the Commission have drawn up, with the approval of his Excellency the Governor, for certain scholarships, to be termed Senior and Junior Queen's Scholarships, attached to Queen's College and the Colombo Academy.

25. A Senior Queen's Scholarship, tenable for four years, will be given annually to the Ceylon candidate who shall obtain the greatest number of marks at the examination for entrance into the University of Calcutta, provided he be placed in the first division. A Junior Queen's Scholarship in the academy, tenable for three years, will be open to competition to candidates of good character, under sixteen years of age. The Senior Queen's Scholarship will be of the value of 20*l.* per annum, and the Junior Queen's Scholarship of the value of 12*l.* per annum.

26. The Rev. Charles Merson has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Commission, occupied, according to the provisions of the Minute of Government of 27th March 1841, by a Presbyterian minister.

27. The Commission, on the occasion of revising their departmental rules for the guidance of teachers, have made a verbal alteration in the rules regulating the religious instructions imparted in Government schools. The rules formerly ran as follows:—

The School Commission desire that all teachers borne on their establishment will strictly adhere to the rule laid down in the departmental minute of 6th July 1841.

In cases where a departure from the rule has taken place, teachers will now revert to the practice prescribed by it, and confine religious instruction to the first hour.

6th July 1841, Ordered, "That the first hour daily in every Government school be devoted to religious instruction, and that the master be particularly enjoined not to require the attendance of those boys whose parents object to their attendance during that hour."

The parents of such boys are required, either personally or in writing, to inform the teachers of their objections.

The attention of teachers is called to the following extract from a report adopted by the Central Board on 4th September 1850:—

"On considering the form in which the religious instruction should be conveyed, the Committee have determined upon recommending that a portion of the Bible be read daily, and explained by simple questions naturally arising out of the passage; and that a text of Scripture, to be given out the previous day, be committed to memory, and repeated by the whole school."

"Under the impression that in this manner the whole hour assigned to religious instruction will be most profitably employed, the use of catechisms being considered unnecessary, and in the hope that by this means, less opportunity being afforded for dwelling upon denominational distinctions, there will be the less objection among parents to send their children to school during the hour of religious instruction, the committee desire to urge upon the commission the importance of requiring from their schoolmasters a strict observance of this rule."

They now stand thus:—

The School Commission desire that all teachers borne on their establishment will strictly adhere to the rule laid down in the departmental minute of 6th July 1841.

In cases where a departure from the rule has taken place, teachers will now revert to the practice prescribed by it, and confine religious instructions to the first hour.

6th July 1841, Ordered, "That the first hour daily in every Government school be devoted to religious instruction, and that the master be particularly enjoined not to require the attendance of those boys whose parents object to their attendance during that hour."

The parents of such boys are required, either personally or in writing, to inform the teachers of their objections.

The religious instruction shall be confined to a simple explanation of the Bible and the leading tenets of Christianity, and shall be conducted in such a spirit as to avoid, if possible, the exclusion of any scholar on grounds of denominational teaching.

28. On the 31st December 1860, there were 102 Government schools in operation, which had on their rolls at that date 5,679 pupils, with an average daily attendance for the year 1860 of 4,484 pupils. At the close of the year 1859 there were 4,788 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 3,875.

29. There is thus an increase of 891 in the number of pupils, of both sexes, on the rolls of the Government schools for the year 1860, as compared with the year 1859, and an increase of 609 pupils in the total daily average attendance.

30. From a comparative statement (which will be found in the Appendix) showing the number of schools in the Island, and the number of pupils attending school, for the five years ended December 31st, 1860, it will be seen that the total number of pupils attending school at the close of 1860 was 28,951, or, exclusive of those attending regimental schools, 28,115. There are, unfortunately, no reliable data for estimating the population of Ceylon; but, according to the latest returns, the population of the Island amounted to 1,871,128, exclusive of military, and, inclusive of military, to 1,876,467. Hence it appears that, excluding the pupils of regimental schools, the proportion of pupils attending school to the civil population of the Island is 1 to 66·54, and the proportion of pupils (including those of regimental schools) to the entire population of the Island is 1 to 64·81. According to the latest returns the proportion of week-day scholars to the estimated population of England and Wales was 1 to 7·7; in Prussia, 1 to 6·27; in Holland, 1 to 8·11; in France, 1 to 9; in Mauritius, 1 to 30.

31. * The Director of public instruction in the North-west Provinces assumes that 1–10th of the population of India are of a school-going age. At this ratio the number of the "school-going age" in the several presidencies together will be about 13,500,000. In the year 1857–58 the average daily attendance† of pupils throughout the British dominions in India was 166,742, being in the proportion of 1 in every 810 of the population, and of 1 in 81 of those of a "school-going age."

32. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing the number of pupils of different races and different religious denominations in attendance at the Government schools. By this statement satisfactory evidence is afforded of the success which has hitherto attended the Government scheme of education in this Colony; a scheme by which it was intended to place opportunities of education within reach of all classes, and at the same time, by keeping clear of interference with the religious tenets of any, to induce all to receive the proffered advantages as an united body, in the same school, and under the same system.

33. The subjoined statement shows the centesimal proportion of pupils and teachers, and of salaries paid to teachers, of each religious denomination:

	Pupils.	Teachers.	Salaries.
Church of England	15·12	54·82	63·3
Presbyterian	7·07	9·13	10·99
Wesleyan	7·09	21·82	18·17
Roman Catholic	34·54	10·15	4·38
Other Christians	1·21	3·55	2·97
Mahomedans	3·94	—	—
Hindoo	3·45	·5	·17
Buddhist	27·18	—	—
Others	·35	—	—

34. The Commision have included in the Appendix a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of education since the institution of the commission of 1841, and a statement showing the number of pupils attending schools in connexion with the Commission during that period.

35. Returns similar to those appended to the last Report, showing the receipts, cost, and state of the Government schools, will be found in the Appendix The discrepancy between these returns and the statement of expenditure furnished by the Auditor General arises from the latter including only the sums actually brought to account during 1860; while in the former are included the value of articles supplied from the stores, paid for in former years, and the value of articles supplied but not paid for in 1860.

36. The expenditure on account of education in 1860 amounted to 13,365*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*, and in 1589 to 12,723*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.*, showing an increase in 1860, as compared with 1859, of 641*l.* 12*s.* 4¾*d.* The sum voted for education in 1859 was 14,062*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; in 1860, 14,700*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1861, 16,211*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; the supplementary estimate for 1861, amounts to 211*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, and the estimate for 1862 to 16,022*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

37. The amount realized by school fees in 1859 was 1,691*l.* 10*s.* 8¾*d.*, and in 1860 1,997*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase in the latter year of 305*l.* 11*s.* 7 *d.*

* Vide Report of Proceedings of Fourth Session of the International Statistical Congress, London, 1860 p. 103.

† It should be observed that this is the average daily attendance, not the number on the school rolls.

CEYLON.

38. The Commission recently resolved to discontinne the gratuitous issue of stationery to the pupils of Government schools, by which a saving equivalent to at least one-sixth of the amount now realized by school fees will be effected. That they should be able to do this without risking the success even of the poorest schools, the Commission regard as a fact of no slight significance. It shows that education is gradually striking root into the lower strata of society ; that, with a growing recognition of the value of knowledge, there is also a growing willingness to make sacrifices for the attainment of it ; and the Commission are not without hope, that, at no very distant time, it will be possible to throw upon the people themselves a much larger proportion of the cost of instructing their children. The duty of the State to provide education for the people ceases when the people have learnt their obligation to provide it for themselves. In endeavouring to impart a lesson of so much value and so much difficulty, it is worth while to note the smallest indications of success ; and the Commission hope that in future years they may be able to point to still more decisive evidence that the labours of those engaged in elevating the people of the Island in the scale of humanity are at length producing their legitimate results.

39. The Commission may also refer to an able memorandum prepared for their information by their Secretary, having for its object the organization of a scheme for granting "certificates" to teachers. This memorandum having been considered by a Sub-committee of the Commission, and favourably reported upon, was adopted by the Commission. The Report of the Sub-committee fully enters into the object and advantages of the scheme proposed by the Secretary. This, and the circular addressed to the teachers founded on it, will be found in the Appendix ; and the Commission can only express their hope, that by their holding out appropriate rewards in the shape of promotion to their teachers, they will be induced to evince a higher interest in their work, and prevented from leaving the service of the Commission (as many have done) in search of promotion and advancement in other departments.

40. In concluding this Report, the Commission have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance accorded to them, during the past year, by the Government agents and their assistants, and by the other members of the Sub-Committees of Education.

June 30th, 1861.

[The Enclosures to this Report are not printed.]

Enclosure 11 in No. 21.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the PROGRESS of CEYLON from the Year 1821 to 1861 inclusive.

Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Military.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Schools.		Number of Acres under Cultivation.	Land Sales.		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.						Imports.			Exports.			Year.
							Schools.	Number of Scholars.		Acres.	Amount realized.			From and to United Kingdom.	From and to other Countries.	Total.	British belonging to: United Kingdom.	British belonging to: The Colonies.	Foreign.	From the United Kingdom.	From other Countries.	Total.	To the United Kingdom.	To other Countries.	Total.	
									Acres.		£	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1821		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	459,699	481,854	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1821
1822		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	473,699	458,346	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1822
1823		751,210	5,852	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	355,406	476,242	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1823
1824		753,159	4,241	5,333	2,645	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	387,259	441,592	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1824
1825		754,394	5,476	5,285	2,514	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	355,320	495,529	5,363	86,322	91,685	- -	- -	- -	23,440	272,861	296,301	97,537	126,851	224,388	1825
1826		752,903	3,985	4,549	3,946	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	278,350	394,229	8,134	74,587	82,721	- -	- -	- -	21,263	288,486	309,749	177,513	5,430	262 943	1826
1827		889,584	4,010	4,560	3,846	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	264,735	411,648	6,518	132,191	138,709	- -	- -	- -	16,800	326,510	343,310	233,452	84,242	317,694	1827
1828		934,260	- -	18,739	5,183	10,283	- -	- -	243,309	1,555	- -	305,712	339,516	12,307	96,389	108,696	- -	- -	- -	29,984	293,949	323,933	149,551	96,43[illegible]	245,984	1828
1829		941,739	- -	18,062	5,163	12,018	- -	- -	311,301	1,160	- -	389,534	344,757	9,726	124,555	134,281	- -	- -	- -	39,290	300,911	340,201	196,558	128,226	324,784	1829
1830		962,155	- -	19,408	5,529	14,810	- -	- -	416,982	1,279	- -	403,475	347,029	7,780	139,137	146,917	- -	- -	- -	40,777	308,805	349,582	168,575	106,235	274,811	1830
1831		959,917	- -	20,993	4,754	17,998	- -	- -	381,059	6,154	- -	420,170	346,565	5,076	116,591	121,667	- -	- -	- -	28,560	254,429	282,989	59,903	92,391	152.294	1831
1832		1,009,008	- -	18,705	8,114	17,025	- -	- -	394,829	2,784	- -	369,437	338,100	9,371	130,042	139,413	- -	- -	- -	47,792	303,432	351,224	98,527	62,062	160,589	1832
1833		1,268,808	- -	21,654	8,899	22,380	- -	- -	456,206			437,555	331,764	12,369	121,572	133,941	- -	- -	- -	60,813	260,078	320,891	42,403	90,127	132,530	1833
1834		1,167,700	- -	21,930	7,527	15,424	1,105	13,891	1,462,163			377,952	334,835	7,098	146,412	153,510	- -	- -	- -	71,076	301,650	372,726	76,989	68,845	145,834	1834
1835		1,241,825	6,227	30,200	10,284	17,486	1,159	14,551	1,637,944			371,995	323,277	10,421	134,761	145,182	- -	- -	- -	69,997	282,079	352,076	79,596	119,672	199,268	1835
1836		1,240,653	5,630	30.186	10,276	17,439	1,209	16,529	1,676,116			406,787	352,986	14,515	125,180	139,695	- -	- -	- -	93,258	317,909	411,167	228,501	106,018	334,519	1836
1837		1,256,019	5,577	24,319	9,356	15,051	1,204	16,329	1,656,271			371,994	390,706	19,366	136,564	155,930	- -	- -	- -	168,585	427,303	595,888	191,583	135,277	326,860	1837
1838		1,283,479	5,705	25,070	8,013	15,875	964	13,582	1,621,007	267,373	142,758	339,437	359,074	11,734	180,225	191,959	- -	- -	- -	101,358	446,143	547,501	177,074	115,241	292,315	1838
1839		1,368,838	5,763	23,280	9,814	14,238	1,048	16,553	700,029			372,013	383,592	14,699	191,305	206,004	- -	- -	- -	152,895	509,025	661,920	228,391	147,217	375,608	1839
1840		1,400,280	4,793	24,700	8,927	22,480	495	16,489	588,460			331,200	355,298	13,903	193,117	207,020	- -	- -	- -	126,794	606,719	733,513	297,146	112,801	409,947	1840
1841	24,700	1,365,779	4,651	25,572	8,767	23,377	529	21,631	809,984			344,465	361,326	18,625	200,168	218,793	- -	- -	- -	183,161	496,509	679,670	253,870	114,513	368,383	1841
1842		1,364,539	4,743	24,736	8,515	15,784	661	20,703	760,821			322,369	327,103	26,791	228,228	255,019	- -	- -	- -	206,365	588,393	794,758	339,707	123,738	463,445	1842
1843		1,442,062	4,654	40,666	17,793	27,396	- -	- -	- -			383,118	325,155	- -	- -	280,475	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,034.532	- -	- -	421,083	1843
1844							715	- -	- -	7,703	18,270	444,318	374,876	- -	- -	332,081	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,367,504	- -	- -	532,367	1844
1845		- -	Figures of 1843 are repeated				1,038	21,086	780,479	19,450	31,480	454,146	448,232	36,943	349,236	386,179	- -	- -	- -	310,480	1,184,647	1,495,127	440,328	142,772	583,100	1845
1846							1,070	20,729	1,194,726	3,590	12,103	416,404	498,205	42,956	380,414	423,370	- -	- -	- -	302,192	1,070,510	1,372,702	399,156	280,130	679,286	1846
1847		1,555,833	4,190	38,861	14,534	25,689	1,245	24,688	839,438	4,508	6,496	440,619	518,987	51,545	406,191	457,736	- -	- -	- -	281,056	1,140,731	1,421,787	563,360	397,757	961,117	1847
1848		1,478,535	4,280	37,281	15,116	21,542	1,391	21,316	673,498	2,761	4,672	414,765	431,325	51,393	382,270	433,663	- -	- -	- -	205,050	1,030,394	1,235,444	493,167	955,734	1,448,901	1848
1849		1,524,174	4,383	34,977	12,893	25,618	1,398	18,844	695,583	786	2,265	409,306	418,424	51,486	415,485	466,971	- -	- -	- -	231,387	1,116,162	1,347,549	695,734	510,415	1,206,149	1849
1850		1,588,273	4,626	33,834	14,594	22,178	1,160	17,999	722,323	2,962	2,603	415,667	390,425	53,561	437,101	490,662	- -	- -	- -	266,574	1,222,104	1,488,678	729,525	517,431	1,246,956	1850
1851		1,643,458	4,642	39,119	12,603	24,269	1,414	22,961	805,641	939	1,695	429,701	409,124	49,988	454,353	504,341	- -	- -	- -	254,012	1,744,439	1,998,451	777,844	1,028,033	1,805,877	1851
1852		1,713,738	4,449	42,192	16,831	25,886	1,163	21,706	671,613	1,848	2,479	411,806	412,871	59,890	476,927	536,817	- -	- -	- -	246,438	1,395,731	1,642,169	704,293	646,376	1,350,669	1852
1853		1,675,054	4,394	40,533	14,305	28,616	1,273	23,711	657,405	2,200	3,324	412,835	386,519	94,429	547,803	642,232	- -	- -	- -	365,596	3,161,586	3,527,182	818,186	2,443,379	3,261,505‖	1853
1854		1,710,124	4,282	40,858	15,186	51,082	1,579	22,114	738,348	8,209	9,927	408,041	393,268	90,525	555,714	645,966	- -	- -	- -	417,219	2,180,107	2,597,326	962,572	1,282,716	2,245,288	1854
1855		1,625,960	3,699	37,253	18,635	40,542	1,374	21,906	766,717	7,286	16,410	476,273	405,610	66,192	568,290	634,482	261,590	331,450	41,442	448,495	1,939,696	2,388,191	1,015,074	959,703	1,974,877	1855
1856		1,697,356	3,623	41,611	14,766	30,730	1,387	23,348	771,170	11,656	22,805	504,174	457,137	61,988	619,083	681,071	270,560	364,857	45,654	537,934	2,176,631	2,714,565	872,179	791,433	1,663,612	1856
1857		1,727,964	3,695	41,046	15,612	26,681	1,315	23,474	736,026	19,795	37,027	578,628	535,804	103,738	772,825	876,563	424,183	385,671	66,709	631,368	2,475,296	3,106,664	1,348,614	1,239,846	2,588,460	1857
1858		1,759,528	3,840	45,826	16,440	31,113	1,183	24,722	Figs. of 1857 repeated.	15,752	33,425	654,961	*594,333	119,669	796,480	916,149	468,495	369,129	78,525	868,094	2,576,795	3,444,889	1,129,553	1,199,238	2,328,791	1858
1859		1,791,272	3,643	43,767	22,022	28,534	1,194	25,254	813,640	23,447	38,589	747,037	†698,268	76,583	704,809	781,392	373,957	335,564	71,871	938,491	2,535,996	3,474,487	1,434,820	1,089,932	2,524,752	1859
1860		1,876,467	3,699	50,663	22,391	37,718	1,269	28,951	927,581	33,660	51,628	767,100	‡705,440	101,021	689,228	790,249	372,942	356,083	61,224	1,043,052	2,508,187	3,551,239	1,638,994	911,592	2,550,586	1860
1861		1,919,487	3,290	46,751	18,310	37,480	1,111	27,914	810,153	28,329	44,166	751,997	§635,230	73,866	763,355	837,221	364,640	394,425	78,156	801,491	2,862,259	3,663,750	1,724,740	981,467	2,706,207	1861

* This is exclusive of an expenditure of £40,256 charged against the surplus revenues of former years.
† Ditto - - - - £53,826 - - - ditto.
‡ Ditto - - - - - £78,425 - - - ditto.
§ Ditto - - - - - £19,759 - - - ditto.
‖ The increase on Imports and Exports during the year 1853 is chiefly owing to a larger importation of specie than usual.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th May 1862.
JAMES SWAN.

CEYLON.

Enclosure 12 in No. 21.

Encl. 12 in No. 21.

Queen's House, Colombo,
January 14, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to thank you for the report of the proceedings of the fourth session of the International Statistical Congress received with your letter of the 18th April last.

2. I have deferred the acknowledgment of this report until I had fully considered the several recommendations which it contains, and until I could decide how far it would be in my power to promote the adoption in this Colony of the steps recommended by the Congress.

3. I enclose an abstract of "Principal Statistical Results for the year 1860," prepared as nearly as possible in the form given at pp. 196–199 of the programme of the proceedings of the Congress. A similar abstract for the year 1861 will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

4. I also enclose returns of Hospital Statistics, prepared by the principal civil medical officer, at the instance of Miss Nightingale, in the form suggested by the Congress. It will be my endeavour to procure reliable statistics with regard to leprosy, for transmission to you hereafter.

5. As regards the series of propositions relating to prices and wages, I fear that the historical inquiries on this head are far too extensive to be undertaken in Ceylon; but steps are being taken to obtain information, under the heads suggested by the Congress, with regard to prices and wages, for the periods from 1817–1850, and from 1850 to the present time.

6. When I had the honour of addressing the Congress, I adverted to the delicacy and difficulty attending "the numbering of the people" in this as in all other parts of the East; not, however, without entertaining the hope that all cause of deficiency in this respect would shortly disappear. I have subsequently had to submit to the Secretary of State my reasons for deeming it to be inexpedient to take a census in this Colony at the same period and on the same plan as that fixed for taking the census of Great Britain in April 1861.

7. The correct enumeration of the people is a subject which has long engaged my attention, and I have under my consideration, a plan which will, I hope, enable me, without exciting the suspicions of the people, to obtain an accurate census, the importance of which I fully recognise as necessary to almost every statistical investigation, and as the base of legislative measures of the highest importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. MAC CARTHY,
Governor of Ceylon.

The Secretaries to the Commission for the International Statistical Congress, Somerset House, London.

Sub-Enc..

Sub-Enclosure.

ABSTRACT of PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL RESULTS for the Year 1860.

1. *Total Area.*

	Square Miles.
Western Province	3,820
North-western do.	3,362
Southern do.	2,147
Eastern do.	4,753
Northern do.	5,427
Central do.	5,191
Total	24,700

2. *Population.*

	Males.	Females	Total.
Western Province	315,688	279,068	594,756
North-western do.	99,797	92,516	192,313
Southern do.	166,250	156,008	322,258
Eastern do.	40,768	38,278	79,046
Northern do.	199,028	211,669	410,697
Central do.	156,835	120,562	277,397
Total	978,366	898,101	*1,876,467

* Including aliens - - 30,274
Military { Males - - 3,699
Females - - 1,640

3. *Forces.*

Actual number in the army.

Western Province	1,843
North-western do.	41
Southern do.	480
Eastern do.	506
Northern do.	91
Central do.	738
Total	3,699

4. *Births.*

Western Province	20,453
North-western do.	7,106
Southern do.	5,510
Eastern do.	4,638
Northern do.	5,660
Central do.	7,296
Total	50,663

5. *Deaths.*

Western Province	9,341
North-western do.	9,868
Southern do.	5,163
Eastern do.	1,004
Northern do.	4,198
Central do.	8,144
Total	37,718

6. *Marriages.*

Western Province	8,541
North-western do.	2,872
Southern do.	6,244
Eastern do.	510
Northern do.	1,745
Central do.	2,479
Total	22,391

7. *Education.*

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Expenditure by Government. £	s.	d.
Western Province	653	12,957	8,217	3	4
North-western do.	99	477	372	12	8
Southern do.	50	2,054	1,700	4	11
Eastern do.	97	2,875	441	0	5
Northern do.	292	8,586	780	18	4½
Central do.	78	2,002	1,853	2	7¾
Total	1,269	28,951	13,365	2	4¼

8. *Paupers.*

No information obtainable calculated to give a correct notion on this point, there being no "Poor Law" in Ceylon. A few old persons receive from the Government a charitable allowance, varying from 2*s.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* each a month.

9. *Crimes.*

The information is not sufficient to admit of statistics under this head being furnished.

10. *Public Debt.*

Nil.

NOTE.—The debt incurred by the Colony on account of the Railway will appear stated in the Return for 1861.

CEYLON.

11. *Public Revenue.*

Gross ammount received			£767,100 13 1½
From direct taxes	£7,008 16 1¾		
From indirect taxes	760,091 16 11¾		

NOTE.—This is exclusive of the amount raised and appropriated by the several Provincial Road Committees under the Road Ordinance, amounting to £47,334 9 5¾

12. *Public Expenditure.*

Total amount			£779,021 1 7½
From ordinary revenue	£700,596 1 2½		
„ surplus „	78,425 0 5		
Civil charges		£664,175 3 2½	
Military charges		114,845 18 5	
Queen's chest	£24,000 0 0		
Military pension	6,794 8 7		
Works and buildings	27,814 8 4¾		
Col. pay and allowances	38,155 7 5¼		
Col. commissariat	£22,925 19 10		
Less amount of stoppages from troops	4,484 5 10		
	18,081 14 0		
	£114,845 18 6		

13. *Foreign Commerce.*

Real value of total Imports			£3,551,238 14 11*
From United Kingdom	£1,043,052 1 8		
„ British Colonies	2,207,557 13 8		
„ Foreign Countries	300,628 19 7		
	£3,551,238 14 11		
Real value of total Exports			£2,550,586 3 7*
To United Kingdom	£1,638,994 7 10		
„ British Colonies	691,396 9 6		
„ Foreign Countries	220,195 6 3		
	£2,550,586 3 7		
Of Ceylon— Produce	£1,979,860 17 5		
Of Foreign— Produce	570,725 6 2		
	£2,550,586 3 7		
* Including specie— Imported	£1,182,006 17 6		
Exported	312,658 19 9		

14. *Navigation.*

Vessels engaged in Foreign Commerce.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered in Ports at the Island	3,116	382,550
Total Number,—		
Of British Vessels { United Kingdom	270	
Of British Vessels { Colonial	2,752	
Of Foreign Vessels	94	
	3,116	
Total Tonnage,—		
Of British Vessels { United Kingdom		180,386
Of British Vessels { Colonial		171,656
Of Foreign Vessels		30,508
		382,550

Vessels engaged in Foreign Commerce	Number.	Tonnage.
Cleared at Ports in the Island	3,116	407,699

Total Number—		
Of British Vessels	United Kingdom	296
	Colonial	2,728
Of Foreign Vessels		92
		3,116

Total Tonnage—		
Of British Vessels	United Kingdom	192,556
	Colonial	184,427
Of Foreign Vessels		30,716
		407,699

15. *Railway.*

In progress.

16. *Electric Telegraph.*

Length of Lines:—	Miles.
Galle to Colombo	72
Colombo to Kandy	72
Kandy to Tallemanar	163
	307

The Line across the Paumben Straits is 53 miles in length.

17. *Agricultural Statistics.*

Province.	Paddy.	Other Grain.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western	151,845	14,506	21,406	28	12,993	28,456	229,234
North-western	—	—	—	No information.		—	—
Southern	121,240	78,777¼	2,751	503	2	31,478	234,751¼
Eastern	47,571½	3,056¼	—	423	431½	107,516	158,998¼
Northern	72,469	24,858½	—	155	4,037¼	—	101,519¾
Central	71,207	9,450¾	95,726	3	55⅜	185,744	362,186⅛
	464,332½	130,648¾	119,883	1,112	17,519⅛	353,194	1,086,689⅜

	No. of Live Stock.
Horses	4,859
Horned Cattle	746,551
Goats	51,718
Sheep	48,042
	851,170

18. *Mines.*

	No. of Mines.
Plumbago	40
Gem Quarries	79
Iron do.	42
Limestone do.	3
	164

No information obtainable as regards the quantity produced, or as regards the value at place of production.

CEYLON.

19. *Meteorology.*

Annual mean temperature of the air (thermometer)	76·7	At Peradenia, near Kandy, 1650 feet above the level of the sea, during 1858.
Annual mean pressure of the air (barometer)	27·9673	
Annual fall of rain (hygrometer)	101·9 inches.	
Annual mean temperature of the air (thermometer)	79·64	At Colombo, 1860.
Annual mean pressure of the air (barometer) 9½ A.M.	29·885	
Annual mean pressure of the air (barometer) 3½ P.M.	29·788	
Annual fall of rain (hygrometer)	55·84 inches	

20. *Manufactures.*

	Looms.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.	Steam Engines.
Western Province	43	362	1	17
North-western do.	357	39	—	—
Southern do.	52	487	6	—
Eastern do.	740	20	—	—
Northern do.	977	214	—	—
Central do.	—	—	—	—
Total	2,169	1,122	7	17

21. *Length of Roads and Canals.*

		Miles.
1.	Round the Island, from Colombo northward, and returning by the south	769
2.	Colombo to Kandy	72
3.	Do. by Kurnegalle	84
4.	Do. by Yattiantotte and Gampolle	94
5.	Do. by Ruanwelle and Ballapanny	82
6.	Colombo to Badulla by Ratnapoora and Ballangodde	135
7.	Colombo to Trincomalie by Kurnegalle and Dambool	159
8.	Kandy to Trincomalie by Dambool	113
9.	Kandy to Pangwelle and Kallabokke via Kattugastotte	20
10.	Kandy to Jaffna by Dambool and Mehintella	201
11.	Kandy to Badulla by Nuwera Ellia	84
12.	Do. by Lower Road through Gonegamuwa	54
13.	Kandy to Putlam by Kurnegalle	79
14.	Kandy to Ratotte via Matelle from Kandy	23
15.	Kandy to Manar and Tallemanar by Dambool and the Central Road	163
16.	Badulla to Hambantotte	72
17.	Badulla to Batticaloa	76
18.	Anooradhapoora to Putlam	46
19.	Anooradhapoora to Trincomalie	65
20.	Anooradhapoora to Aripo	42
21.	Negombo to Kurnegalle by Giroelle	48
22.	Negombo to the Kandy Road near Veangodde	19
23.	Galle to Baddegame and Hickgodde	20
24.	Jaffna to Point Pedro	21
25.	Jaffna to Kangesentorre	11
26.	Jaffna to Poonella	10
27.	Jaffna to Vatticotta	7
28.	Pt. Pedro to Kodegamo	10
29.	Pt. Pedro to Valvettytorre	21
30.	Manar to the Central Road at Vavonia Volan Colom	22
31.	Manar to Trincomalie	108
32.	Kandy to Mulletivoe by Dambool and Mehintelle	157

Enclosure 14. in No. 21.

STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the year 1862, under the usual heads of Service, including the Estimated Expenditure out of Surplus Fund.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed Salaries	-	-	-	-	-		171,023	15	0			
Provisional Salaries	-	-	-	-	-		63,855	18	0			
Allowances	-	-	-	-	-		2,658	8	10¾			
Office Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-		14,561	14	9			
										252,099	16	7¾
Pensions and Retired Allowances	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	40,201	0	1
Revenue Service	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	21,203	2	6
Administration of Justice	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	3,811	5	3
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	500	0	0
Charitable Allowance	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	4,716	0	0
Education	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	2,675	0	0
Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	11,567	12	0
Police and Gaols	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	11,678	18	0
Rent	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	2,116	18	3
Transport	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	11,193	19	6
Conveyance of Mails	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	6,584	12	0
Works and Buildings	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	24,734	16	9½
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	109,092	12	10
Miscellaneous Service	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	9,675	3	0
Interest	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	305	7	6
Colonial Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	80,436	0	0
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	24,000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	47,217	3	2¼
Government Vessels	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	2,046	5	0
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	371	0	0
Lands taken for Government purposes	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	1,090	0	0
Immigration	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	951	0	0
Redemption of Dutch credit Brieven	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	131	8	0
Electric Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	3,520	11	5
Railway Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	34,400	0	0
OUT OF SURPLUS FUND.												
Works and Buildings.												
Civil:												
For the erection of Lighthouses at Trincomalie	-	-	-	-	2,664	6	6½					
For the completion of Salt Stores at Putlam					9	16	0¾					
For the construction of a new Supreme Court House at Hulfsdorp, Colombo	-				7	13	9½					
								2,681	16	4½		
Military:												
For strengthening the Fortifications of Colombo and Galle	-	-	-	-	333	13	7¾					
For the erection of Officers' quarters at Galle					12	0	2¼					
								345	13	10		
											3,027	10 2½
Roads, Streets, and Bridges.												
For the completion of the Drainage of the Pettah	-	-	-	-	-		-	815	11	9		
For the erection of a Bridge at Kattugastotte, and for the Roads connected with it in the Central Province	-	-	-	-	-		-	38	3	7		
											853	15 4
Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			482	5 7½
												4,363 11 2
												710,683 3 1½

Audit Office, Colombo,
30th April 1862.

R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Auditor General.

CEYLON.

STATEMENT showing the several Authorities for incurring the Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1861.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges specially sanctioned by H. M. Government.			
Colonial Pay and Allowances	- -	39,171 0 7¼	
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	- -	24,000 0 0	
Charges sanctioned by Ordinances No. 1. of 1858, and No.. 11 of 1859.			
Civil Establishments	52,388 15 4		
Agents of Provinces	39,525 18 0		
Judicial Establishments	44,355 0 0		
Ecclesiastical Establishments	9,307 8 0		
Educational Establishments	3,200 16 0		
Medical Establishments	7,657 4 0		
Police Establishments	1,700 0 0		
Fiscals in the Provinces	8,796 2 6		
Colonial Commissary	4,090 9 6		
		171,021 13 4	234,192 13 11¼
Charges voted by the Legislative Council	- -	- -	456,268 9 0¾
			690,461 3 0

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
31st December 1860.

(Signed) W. C. GIBSON.

STATEMENT showing the several Authorities for incurring the Estimated Supplementary Expenditure for 1861.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges specially sanctioned by H. M. Government.			
Colonial Pay and Allowances	- -	4,374 8 4¼	
Charges sanctioned by Ordinances No. 1. of 1858, and No. 11. of 1859.			
Civil Establishments	414 1 6½		
Agents of Provinces	217 8 1		
Judicial Establishments	166 15 5		
Ecclesiastical Establishments	133 6 8		
Educational Establishments	—		
Medical Establishments	—		
Police Establishments	—		
Fiscals in the Provinces	56 9 3		
Colonial Commissary	—		
		988 0 11½	5,362 9 3¾
Charges voted by the Legislative Council	- -	- -	40,192 2 9¾
Total	- -	- -	45,554 12 1½

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
20th November 1861.

(Signed) W. C. GIBSON.

(True copies) JAMES SWAN.

HONG KONG.

No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 113.)

My Lord Duke, Hong Kong, June 5, 1862.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1861.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The financial condition of the Colony is most satisfactory. The revenue of 1861 exceeds that of 1860 by 33,058*l.* 7*s.*, and is nearly double that of 1859, being respectively:—

Year.	Revenue. £	*s.*	*d.*
1859	65,225	6	2
1860	94,182	16	3
1861	127,241	3	3

The expenditure for the same period has also increased, being for—

Year.	Expenditure. £	*s.*	*d.*
1859	66,109	3	9
1860	72,390	12	10
1861	109,632	0	9

3. The increase in the revenue will be seen, by a reference to the comparative statement at pages 34 and 35 of the Blue Book, to be mainly under the heads of "Rents" and "Licences." The premiums on the leases sold during last year, in consequence of the increase in the population and the consequent enormous rise in the value of land, realized 36,374*l.* against 18,182*l.* in 1860, being an increase under this head alone of 18,192*l.* The permanent increase in the rent roll of the Colony during the same period was 2,747*l.* The monopoly for preparing and selling opium realized last year 12,412*l.* against 10,393*l.* in the previous year. In short, the returns show an increase under almost every head of revenue, and they are all to be explained by the increase of the population, which was found at the close of each of the last three years to be:—

Year.	Population.
1859	86,941
1860	94,917
1861	119,321

4. The increase in the expenditure is attributable partly to the augmentation of the establishments, rendered necessary by the growth of the Colony, but chiefly to the large outlay upon public works. The expenditure of last year may be classed as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Ordinary Expenditure	64,143	15	11
Public Works	45,488	4	10
Total	£109,632	0	9

being less than the revenue of the year by 17,609*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*, thus:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue of 1861	127,241	3	3
Expenditure	109,632	0	9
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	£17,609	2	6

5. At page 43 of the Blue Book will be found a statement showing the actual financial condition of the Colony at the close of the last year, by which it will be seen that at that date the assets exceeded the liabilities by 82,781*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Of this balance 61,550*l.* was deposited in the chartered banks, bearing interest at from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

HONG KONG.

6. The prospect for the current year is equally satisfactory. I subjoin a financial estimate for 1862, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding a proposed expenditure during the present year on public works of 50,000*l.*, it is calculated that at the close of the year there will still be a balance to the credit of the Colony of 82,000*l.*

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE for 1862, corrected up to 1st June 1862.

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
Excess of Assets on Liabilities on 1st January 1862	82,000	Estimated Ordinary Expenditure	70,000
Estimated Revenue for 1862	120,000	Estimated Expenditure on Public Works	50,000
			£120,000
		Probable balance on 31st December 1862	82,000
Total	£202,000	Total	£202,000

Public Works.

7. The expenditure under this head during the year 1861 has been as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Works and Buildings	28,746	15	4
2. Roads, Streets, and Bridges	12,470	12	10
3. Land and House purchased	4,270	16	8
Total Outlay on Public Works in 1861	£45,488	4	10

Works and Buildings.

8. The services upon which the greater part of this expenditure was incurred was the new Gaol, the Victoria Waterworks, the Lock Hospital, and a new schoolhouse and police station at Showkewan, the rest being the various usual and miscellaneous works not requiring any special report. The greater portion of the Gaol as now contemplated on the present site is finished, and but one section now remains to complete what may be designated the Bridewell; this will be finished at the end of the present year. The waterworks are progressing; the reservoirs and tanks are approaching completion; and as the whole of the pipes and other materials have arrived, and the main already laid, there is no doubt that this service also will be satisfactorily finished by the end of the year. The Lock Hospital appears to answer its purpose, and the school-house and police station referred to were for the village of Showkewan, which is increasing and likely to be a place of some importance for the Chinese employed in the export of salt fish.

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

9. The principal work under this head was the Praya opposite the public streets, abutting upon it, and for portions of Government land adjacent also. The work has been carried on in conjunction with the Crown tenants under special arrangements as regards the land reclaimed. A very considerable portion is finished, and both sections, east and west of the parade ground and Military Hospital, will be completed by the end of the year, forming a continuous sea road of one and a quarter miles east and one and a half miles west. The inland roads and streets were principally at the west extension of the city, and intended for the opening up of that area to render it accessible and available for building purposes. A large and expensive undertaking in connexion with the streets was the drainage, not only for the general wants of the houses, but for the discharge of the enormous quantity and rapid flow of rain during floods,—a difficult and expensive undertaking on so steep a site, with a rocky, loose, and treacherous soil to deal with. Landing piers for cargo boats and public steps were also provided under this head in suitable localities as the Praya work was in execution.

Land and House purchased.

10. The system of education approved of for Chinese requiring the establishment of a central school, a house with a sufficiency of land attached for additional erections, was purchased in the most convenient locality. The school has been opened since the commencement of the present year, and is giving satisfaction.

11. The proposals for supplying gas to this city, referred to in my Report of last year, and since then approved by your Grace, I fear, will not be carried into effect, as there appears to be an entire misunderstanding between the proposer of the scheme and the company forming in London, who were to furnish the requisite funds. Should the

proposer fail to satisfy the Surveyor General, in accordance with his agreement, of his intention to proceed with the works on the terms agreed to, the concessions made by me will be cancelled, when I shall be at liberty to make other arrangements with other persons who have stated their willingness to undertake such a service.

Legislation.

12. Five ordinances were passed during the last year, but none of them of sufficient importance to call for any special remark here.

Population.

13. The Registrar General's returns, which will be found at pages 193 to 205 of the Blue Book, continue to show improvement under almost every head. On the night of the 31st December last the population was found to consist of—

Males	87,945
Females	31,376
Total	119,321

being an increase of 20,404 on the census of the previous year, a portion of which is attributable to the acquisition of Kowloon Peninsula, the population of which is estimated for the first time in the accompanying returns. Of the population of 119,321, 30,909 were found to be living on the water in 4,284 boats, and 88,412 on shore in 6,183 houses, making a total of 10,467 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion :—

Chinese	116,380
Other than Chinese	2,941
	119,321

The other than Chinese are composed of,—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and American	1,146	411	1,557
Goa Manilla Indians, and others of mixed blood	1,206	78	1,284
Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents	100	—	100
	2,452	489	2,941

In these returns the military stationed in the Colony, and the crews of the men-of-war and the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

14. The houses show an increase over the previous year of 1322, and are classified as,—

Chinese	4,939
European	1,244
	6,183

The European houses consist of 177 public buildings, and 1,067 private dwellings, shops and offices.

15. The 4,284 boats in which over 30,000 Chinese were found to be living in the harbours and bays of the Colony when the census was taken, are described as,—

Junks	32
Trading boats	13
Wood boats	20
Passage boats	48
Salt	89
Lorchas	5
Cargo boats	291
Coal	56
Bullock	4
Fishing	692
Water	36
Stone	98
Hakow and Pulluway	304
Sampans	2,557
Bumboats	39
Total boats	4,284

HONG KONG.

16. I annex to this Despatch a summary of the Registrar General's statistical returns for the last eleven years, which will show at a glance the steady progress which the Colony has made during that period in each of the particulars to which I have just referred.

Shipping.

17. The Harbour Master's returns, pages 279 to 293 of the accompanying volume, show that, exclusive of men-of-war, river steamers from Canton and Macao, and Chinese craft of all descriptions, 1,259 vessels, aggregating 658,196 tons, and belonging to 24 different nations, entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year. Of these, 1,014 vessels of 520,500 tons entered with cargoes, and 245 vessels of 137,696 tons in ballast.

	Vessels.	Tons.
	1,014	520,500
	245	137,696
	1,259	658,196

18. The return of tonnage of vessels arriving last year shows an decrease of 217,003 as compared with the previous year, but an increase of 31,660 tons on the year 1859, which last offers the fairest comparison, as the large number of transports taken up for the expedition to the North in 1860 made that year altogether an exceptional case. American tonnage has, it will be observed, decreased, while British shipping has increased proportionately. This may be in some measure due to the disturbed state of America, but doubtless the late treaty is showing itself in the extended commerce of Great Britain in these seas.

Emigration.

19. During the past year 37 vessels, aggregating 38,852 tons, and carrying 12,840 emigrants, of whom 993 were females, left this port for the following places :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
23 for San Francisco with - -	7,101	633	7,734
8 „ Sydney „ - -	2,809	—	2,809
6 „ Demerara „ - -	1,937	360	2,297
	11,847	993	12,840

Being a decrease of 11 ships and 2,343 emigrants on the numbers of 1860. But this is explained by 2,038 emigrants having gone in 1860 to the newly-discovered gold fields of British Columbia, while there are none to that Colony for the last year; and there is also a decrease of emigrants to the Australian Colonies. The California returns show an increase of 494; and to the British West Indies there has been an increase of 984 emigrants during the year 1861.

20. During the same period 2,167 Chinese have returned to the Colony en route for their homes in China from the following places :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From San Francisco - -	1,158	23	1,181
„ Sydney and Melbourne -	958	-	958
„ Singapore - - -	28	-	28
	2,144	23	2,167

21. As an instance of the wealth which these enterprising and industrious people acquire at the gold fields I may instance the ship Minerva, which arrived here from Melbourne in September last with 350 Chinese passengers in possession of gold to the value of about 43,000*l.*

Sanitary.

22. The Colonial Surgeon's report, with the tables attached to it, (pages 209 to 227 of Blue Book,) show that the past year has been marked by the absence of violent extremes of temperature, and that the inhabitants of the Colony have experienced even a greater share of health than in the two immediately preceding years, which were themselves so remarkable for their healthfulness.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 22.

SUMMARY of the REGISTRAR GENERAL s STATISTICS for the Years 1851 to 1861 both inclusive.

Year.	Houses.			Boats.	Total Tenements.	Population.			Number residing on shore.	Number living in Boats.	Total.	Chinese.	Other than Chinese.	Total.
	European.	Chinese.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.						
1851	396	2,541	2,937	1,782	4,719	24,847	8,136	32,983	22,805	10,178	32,983	31,463	1,520	32,983
1852	411	2,433	2,844	1,799	4,643	28,173	8,885	37,058	25,229	11,829	37,058	35,517	1,541	37,058
1853	491	2,416	2,907	1,868	4,775	29,998	9,019	39,017	25,898	13,119	39,017	37,536	1,481	39,017
1854	424	2,741	3,165	3,632	6,797	40,517	15,198	55,715	34,526	21,189	55,715	54,072	1,643	55,715
1855	389	3,258	3,647	3,852	7,499	53,658	18,949	72,607	43,078	29,529	72,607	70,651	1,956	72,607
1856	410	3,229	3,639	2,905	6,544	54,531	17,199	71,730	51,786	19,944	71,730	69,251	2,479	71,730
1857	477	3,554	4,031	3,377	7,408	56,412	20,682	77,094	52,077	25,017	77,094	75,683	1,411	77,094
1858	716	3,276	3,992	3,449	7,441	56,238	19,265	75,503	53,578	21,925	75,503	74,041	1,462	75,503
1859	724	3,537	4,261	3,786	8,047	62,204	24,737	86,941	56,104	30,837	86,941	85,280	1,661	86,941
1860	1,047	3,814	4,861	3,925	8,786	69,810	25,107	94,917	66,358	28,559	94,917	92,441	2,476	94,917
1861	1,244	4,939	6,183	4,284	10,467	87,945	31,376	119,321	88,412	30,909	119,321	116,380	2,941	119,321

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

LABUAN.

No. 23.

LABUAN.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor CALLAGHAN to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 33.)

Government Offices, Labuan,
June 23, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

It has only just been received, and there is no time before the departure of the mail to prepare a report upon it.

I am, however, unwilling to keep it back any longer for this purpose, after the delay which has already occurred in its preparation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. F. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 24.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 24.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from M. General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, dated 26th February 1862, and addressed to the Secretary of State for War.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for 1861, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

Revenue.

There has been a decrease on some items of revenue as compared with the year 1860, amounting to 2,127*l.* sterling, and an increase on others of 212*l.* sterling.

The chief items on which this decrease are observable are duties on spirits 1,137*l.*, and auction fees 339*l.*, both caused by a decline of trade; and the former also as well by the less consumption of spirits by the troops. I do not think that we can expect in future the revenue from the duty on spirits to amount to more than that which has been collected in the past year, viz., 8,532*l.* sterling.

Expenditure.

There has been an increase on various items of expenditure amounting to 1,498*l.*, and a decrease on others of 701*l.*

This increase is not a permanent one, being chiefly for new works and buildings, whilst the decrease arises principally from the falling in of pensions and reduction of salaries.

Public Works.

The Convent is in a most dilapidated state, and unworthy, both from its appearance externally and arrangements internally, to be the Government House. A Report of the Civil Engineer is enclosed.

The lunatic asylum branch of the civil prison has been completed during the past year; the number of lunatics therein have been seven.

An efficient water supply for the civil population is much needed. No plan has, however, as yet been settled by the Home Government.

Population and Mortality.

The resident population, according to a census taken in June 1860, amounts to 15,462. This is exclusive of the military, of the convicts, and of aliens on temporary permits, varying from three days to one year.

The number of these latter varies, but in December last was 2,185.

The number of deaths among the civil population was 424, or 2¼ per cent. of the resident and alien population.

Not included in these returns are the military, their wives and families, and the convicts, forming a total of 7,532.

These added to the civil population would make a total 25,179 souls, or 15,107 to the square mile.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Returns" are inserted the number of cases heard and disposed of in the various courts of law in Gibraltar.

The schools are 10 in number, in which are educated 1,304 boys, and 854 girls,—and are generally well conducted.

There are also seven regimental schools, in which are educated 189 boys and 134 girls.

MALTA.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, G.C.M.G., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 48.) Palace Valletta, June 28, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1861, and to subjoin a statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of these Islands during that year, which has been furnished by the Auditor General.

The gross revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding 1861 was—

1856	£141,168	
1857	132,681	
1858	142,350	Average
1859	147,385	£141,906.
1860	145,944	
Fractions, say	2	
	£709,530	

3. The gross revenue of 1861, exclusive of the refund of a sum of 100*l.*, which had been provisionally disbursed for expenses of prisoners at Cairo, was 144,134*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.*, being in round numbers 2,228*l.* above the average of the five preceding years, and 1,810*l.* less than in 1860.

£144,134	6	6
141,906	0	0
£2,228	0	0
£145,944	0	0
144,134	6	6½
£1,810	0	0

4. In 1861 the work for the new harbour was commenced, and with a view to the convenience of the Imperial Government there was disbursed from monies deposited in the Treasury the sum of 13,000*l.* in purchase of certain property in the French Creek; this loan is to be repaid when the Admiralty assumes possession of the property, the local Government in the meanwhile receiving the rents. In comparing, therefore, the receipts of 1861 with those of 1860, these rents, together with two minor branches of revenue, which came into operation in 1861, should be excluded, amounting to 585*l.* 15*s.* 3¾*d.*

Rents of property in French Creek	£563	12	5¼
Sale of local stamps	9	15	0
Sale of medicine in country districts	12	7	10½

5. Deducting this sum from the year's revenue the decrease in 1861 would be 2,395*l.* This is caused by the falling-off in the collections of import duties and tonnage dues.

6. The rents for the two principal branches of revenue, viz., rents of crown property and customs dues, as compared with 1860, were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands	11,289 7 0	12,201 11 4¼	912 4 4¼	—
Houses, &c.	21,823 5 11¾	21,735 15 2¼	—	87 10 9½
	33,112 12 11¾	33,937 6 6½	912 4 4¼	87 10 9½

Increase, 824*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.*

	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Imports	89,791 13 6	87,277 3 7	—	2,514 9 11
Tonnage dues	6,093 19 0	5,530 15 6	—	563 3 6
Store rent	1,667 8 11	1,851 6 8	183 17 9	—
	97,553 1 5	94 659 5 9	183 17 9	3,077 13 5

Decrease, 2,893*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

showing an aggregate decrease of 2,069*l.* 2*s.* 1¼*d.*

MALTA.

7. The following table shows the gross customs receipts of 1861, compared with the average of 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	Average of 1859, 1860, and 1861.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports - - -	88,311	87,277	—	1,034
Tonnage dues - -	6,122	5,530	—	592
Store rent - - -	1,762	1,851	89	—
	96,195	94,658	89	1,626

Decrease 1,537*l.*

8. The provision made for the expenditure of 1861 was—

	Establishments.	Exclusive of Establishments.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General estimate as amended by Ordinance VI., 1861 - - - - -	65,175 17 0	71,165 14 3	136,341 11 3
Supplementary Ordinance VIII., 1861 -	575 19 4½	61,394 15 8½	61,970 15 1
Supplementary Ordinance I., 1862 -	84 19 0	2,534 3 1	2,619 2 1
	65,836 15 4½	135,094 13 0½	200,931 8 5
Add reserved balances not included in the estimates - - - - -	—	1,975 6 8	1,975 6 8
	65,836 15 4½	137,069 19 8½	202,906 15 1

The dividends on stock in the three per cent. consols, being invested to the credit of revenue for a special purpose under running orders to that effect, are excluded from this total.

9. The gross expenditure in 1861 was—

	£ s. d.
Local charges, exclusive of remittances to the Agents General, and of the sum of 100*l.* provisionally disbursed for expenses of prisoners from Cairo - - -	165,495 4 9¼
Agents General's account - - - -	6,928 1 4
	*£172,423 6 1¼

showing an excess over the revenue of the year (exclusive of dividends on consols) of 29,550*l.*

10. The expenditure on account of services which are considered as legitimate charges against surplus capital was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Harbour instalments to Admiralty -	16,465 3 9½	
Roads in connexion, Croce della Marsa -	1,427 13 11	
Near Casal Luca - - -	477 7 2	
Removing the cemetery on the S. Guiseppe Road - - - -	419 11 0	
		18,789 15 10½
Construction of Lunatic Asylum -	2,320 11 11½	
Furniture for do. - - -	1,600 0 0	
		3,920 11 11½
New market - - - - -		6,413 18 10
New theatre - - - - - -		601 16 0
Fourth wing to Corradino Prison - - -		561 13 2
Continuing the road to St. Julian's from Sliema - -		545 0 0
		£30,832 15 10

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

* Establishments - - - - £64,956 7 11¼
Exclusive of do. - - - 107,466 18 2
£172,423 6 1¼

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 5.)

MY LORD DUKE, Corfu, January 6, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Report on the Blue Book for the year 1861.

The Blue Books themselves will be forwarded viâ Liverpool by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the financial year 1861, ending 31st of January 1862.

Revenue.

INCREASE.

The several items showing an increase this year over that of last are,—

Customs.
Export duty on oil.
Import duty on tobacco.
Stamp duties.
Sale of gunpowder.
Health office tariffs.
Police office do.
Public instruction receipts.
Judicial tariffs.

The increase in the customs of 5,415*l.* is to be attributed to the introduction of the new tariff by weight, and an extension of trade in the several islands.

That on oil, viz., 8,901*l.*, to a greater quantity at a higher price having been exported during the year.

The increase of 179*l.* for duty received on tobacco introduced must be in a great measure attributed to a greater vigilance being paid by the custom-house authorities to prevent smuggling.

The 2,258*l.* increase of stamp duties is consequent upon the oil crop, which, when abundant, enables creditors to call upon their debtors for payment of arrears with more likelihood of success than when the oil crop fails, and the sale of stamps is thereby augmented.

The trifling increase in the remaining items is to be attributed to an extension of trade, and a greater number of police licences issued in consequence of the opening of many new taverns and wine shops during the stay of the fleet in these waters.

DECREASE.

The items showing a decrease are,—

Export duty on currants.
Ditto on Island wines.
Import duty on foreign wines and spirits.
Import duty on grain.
Porto-franco warehouse rents.
Mortgage dues, &c.
Miscellaneous.

The decrease of 4,068*l.* on export duty on currants is caused by low price at which the fruit was sold, which pays an ad valorem duty,

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The 84*l.* decrease of export duty on wines is caused by a smaller quantity having been made in the Islands in consequence of the vine disease, and from which cause the supply was barely sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants.

The 150*l.* decrease of duty exacted on foreign wines and spirits imported must be attributed to a larger stock having been introduced last year than was consumed, and consequently a smaller quantity was imported during the present year.

The decrease in the import duty on grain, amounting to 771*l.*, is to be in part ascribed to the same cause, and to a large quantity of grain having been imported into the Islands by Ionian labourers from Greece, who generally receive the wages they earn in kind, Corn thus imported is free from duty.

Expenditure.

INCREASE.

The items showing an increased expenditure during this year are,—

Education.
Rents of public offices.
Post office.
Police.
Courts of justice.
Prisons, &c.
Contingent expenses of general and local government.

The increase of expenditure in the item Public Instruction, amounting to 1,507*l.*, is caused by a greater extension having been given to schools in the country districts in several Islands.

The trifling increase under the heads of Rents of Public offices, Post office, Police office, Courts of justice, and Prison contingencies are casualities ascribable to no particular cause. The large increase, however, apparent in the item Contingent Expenditure of the general and local Government, viz., 3,726*l.* 0*s.* $6\frac{9}{10}$*d.*, is to be ascribed to the fact that the old pension fund having all been expended the annual pensions hitherto paid from that fund have now been transferred to this item of expenditure, and charged to the contingencies of the State.

DECREASE.

The items showing a decrease of expenditure are,—

Legislative Assembly.
Civil establishment.
Judicial establishment.
Public works.
Packet service.
Paper for stamps, &c.
Health office contingencies.

The saving of expenditure under the heads of Legislative Assembly, viz., 863*l.*, is caused by there having been no session of Parliament during the year.

The small decrease in the items of Civil and Judicial establishments are from casualties which cannot well be defined.

The saving of expenditure in public works of 506*l.*, has been caused by the expenditure on this head having been strictly limited to works of extreme urgency, and to a greater economy in carrying out such works.

The saving in the item of Packet service, amounting to 560*l.*, was effected by greater economy having been enforced in this department.

The decrease under the heads of Purchase Paper for stamps, amounting to 250*l.*, is because less paper was purchased this year, there having been a large stock on hand from the preceding year.

The trifling decrease under the head of Health Office, &c., amounting to 16*l.*, is a casualty.

Population.

The population during this year has increased considerably. In 1860 the population returns showed only a total, including males, females, and aliens, of 232,426; whereas in the present return these amount to 236,517, viz., 122,403 males, 106,266 females, and 7,848 aliens; showing an increase during the year of 4,091 inhabitants.

This large increase, the majority of which is made up between the Islands of Cephalonia and Zante, must be atttibuted to a greater number of peasants having remained in their native islands this year to assist in gathering in their harvests, instead of seeking employment in Greece as formerly.

Education.

The schools in the several Islands appear to have been better attended this year than in the last; six additional public, and 49 private schools having been opened since the beginning of the year, at an additional expense to the Government of about 1,500*l.*

Imports and Exports.

The imports of the year were valued at 1,236,657*l.*, showing a decrease of 252,932*l.* from that of 1860, which amounted to 1,489,589*l.*

The exports, on the contrary, show an increase of 124,839*l.* over last year, which only amounted to 776,382*l.*, whereas this year the total amounts to 901,221*l.*

General.

The financial condition of the Islands may be said to have improved during the year in consequence of strict measures of economy having been introduced into all the departments, the general supervision of all expenditure by the Executive Government, the discontinuance of all public works except those most urgently required, and the due collection of municipal debts.

EDW. F. BURR,
Acting Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

Palace, Corfu,
1st January 1863.

HELIGOLAND.

No. 27.

[Not received.]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MOORE, R.N., to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Falkland Islands,
February 8, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Grace the annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

2. The delay in sending it is principally owing to the isolated position of the Colony, and to the temporary suspension of the ordinary mail service.

3. The tables of shipping will show a gradual but decided increase in the number of vessels which have availed themselves of the great advantages of this port for obtaining fresh meat, vegetables, water, and provisions of all kinds, and where damages can be repaired at a less cost than at any other port on this coast of America. The aggregate tonnage of shipping entered at this port during the past year amounted to 21,327 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 5,285 tons.

4. It will be seen that there is a large increase in the number of sheep, of which I have already sent a report; and it is a matter of congratulation that one of the wealthiest merchants in the settlement has leased the whole of Pebble Island for pastoral purposes, and that several smaller capitalists have shown a desire to embark their earnings in a similar line; by which means, I have little doubt, the resources of the Colony will be speedily developed.

5. The progress of the schools has been satisfactory, showing an average attendance of 72, the aggregate number of children attending the schools being 117. At the last annual examination many of the children acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

FALKLANDS.

6. The population remains about the same as last year.

7. The net value of imports during the year 1861 amounted to 27,205*l.*, and the exports reached 15,986*l.*, being an increase over last year's return of 10,076*l.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. E. L. MOORE,

Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 28.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Gaol Regulations.

By his Excellency THOMAS EDWARD LAWS MOORE, Esquire, Captain in the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, and the Dependencies thereof, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, passed in the year 1853, number 10, it is enacted, "That the building now used as public gaol in Stanley shall be a house of correction as well "as a public gaol, and it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make rules for the "government of any such gaol, and for the classification, discipline, and treatment of offenders im- "prisoned therein, and for the duties to be performed by the officers of the same:" Now therefore I, the said Governor, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers so vested in me, make and publish the following rules for the government of the gaol at Stanley.

1. The gaoler shall keep a book in which shall be entered the name of every prisoner committed to gaol, the offence for which each prisoner is committed, his or her age and nation, and whether he or she has been committed before. The gaoler shall also enter in such book a note of the conduct of each prisoner in gaol, and such other particulars as may be required by the Governor from time to time.

2. When any prisoner is committed to the gaol by any court or justice, the gaoler shall deliver to the Governor a note of the name of such prisoner, his offence and sentence.

3. All prisoners on entering the gaol must be searched, and everything not necessary for their use while in custody must be taken from them, and retained by the gaoler until their release.

4. Every justice of the peace, the colonial chaplain, and the colonial surgeon, shall at all times have free access to the gaol, and to any prisoner therein, and may write any remarks in the gaol book.

5. Prisoners may see their friends every Saturday from 12 until 1 o'clock; and any person may be authorized by any justice of the peace to visit a prisoner at any time.

6. No person is allowed to communicate with any prisoner, except as above stated; and if any person shall hold or attempt any such communication the gaoler shall inform the magistrate thereof as soon as possible.

7. When any prisoner appears or reports himself to be sick, the gaoler shall forthwith inform the colonial surgeon thereof; and the gaoler shall carry out all such directions in respect of the diet, work, or confinement of such prisoner as the surgeon may direct.

8. When divine service is performed by the chaplain, every prisoner shall (if possible) attend.

9. Prisoners not at hard labour or in solitary confinement shall be allowed one hour's exercise in the gaol-yard every day.

10. All prisoners except those sentenced to solitary confinement, shall be allowed one hour's exercise in the gaol-yard every Sunday.

11. The prisoners shall be locked up in their respective cells at eight o'clock every evening; and whenever it shall be necessary for the gaoler to leave the gaol, every prisoner shall be first locked up in his respective cell. The doors leading into the gaol-yard and into the gaoler's apartments shall be properly secured when the prisoners are locked up.

12. In case of any riotous conduct or disobedience of orders by any prisoner, the gaoler will take such measures as may be necessary to enforce discipline forthwith, and shall report the case to the stipendiary magistrate as early as possible.

13. When there are more than six prisoners in gaol, three are to be locked up in one cell, and the remainder in separate cells; under no circumstances are two prisoners to be locked up together in one cell.

14. Prisoners convicted of felony are never to be locked in the same cell with other prisoners.

15. A light is to be kept burning in the passage of the gaol all night.

16. Prisoners sentenced by any court or justice to solitary confinement shall be locked up in separate cells, and not allowed to converse with any other prisoner. They shall only be allowed to leave their respective cells in custody of the gaoler. Their meals are to be taken in their cells, and the window of each cell in which a prisoner is in solitary confinement is to be closed on the outside with the shutter provided for that purpose.

17. The diet for prisoners is as follows:—

6 lbs. biscuit, 9 lbs. of beef 1 lb. rice, ¼ lb. of soap ¾ lb. sugar, ¼ lb. of salt ¾ lb. green coffee berries	Per week for each male prisoner at hard labour.
6 lbs. biscuit, ¾ lb. of sugar 7 lbs. beef, ¼ lb. of soap ¾ green coffee berries ¼ lb. salt	Per week for each prisoner not at hard labour, and for each female prisoner.

1½ lbs. of biscuit a day for each prisoner in solitary confinement.

A copy of the diet table is to be hung up in the day-room of the gaol.

18. Prisoners committed for trial or for debt may purchase provisions for their own use, with the sanction of the gaoler; provided that no spirits shall be allowed to be so purchased, and not more than one pint of beer or wine for each prisoner every day.

19. No prisoners are allowed to smoke in the gaol under any circumstances.

20. No spirits shall be conveyed into the gaol for the use of any prisoner without the written order of the colonial surgeon.

21. No spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, tools, or articles of any kind shall be conveyed into or out of the gaol or to any prisoner without the sanction of the gaoler; and if any person shall convey or attempt to convey or cause to be conveyed anything whatsoever into the gaol or to any prisoner, without the sanction of the gaoler, the gaoler shall report the same to the magistrate as soon as possible.

22. The labour to be performed by the prisoners will be directed from time to time by the Governor. the gaoler will be always present with the prisoners. The hours will be regulated by the work-bell.

23. The gaoler will report to the magistrate any prisoner who may be guilty of disobedience, idleness, profane swearing, abusive language or conduct, insolence, absence without leave, or other misconduct.

24. The prisoners will be employed every Saturday afternoon to clean the gaol, wash their clothes, and such other duties as may be ordered.

25. Female prisoners are to be kept apart from male prisoners, not to have their meals in the same room, or to be allowed at any time to be in company of the male prisoners, except during the performance of divine service, and they will be under the exclusive charge of the gaoler's wife.

26. The gaoler's pay is fixed at 4*l.* per month, and an allowance at the rate of sixpence a day for every prisoner above three in the gaol.

27. An allowance of sixpence a day is made to the gaoler's wife for every female prisoner in gaol.

28. Every cell is to be supplied with a paillasse filled with straw, and a sufficiency of blankets, and is to be kept clean and well aired. Clothing will be supplied for use of the prisoners from time to time, for which application must be made by the gaoler to the Colonial Secretary. Provisions, fuel, and light will be supplied at the Government store, on application to the officer in charge of the stores.

In witness whereof, I, the said Governor, have hereunto set my hand at Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands, this 20th day of July 1860.

(Signed) THOS. E. L. MOORE,
Governor.

RETURN of PRISONERS committed during the year 1861.

OFFENDERS.

Total Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year.				Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.					
Number under 18 Years.		Number over 18 Years old.		Once.		Twice.		Three Times or more.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
—	—	22	2	1	1	—	—	2	—

PUNISHMENTS.

Seven Days Imprisonment or less.		One Month's Imprisonment or less (being over 7 Days).		Over One Month and under Three Months.		Over Three Months and under Six Months.		—
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
8	—	6	2	7	—	1	—	1 criminal lunatic.

Remarks on Character of Offences.

Of the 24 prisoners committed during the year 1861, namely, 7 belonged to the Colony, 5 males and 2 females (soldiers' wives); the remaining 17 belonged to merchant vessels calling at this port, viz., 11 to English and 6 to foreign ships. Of the 7 over one month 4 belonged to English and 1 to a foreign ship, and 2 colonial prisoners, one a soldier and one a destitute vagrant. Of these offences, 5 are deserters, and the remaining cases, almost without exception, may be directly attributed to drunkenness and its results.

E. W. GOODLAKE.

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